THE PRACTICAL

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and important Literary & Geographical names in the ancient history of India,

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE

BY

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PREFACE.

This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student] of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twenty-five years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works:—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at School or College, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the Uttararâmacharita, Mudrârâkshasa, Veṇîsamhâra, *S*isupâlavadha or Kâdambarî. Moreover it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his School or College career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopædia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vâchaspatya* of the late Professor Târânâtha Tarkavâchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the Râmâyaṇa and Mahâbhârata, the several Purâṇas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yâj*n*avalkya, the several dar*s*anas or systems of philosophy such as Nyâya, Vaiseshika, Mîmâmsâ, Vedânta, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts most

of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would frequire a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as raquently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I haev dded quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyâya, Alankâra, Vedânta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; *e. g.* see the words अनैकांतिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद्, मीमांसा, अध्यारोप, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्पष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विष्कंभक, स्थायिभाव &c. In the case of Alankâras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kâvyaprakâsa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasagangâdhara, Chandrâloka and Kuvalayânanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sâhityadarpaṇa and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Dasarûpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; *e. g.* see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, बंध्, &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; *e. g.* see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इंद्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; *e. g.* see अजविनि, अतिथि, अपस्व, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its '*prakriti*' and '*pratyaya*', and the terminations given according to Pâṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great *Vâchaspatya* which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; *e. g.* see the words अप्सरस्, असुर, वेद, मंडल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common *Nyâyas* or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; *e. g.* see काकतालीयन्याय, दंडापूपन्याय, स्थालीपुलाकन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with Definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛittaratnâkara and Chhando-Manjari, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Mâgha, Bhâravi, Daṇḍin, Bhatti, Súdraka &c. Colebrooke's Essay on Sanskrit Metres has also given me occasional help. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kálidâsa, Bhavabhûtî, Bâṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhâshitávali edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgâ Prasâda, and from Prof. Max Müller's 'India: what it can teach us,' for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the Râmâyaṇa and Mahâbhârata, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of

various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness, the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the very cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete, and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; *e.g.* प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system has been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary, I have here throughout used the *anusvâra* instead of the nasals, (*e. g. anga* or *santâpa* is written not as अङ्ग, सन्ताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing. The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopædia, the Vâchaspatya of Professor Târânâtha Tarkavâchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit-English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from Udbhaṭa and Purâṇas, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German Wörterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, Upanishads, Brâhma*n*as, *A*raṇyakas &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the Wörterbuch; such as the Mahâvîracharita, Mâlatî-Mâdhava, Uttararâmacharita, Kádambarî, *S*isupâlavadha, Kirâtârjunîya, Mudrârâkshasa, Veṇisamhâra, Ratnâvalî, Kàvyaprakása, *S*ánkarabhâshya, Bháminîvilása, Vikramânkadevacharita, Gangálaharî &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are

from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurâṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it; namely, to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much matter; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते.

Poona,
28th December 1890.

V. S. APTE.

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; *e. g.* वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; *e. g.* हर, ह्रि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, ut the system has been generally followed.

7. (*a*) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; *e, g.* —होत्र under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र, —अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes, which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; *e. g.* —अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर, —गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see धनुस्, पुनस्, वाच्. &c.

(*b*) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these letter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; *e. g.* °इंद्र, °राज &c. given under द्विज stand not for द्वींद्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.

(*c*) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आत्मनेपद, कुशेशय, परस्मैपद, मनसिज, दास्याः पुत्रः, दिविस्पृश् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by Kṛit or Taddhita affixes are given separately ; thus कूलंकष, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय &c. but as separate words.

9. (*a*). In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvâra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*

(*b*) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately; *e. g.* अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in अ ends in आ, and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in त्, न्, or स्, form their feminines regularly in ती, नी, or सी ; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (*a*). In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, and U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.). Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(*b*). Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(*c*). Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order, except in cases where there are no derivatives from such verbs.

(*d*). Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(*e*). When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, (cf. अस्, गुप्, हा &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (*a*). All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(*b*) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives ; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets [ ]. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and श are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters ; *e. g.* Pan*d*ava and *K*ripi stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.

EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

N. B. Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Kṛit ter. (*f.*); as in जिगमिषा.

अङ् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*) before which no guṇa or Vṛiddhi takes place; as in भिदा, छिदा, स्पर्धा.

अच् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in पचः; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.

अञ् (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or offspring' &c.; as in औत्सः, वैदः.

अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैव; also Kṛit.; as in कुंभकारः.

अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (*f.*) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.

अथुच् (अथु) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in वमथुः, वेपथुः श्वयथुः.

अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*); as in अजीवनिः.

अनीयर् (अनीय) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करणीय, हननीय.

अप् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in प्रसः, गरः, भवः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोमः.

असिच् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अप्रजस्, सुमेधस्.

असुन् (अस्) an Uṇ. ter. (*n.*); as in सरस्, तपस्, चेतस्.

अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अधस्तात्, पुरस्तात्.

आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in दक्षिणा, उत्तरा.

आटच् (आट) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाट.

आनुक् (आन्) a feminine termination; as in इंद्राणी, भवानी.

आलच् (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाल.

आलुच् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in श्रद्धालु, स्पृहयालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in हृदयालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शीतालु, उष्णालु.

इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पाचिः, भेदिः.

इञ् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशरथिः, कार्ष्णिः; द्रौणिः.

इट् the augment इ.

इतच् (इत) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं; कुसुमितः (कुसुमान्यस्य संजातानि स तरुः).

इत्नु (इत्नु) a Kṛit. ter.; as in स्तनयित्नु.

इनच् (इन) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फलिन

इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, दंडिन्; or a Kṛit. ter.; as in प्रजविन्.

इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or भाव'; as in लघिमन्, गरिमन्, म्रदिमन्.

इलच् (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फेनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Uṇ. ter.; as in सलिल.

इष्ठन् (इष्ठ) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.

इष्णुच् (इष्णु) a Kṛit. ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्णु, अलंकरिष्णु, रोचिष्णु; or an Uṇ. ter.; as in देष्णुः.

इसि (इस्) an Uṇ. ter.; as in शोचिस्, ज्योतिस्.

ईकक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाक्तीकः, लौहितीकः.

ईकञ् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्तीयीक.

ईयसुन् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.

ईरच्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in आंडीरः; कांडीरः; or an Uṇ.ter.; as in हिंडीरः, शरीरं; करीरं.

उ (उ) a Kṛit. ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिक्षुः; or an Uṇ. ter. as in तरुः, भरुः, शयुः.

उकञ् (उक) a Kṛit. ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थायुकः.

उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Uṇ. ter.; as in कारुः, वायुः, स्वादुः.

उरच् (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरः.

उलच् (उल) an Uṇ. ter.; as in हर्षुल, चटुल.

उसि, उसिन् (उस्) an Uṇ. ter.(*n.*); as in जनुस्, वपुस्, परुस्.

ऊक (ऊक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंदशूक, जागरूक.

ऊङ् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्कंधू.

ऊठ् (ऊ) a substitute; as in द्यूत from दिव्, जूः from ज्वर्.

ॠ (ॠ) an Uṇ. ter.; as in देवॄ.

एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृषेण्यः.

एद्युसुच् (एद्युस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येद्युः, परेद्युः.

एनप् (एन) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in दक्षिणेन, उत्तरेण.

क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञः, प्रस्थः, or in उपघ्नः, निघ्नः; or a Tad. ter. (क) used in various senses as in अश्मकः, राष्ट्रकं, अश्वकः, सुवर्णकं, तूष्णीकः.

कक् (क) a Tad ter.; as in वाराहकः.

कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मद्रकः, देवदत्तकः.

कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरस्कः, नदीमातृकः.

कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चक्रिः, जग्मिः, ददिः, जलधिः.

कुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भिदुर, विदुर.

क्त (त changed to न) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.

क्तवतु (तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.

क्तिच्-न् (ति) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*) forming abstract nouns

from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.

क्रु (नु) a Krit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition,' as in गृध्नु, क्षिप्नु, त्रस्नु.

क्मरच् (मर) a Kritter.; as in घस्मर, स्मर.

क्यच् (य) a denominative ter. (P.); as in पुत्रीयति.

क्यङ्-ष् (य) a denominative ter.; as in भृशायते, पार्थायते.

क्यप् (य) a Krit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य.

क्रु (रु) a Krit ter.; as in भीरु.

क्रु-क्लु-कन् (रु-लु-क) a Krit ter.: as in भीरु (लु) क.

क्वनिप् (वन्) a Krit or Un. ter.; as in सुधीवन्, शीवन्, कुत्वन्.

क्वरप् (वर) a Krit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in इत्वर, सृत्वर, गत्वर.

क्विन्-प् (व् or वि) a Krit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्रक्, दृक्, संवद्, वाक् &c.

क्स्न (स्न) an Un. ter.; as in अक्ष्णं, कृत्स्नं.

ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.

खच्-श् (अ) a Krit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, प्रियंवदः, नाडिंधमः.

खञ् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in माहाकुलीन.

गक्-न् (ग) an Un. ter.; as in मुद्गः, गंगा.

ग्मिनि (ग्मिन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वाग्मिन्.

ग्स्नु (स्नु) a Krit ter.; as in जिष्णु, स्थास्नु.

घ (अ) a Krit ter.; as in गोचरः, उरश्छदः; or a Tad. ter. (इय); as in यज्ञिय, महेंद्रिय.

घञ् (अ) a Krit ter. used to form abstract nouns from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate अ generally undergo Vriddhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हारः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेपः.

घिनुण् (इन) a Krit ter.; as in त्यागिन्, योगिन्, भोगिन्.

घुरच् (उर) a Krit ter.; as in भंगुर.

ङीप् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, मृगी.

ङीष् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in कल्माषी, सारंगी.

चणप् (चण) a Tad. ter; as in अक्षरचणः.

चानश् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निघ्नान, भुंजान.

चुं-चं-चुप् (चुं-चुं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचंचु.

च्वि a name of a termination; see अभूततद्भाव.

छ (ईय) a Tad. ter.; as in त्वदीय, मदीय.

ञ (अ) a Tad. ter.; as in पौर्वशालः.

ञ्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पांचजन्यः, कौविदार्यः.

ट (अ) a Krit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, पुरःसरः.

टाप् (आ) a fem. ter.; as in अजा, वंध्या.

ट्युल् (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानींतन.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in रैचनिकः, रैवतिकः.

ठञ् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in दैनिक, नैशिक, पैतृक.

ठन् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c.; as in धनिकः, शतिकः.

ड (अ) a Krit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.

डतमच् (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कतम.

डतर (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कतर, एकतर.

डु (उ) a Krit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.

डुलच् (वल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नड्वल.

ढ (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलेय, सभेय.

ढक् (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गांगेयः, माहेयः, नादेयः.

ढकञ् (एयक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहुकुलेयकः.

ढञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्ष्टेयः.

ण (अ) a Krit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.

णमुल् (अम्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund; as in कारं, स्मारंस्मारं.

णिच् (इ) the termination of the causal.

णिनि (इन्) a Krit ter.; as in ग्राहिन्, पायिन्, स्थायिन्.

ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.

ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्य, हास्य.

ण्वुल् (अक) a Krit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.

तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.

तसिल् (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.

तातिल् (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति, सर्वताति.

तुट् (त्) the augment inserted before अन; as in सायंतनः

तुमुन् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.

तृच् (तृ) a Krit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.

त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्चात्य,: दाक्षिणात्यः.

त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.

त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.

था-थाल् (था) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.

दघ्नच् (दघ्न), द्वयसच् (द्वयस) — Tad. ter. showing 'measure or height', as in जानुदघ्न, ऊरुदघ्न, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस.

नङ् (न) a Krit. ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रश्नः, यत्नः.

नुक् (न) the augment न्; as in धूनयति, प्रीणयति.

पुक् (प्) the augment प्; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.

फक्, फञ् (आयन) Tad. ter.; as in नाडायनः, वात्स्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.

म (म) a Tad. ter.; as in मध्यम, आदिम, द्रुमः.

मतुप् (मत्) a possessive ter.; as in अभिमत्, श्रीमत्; (changed to वत्).

मयट् (मय) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.

मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.

मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

मुम् (म्) the augment म्; as in रात्रिंचर, स्तनंधयः.

य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्या, वात्या, धूम्या, or in सभ्यः, शरण्यः.

यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोभूयते.

यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्यः, गार्ग्यः.
यत् (य) a Kṛit. ter.; as in भव्य, गेय, चेय.
र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजर; also a Kṛit. ter.; as in नम्र, दीप्र, कम्र, शुभ्र, हिंस्र.
लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.
ल्यु (अन) a Kṛit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नंदनः, मदनः.
ल्युट् (अन) a Kṛit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.
वनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्वन्, धीवन्.
वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in ईश्वर, स्थावर.
वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावलः, रजस्वला.
विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, स्रग्विन्.
वुञ् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in निंदकः, हिंसकः, or a Tad. ter.; as in औष्ट्रकं, राजकं, औरभ्रकं.
वुन् (अक) a Kṛit ter. as in सरकः, लवकः.
श (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in क्रिया, विंदः, or a Tad. ter. (श); as in लोमशः.
शतृ (अत्) a ter. of the present participle of Parasmaipada; as in पचत्, विदत्.
शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle of the Atmanepada; as in पचमानः.
ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of comp.; as in त्रिमूर्धः, पद्माक्षः.
ष्कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः.
ष्ट्रन् (त्र) a Kṛit ter. showing 'instrument or means' of an action; as in वक्त्रं, शस्त्रं, वस्त्रं, पात्रं, यंत्रं, दंष्ट्रा.
ष्ठच् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुसीदिकः.
ष्ठन्-ष्ठल् (इक) Tad. ter.; as in पर्विकः, आकर्षिकः.
ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कात्यायनी.
ष्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्यं, सौंदर्यं.
सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.
ह a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in इह.

Note.—The Errata will be separately published hereafter.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

I.

Of the names of works or authors.

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to or mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait Br.... ... Aitareya Brâhmaṇa (Bombay).
Ak. ... ... Amarakosha. („).
A. L. ... ... *A*nandalaharî.
Amaru. ... ... Amaru*s*ataka.
*A*past. ... ... *A*pastamba.
A. R. ... ... Anargharâghava (published in the Kàvyamàlà).
*A*ry. S. ... ... *A*ryavidyâsudhàkara (Bombay).
*A*ryâ. S. ... *A*ryâsapta*s*atî (published in the Kávyamâlâ).
A*s*vad. ... ... A*s*vadhâṭî (published in the Subhâshitaratnákara).
*As*val. ... ... *As*valáyana's Sùtras.
Av.... ... ... Atharva-veda.
Baudhây. ... Baudhâyana.
Bg. ... ... Bhagavadgîtâ (Bombay).
Bh. ... ... Bhartṛihari's three *S*atakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting *S*ṛingâra°, Nîti°, and Vâirâgya°).
Bhav. P. ... Bhavishyottara Purâṇa.
Bhâg. ... ... Bhágavata (Bombay).
Bhâr. Ch. ... Bhâratachampû (Bombay).
Bhâshâ P. ... Bhàshàparichchheda.
Bhàva P. ... Bhàvaprakâ*s*a.
Bîj. ... ... Bîjagaṇita.
Bk. ... ... Bhaṭṭikâvya.
B. R. ... ... Bálarâmáyaṇa (Benares).
B. and R. ... Böthlingk and Roth.
Bṛi. S. / Br*i*. S. } ... Varâhamihira's Bṛihatsamhitâ.
Bṛi. Kath... Bṛihatkathâ.
Br. Sùt. ... Brahmasûtras.
Br*i*. *A*r. Up. / Bṛi. Up. } Bṛihadâraṇyakopanishad.
Bv. ... ... Bhâminîvilâsa (Bombay).
Chaṇḍ K.... Chaṇḍakau*s*ika.
Chand M. ... Chhandomanjarî.
Chandr. ... Chandrâloka.
Châṇ. ... ... Châṇakya*s*ataka.
Chât. ... ... Chàtakâshṭaka (in two parts.)
Ch. P. ... ... Chaurapanchâ*s*ikâ.
Ch. Up. ... Chhándogyopanishad.

Dáy. B., Dày. Dáyabhàga.
D. Bhàg... ... Devîbhâgavata.
Dhan.V... ... Dhananjayavijaya.
Dharm. ... ... Dharmaviveka.
Dhûrt. ... ... Dhûrtasamâgama.
Dk. ... ... Da*s*akumâracharita (Bombay).
D. R. ... ... Da*s*arûpa (Hall's Edition).
Dṛi. *S*. ... ... Dṛishṭânta*s*ataka.
Gaut. S. / or Gaut. Sût. } Gautamasûtra.
Ghaṭ. ... ... Ghaṭakarparakàvya.
Gît. ... ... Gîtagovinda.
G. L. ... ... Gangâlaharî.
G. M. ... ... Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamâna.
Golâdh.... ... Golâdhyàya.
H. ... ... Hitopade*s*a (Nirṇaya Ságara Edition).
Halày. ... ... Haláyudha.
Hariv. ... ... Harivamsa.
Hch. ... ... Harshacharita.
H. D. ... ... Hamsadûta.
Hem. ... ... Hemachandra.
I*s*op. ... ... I*s*opanishad.
J. N. V.... ... Jaiminîyanyâyamâlâvistara (Goldstücker's Edition).
K. ... ... Kâdambarî (Bombay).
Kàm... ... ... Kámandakinîtisára.
Ká*s*i... ... ... Kâ*s*ikâvṛitti (Benares).
Karpûr. ... ... Karpûramanjàrî (published in the Kàvyamàlà).
Kaṭh... ... ... Kaṭhopanishad.
Kàty. ... ... Kàtyáyana.
Kau*s*. ... ... Kau*s*ikasûtra.
Kaus. Br. ... Kaushîtaki Brâhmaṇa.
Kaus. Up. ... Kaushîtakyupanishad.
Kàv... ... ... Kâvyâdar*s*a.
Kâvyàl... ... Kàvyàlamkàra (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Ken... ... ... Kenopanishad.
Ki. ... ... Kirâtârjunîya.
Kîr. K.... ... Kîrtikaumudî (Bombay).
K. P. ... ... Kávyaprakâ*s*a.

Ks.	Kathâsaritságara.
Ku.	Kumârasambhava (Bombay).
Kull.	Kullûka.
Kusum.... ...	Kusumânjali.
Kuval.	Kuvalayânanda.
Lîlâ.	Lîlâvatî.
M.	Mâlavikâgnimitra (Bombay).
Mâdh. N. ...	Mâdhavanidâna.
Mahàn.	Mahânâṭaka.
Màl.	Mâlatîmâdhava (Bombay).
Malli.	Mallinâtha.
Mâṇḍ.	Mâṇḍûkyopanishad.
Mârk. P. ...	Mârkaṇḍeya Purâṇa.
Mb.	Mahâbhârata (Bombay).
Mbh.	Mahâbhâshya (Bombay).
Me.	Meghadûta (Bombay).
Med.	Medinîkosha.
Mit.	Mitâksharâ (Bombay).
Mîm.	Mîmâmsâ.
Mk.	Mṛichchhakaṭika
Moha M. ...	Mohamudgara.
Ms.	Manusmṛiti.
Mu.	Mudrârâkshasa (Bombay),
Mugdha. ...	Mugdhabodha.
Muṇḍ.	Muṇḍakopanishad.
Mv.	Mahâvîracharita (Borooah's Edition).
N.	Naishadhacharita.
Nâg.	Nàgânanda.
Nala.	Nalopâkhyâna (Bombay).
Nalod.	Nalodaya.
Nir.	Nirukta.
Nîti.	Nîtisâra.
Nîtipr.	Nîtipradîpa.
P.	Pâṇini's Ashṭâdhyâyî.
Pad. D.... ...	Padânkadûta.
P. P.	Pàrvatîpariṇaya.
P. R.	Prasannarâghava.
Prab.	Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Prasna. Up. ...	Prasnopanishad.
Priy. D. ...	Priyadarsikâ (Bombay).
Pt.	Panchatantra (Bombay)
R.	Raghuvamsa (Bombay).
Râj. P.	Râjaprasasti.
Râj. T.	Râjataranginî.
Râm.	Râmâyaṇa (Bombay).
Ras. M. ...	Rasamanjarî.
Ratn.	Ratnâvalî (Bombay).
R. G.	Rasagangâdhara (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Rs.	Ritusamhâra (Bombay).
Rv.	Rigveda (Max Müller's Edition).
S.	Sakuntalâ (Bombay).
Sabdak	Sabdakalpadruma.
Sàn. K. ... ... / Sànkhya K...	Sânkhyakârikâ.
Sân. S. ...	Sànkhyasûtra.

Sar. K.	Sarasvatîkaṇṭhâbharaṇa.
Sarva. S. ... / Sar. S. ...	Sarvadarsanasamgraha.
Sat. Br.	Satapatha Brâhmaṇa.
Sây.	Sâyaṇa.
S. B.	Sârîrabhâshya.
S. D.	Sâhityadarpaṇa.
Si.	Sisupâlavadha.
Sid. Mukt. or Muktâ.	Siddhântamuktâvali.
Sid. Sir.	Siddhântasiromaṇi.
Sik	Sikshâ.
Siva P.	Siva Purâṇa.
Sk.	Siddhânta-Kaumudî (Bombay).
Skanda. P. ...	Skanda Purâṇa.
S. L.	Sudhâlaharî (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Srut.	Srutabodha.
S. Til.	Sṛingâratilaka.
Subh.	Subhâshitaratnâkara (Bombay).
Subhàsh... ...	Subhâshita.
Subh. Ratn. ...	Subhàshitaratnabhâṇḍâgâra (Bombay)
Súrya S.... ...	Sûryasiddhânta.
Susr.	Susruta.
Sv....	Sâmaveda.
Svet. Up. ...	Svetâsvataropanishad.
Tarka K. ...	Tarkakaumudî (Bombay).
Trik.	Trikâṇḍasesha.
T. S.	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay).
Tv.	Târânâtha's Vàchaspatyam.
U.	Uttararàmacharita.
Udb...	Udbhaṭa.
Ud. D.	Uddhavadûta.
Ud. S.	Uddhavasandesa.
Ujjval.	Ujjvaladatta.
Uṇ.	Uṇâdisûtras.
Up. / Upan.	Upanishad.
V.	Vikramorvasîyam (Bombay)
Vâgb.	Vâgbhaṭa.
Vais...	Vaiseshika.
Vais. Sût.. ...	Vaiseshikasûtras.
Vâj	Vâjasaneyi Samhitâ.
Vâk. P.	Vâkyapadîya.
Vall. Subh. ...	Vallabhadeva's Subhâshitâvali (Bombaay.)
Vás.	Vásavadattâ (Hall's Edition).
Vb.	Viddhasâlabhanjikâ (Bombay).
Ve.	Veṇîsamhâra.
Vedânta P. ...	Vedântaparibhâshâ.
Vet.	Vetâlapanchavimsati.
Vid.	Vidagdhamukhamaṇḍana.
Vikr....	Vikramânkadevacharita (Bombay).
Vîr. M.	Vîramitrodaya.
V. May.	Vyavahâramayùkha (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).

Vop. or Bop. ... Vopadeva.
V. P. ... ... Vishṇu Purâṇa.
V. Ratn ... ... Vṛittaratnâkara.
Vṛind. S... ... Vṛindâvanasataka.
V. Sah. ... ... Vishṇusahasranâma.
Y. ... ... Yâjnavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
Yoga S ... ... Yogasûtras.
Yv., Yaj. ... Yajurveda.

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act, &c. , and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

II.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm.... ... Atmanepada.
a. ... ... Adjective.
abl. ... ... Ablative.
acc. ... ... Accusative.
adv. ... ... Adverb.
alg. ... ... Algebra.
Arith. ... ... Arithmetic.
A. S. ... ... Anglo-Saxon.
astr. ... ... Astronomy.
astrol. ... ... Astrology.
Avyayî. ... ... Avyayîbhâva.
Bah. ... ... Bahuvrîhi.
Caus. ... ... Causal.
cf. ... ... Compare.
Com. ... ... Commentary.
comp. ... ... Compound.
dat. ... ... Dative.
Den. ... ... Denominative.
desid.... ... ... Desiderative.
du. ... ... Dual.
e. g. ... ... *Exempli gratia*, for example.
Eng. ... ... English.
Etym., Ety. ... Etymology.
f. or fem. ... ... Feminine.
fig. ... ... Figurative.
fr. ... ... From.
freq.... ... ... Frequentative.
gen. ... ... Genitive.
Germ. ... ... German.
Goth. ... ... Gothic.
Gr. ... ... Greek.
gram. ... .. Grammar.
ibid. ... ... The same.
i. e. ... ... *id est*, that is.
ind. ... ... Indeclinable.
inf. ... ... Infinitive.
instr. ... ... Instrumental.
L. ... ... Latin.
lit. ... ... Literal.
loc. ... ... Locative.
m. or mas. ... Masculine.
Mar. ... ... Marâṭhî.
Math. ... ... Mathematics.
Medic. ... ... Medicine.
n. ... ... Neuter.
N. ... ... Name.
Nom. ... ... Nominative.
num. a. ... ... Numeral adjective.
oft... ... ... Often times.
opp. ... ... Opposite of.
P. ... ... Parasmaipada.
pass. ... ... Passive.
pers. ... ... Persian.
phil. ... ... Philosophy.
pl. ... ... Plural.
pot. p.... ... Potential passive participle.
p. p. ... ... Past passive participle.
Pres. ... ... Present tense.
pres. p.... ... Present participle.
pron. a.... ... Pronominal adjective.
q. v. ... ... *quod vide*, which see.
Rhet. ... ... Rhetoric.
sing. ... ... Singular.
Subst. ... ... Substantive.
s. v. ... ... *sub voce*, see under the word.
Tat. ... ... Tatpurusha.
U. ... ... Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmane.)
Várt. ... ... Vârtika.
Ved. ... ... Vedic.
v. l. ... ... Various reading.
Voc. ... ... Vocative.
=... ... ... Equal or equivalent to, same as.
+ ... ... Plus.
&c. ... ... Et cætera.
° ... ... denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied; *e. g.*; °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य under अनंत means अनंतरत्न &c.

THE

PRACTICAL

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अ The first letter of the Nâgarî Alphabet. **—अः** [अवति, अतति सातत्येन तिष्ठतीति वा ; अव्–अत् वा, ड Tv.] **1** N. of Vishṇu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable **ओम्** ; **अकारो विष्णुरुद्दिष्ट उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु स्मृतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥** ; for more explanation of the three syllables **अ, उ, म्** see **ओम्**.–**2** N. of *S*iva, Brahmâ, Vâyu, or Vais*v*ânara. **—***ind.* **1** A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an*, and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle **नञ्**, and changed to **अन्** before vowels except in the word **अ-ऋणिन्**. The senses of **न** usually enumerated are six—(*a*) **सादृश्य** 'likeness' or 'resemblance' ; **अब्राह्मणः** one like a Brâhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brâhmaṇa, but a Kshatriya, or Vai*s*ya ; **अनिक्षुः** a reed appearing like **इक्षु**, but not a true **इक्षु**. (*b*) **अभाव** 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; **अज्ञानं** absence of knowledge, ignorance; **अक्रोधः, अनंगः, अकंटकः, अघटः** &c. (*c*) **भेद** 'difference' or 'distinction' ; **अपटः** not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (*d*) **अल्पता** 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle ; **अनुदरा** having a slender waist (**कृशोदरी** or **तनुमध्यमा**). (*e*) **अप्राशस्त्य** 'badness,' 'unfitness,' having a depreciative sense ; **अकालः** wrong or improper time ; **अकार्यं** not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (*f*) **विरोध** 'opposition', 'contrariety'; **अनीतिः** the opposite of morality, immorality ; **असित** not white, black ; **असुर** not a god, a demon &c. These senses are put together in the following verse :–**तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदन्यत्वं तदल्पता। अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नञर्थाः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः॥** See **न** also. With verbal derivatives, such as gerunds, infinitives, participles, it has usually the sense of 'not'; **अदग्ध्वा** not having burnt: **अपश्यन्** not seeing; so **असकृत्** not once ; **अमृषा, अकस्मात्** &c. Sometimes **अ** does not affect the sense of the second member; **अ-पश्चिम** that which has no last, *i.e.* last ; **अनुत्तम** having no superior, unsurpassed, most excellent ; for examples see the words.–**2** An interjection of (*a*) Pity (*ah* !) **अ अवद्यं** P. I. 1. 14 Sk. (*b*) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); **अपचसि त्वं जाल्म** P. VI. 3. 73 Vârt. See **अकरणि, अजीवनि** also. (*c*) Used in addressing; **अ अनंत**. (*d*) It is also used as a particle of prohibition.–**3** The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.—The application of this privative prefix is practically unlimited ; to give every possible case would almost amount to a dictionary itself. No attempt will, therefore, be made to give *every possible* combination of this prefix with a following word ; only such words as require a special explanation, or such as most frequently occur in the literature and enter into compounds with other words, will be given ; others will be found self-explaining when the English 'in,' 'un,' or 'not,' is substituted for अ or अन् before the meaning of the second word, or the sense may be expressed by 'less,' 'free from,' 'devoid or destitute of' &c ; अकथ्य unspeakable ; अदर्प without pride, or freedom from pride ; अप्रगल्भ not bold ; अभग unfortunate ; अवित्त destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many cases such compounds will be found explained under the second member. Most compounds beginning with अ or अन् are either Tatpurusha or Bahuvrihi (to be determined by the sense) and should be so dissolved.

अऋणिन् *a.* (ऋ being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt ; **दिवसस्याष्टमे भागे शाकं पचति यो नरः। अऋणी चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर मोदते ॥** Mb. The form अनृणिन् also occurs in this sense.

अंश् 10 U. अंशयति–ते To divide, distribute, share among ; also अंशापयति in this sense.

अंशः [अंश् अच्] **1** A share, part, portion, division; member ; **सकृदंशो निपतति** Ms. 9.47; **तुर्यांशः** a fourth part ; **षष्ठ°** ; **ममैवांशो जीवलोके जीवभूतः सनातनः** Bg. 15.7 ; **भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोर्गतौ** R. 8.16 ; **अंशेन दर्शितानुकूलता** K. 159 partly.–**2** A share in property, inheritance; **स्वतोंशतः** Ms. 8.408; **अनंशौ क्लीबपतितौ** 9.201 ; **पत्न्यः कार्याः समांशिकाः** Y. 2.115. –**3** The numerator of a fraction; **अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ** Lîlâ.; sometimes used for fraction itself.–**4** A degree of latitude (or longitude); **अक्षस्यांशाः समाख्याताः षष्ट्युत्तरशतत्रयम्; स च अंशः षष्टिकलात्मकः, कला तु षष्टिविकलात्मिका.** –**5** The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.). –**6** N. of one of the *A*dityas. The senses of 'party', 'a share of booty,' 'earnest money', which are said to occur in the Veda are traceable to 1. above.–**Comp.** **—अंशः** [ष. त.] a secondary incarnation ; part of a portion. **—अंशि** *adv.* share by share. **—अवतारः–तरणं** [ष. त.] descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial

incarnation; °तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; °मिव कृतांतस्य K. 31; उच्चैःश्रवसः 79; so अंशावतीर्णमिव 108; N. of Adhyâyas 64-67 of Adiparvan of Bhârata. —भाज्,—हर,—हारिन् m. f. [उप. समास] one who takes or has a share, one entitled to a share in the ancestral property, an heir, a coheir; पिंडदोंशहरश्चैषां पूर्वाभावे परः परः Y. 2.132; जातोपि दास्यां शूद्रेण कामतोंशहरो भवेत् 133. —विवर्तिन् a. [स. त.] slightly turned away, or turned away towards the shoulder; मुखमंशविवर्ति पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3.26 v. l. for अंसविवर्ति. —सवर्णनं [ष. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अतुल्यच्छेदयो राश्योः समच्छेदकरणं) अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ राश्योः समच्छेदविधानमेवम् Lîlâ. —स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः [अंश-ण्वुल्; अंशिका f.] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. -2 (स्वार्थे कन्) A share, portion, division; त्रिंशांशकस्तथा राशेर्भागइत्यभिधीयते; द्विभतुंका मेषनवांशके स्यात्, वृषांशके सा पशुशीलयुक्ता. —कं A solar day.

अंशल a. [अंशं लाति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्राहक).-2 अंसल, q. v.

अंशनं [अंश्-ल्युट्] Act of dividing.

अंशयितृ m. (अंश्-तृच्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन् a. [अंश-इनि] 1 A sharer, coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share.-2 Having parts or members (अवयविन्); अंशिनः स्वांशगात्यंताभावं प्रति मृषात्मता—V. Paribhâshâ.

अंश्य a. [अंश्-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश्-मृग० कु.] 1 A ray, beam of light; चंड°, घर्म° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1.32; lustre, brilliance; रत्न°, नख° &c.-2 A point or end.-3 A small or minute particle.-4 End of a thread.-5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved).-6 Garment; decoration.-7 N. of a sage or of a prince.-8 Speed, velocity (वेग).-**Comp.** —जालं a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light. —धर,–पति–भृत्,–बाण–भर्तृ.–स्वामी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays). —पट्टं a kind of silken cloth (अंशुना सूक्ष्मसूत्रेण युक्तं पट्टं) Y. 1.186, Ms. 5.120. —माला a garland of light, halo. —मालिन् m. [अंशवः मालेव, ततः अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1. the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by, rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays. —हस्तः [अंशुः हस्त इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमत् a. [अंशु-अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां रविरंशुमान् Bg. 10.21.-2 Pointed.-3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.). —m. (मान्) 1 The sun; वालखिल्यैरिवांशुमान् R. 15.10, Ki. 11. 6, Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also.-2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilîpa. -3 N. of a mountain; °मत्फला N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca. —ती 1 N. of a plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डवला, सालवण) Hedysarum Gangeticum. -2 N. of the river Yamunâ.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सूत्राणि विषयो यस्य; अंशु कश्यादि° क] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्तन° a breast-cloth; सितांशुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः S. 1. 34. -2 A fine or white cloth; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकानीव वातैः Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. -3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; कररुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31. -4 A leaf.-5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नातिदीप्ति) (क: also; स्वार्थे कन्.).

अंशुल a. Radiant, luminous. —लः [अंशुं प्रभां बुद्धिप्रतिभां लाति, ला-क] N. of the sage Chânakya; of any sage.

अंस् अंसयति, अंसापयति See अंश्.

अंसः [अंस् कर्मभावादौ अच्] 1 A part, portion; See अंश.-2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade. -3 N. of a Prince.(–सौ) The two angles of an altar. [cf. Goth. *amsa*; L. *ansa*, humerus; Gr. *asilla*.]-**Comp.** —कूटः [अंसः कूट इव बृहत्त्वात्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders; राजन्योबांसकूटक्रथनपटुरटदघोरधारः कुठारः Prab. 1. 7 —त्रं [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2. a bow. —फलकः the upper part of the spine. —भारः (अंसे०) [अंसे धृतो भारः शाक. त. वा अलुक्] a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder. —भारिक,–भारिन् a. (अंसे°) [भस्त्रादि गण, अंस (से) भारेण हरति; ठन्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder. —विवर्तिन् a. [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुखमंसविवर्ति पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3.26.

अंसल a. [अंस लच्, बलवति इत्यर्थे; P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34; भुजेन उपैतु योगं पुनरंसलेन 16. 84; °पुरुषप्रयत्नदुश्चलं Dk. 169.

अंस्य a. [अंसे भव: अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulder; ये अंस्या ये अंग्याः सूचिकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

अंह् 1 A अंहते, अंहितुं To go; approach; set out, Bk. 3.25,46; 14.51, 4.4. &c. —*Caus.* 1 To send; तमांजिहन्मैथिलयज्ञभूमिं Bk. 2. 40, 15. 75. -2 To shine.-3 To speak.

अंहुर a. [अंह्-मद्गुरादि उरच्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10.5.6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?).

अंहूरण a. Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened. —णं A sin, distress (?).

अंहोयु a. Troublesome, free from sin (?).

अंहतिः –ती f. [हन्-अति, अंहादेशश्च; हंतेरति: स्यादंहादेशश्च धातोः Un. 4.62; हांति दुरितमनया दानं] 1 A gift. -2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

अंहस् n. अंहः-हसी &c. [अम् असुन् हुकच Un. 4.212, अमति गच्छति प्रायश्चित्तेन] 1 A sin; सहसा संहतिमंहसां विहंतुं ...अलं Ki.5.17; कृतः कृतार्थोस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Si. 1.29; leaving one's religion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग).-2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [*cf.* अघ, आगस्; *Gr. agos*; *ahos*]. °मुच् a. freeing from distress.

अंहसस्पतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity?)

अंहस्वत् a. Sinful.

अंहितिः –ती f. [अंह् क्तिन् ग्रहादित्वात् इट् Tv.] A gift.

अंहु a. [अंह् मृग० कु] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारिन्, हननशील;) strait, narrow (?)—हु n. 1Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?).-2 Pudendum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *angustus*, *anxius*; Goth. *aggvus*]. —भेद –दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

अंह्रिः [अंह् वंक्राद्यादि क्रिन्, अंहते गच्छत्यनेन] 1 A foot.-2 The root of a tree, cf. अंघ्रि. -3 The number four. -**Comp.** —पः 'foot-drinker', a tree; (मूलेन पिबति सिक्ततोयं). —स्कंधः [अंह्रेः स्कंध इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक् 1 P (अकति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [cf. L. *angulus*, Gr. *agkai*].

अक a. Moving tortuously.

अकं [न कं सुखं] Absence of happiness; pain, misery; (as in नाक न अकं दुःखं यत्र;) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्.

अकच a. [न. ब.] Bald. —चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), who

is represented as a headless trunk. Tv. explains it thus : अकाय दुःखाय चायते ; चाय्-ड ; केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपद्रवस्य शास्त्रप्रसिद्धिः ; *e. g.* उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2.32.

अकडमं, अकथहं,°चक्रं N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, ड, म, अ, क, थ, ह &c. written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person ; (ग्राह्यगोपालमंत्रस्य-तंत्रोक्तमंत्रग्रहणार्थ-तत्तन्मंत्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्रभेदः Tv.)

अकथित *a.* 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c ; a name given to the indirect (गौण) object governed by verbs like दुह्, याच् &c.

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle) ; elder, superior. **—ष्ठः** [अके वेदनिदारूपे पापे निष्ठा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama ; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense.) **-Comp. —पः** (गः also) [अकनिष्ठान् बुद्धान् पातीति ; पा-क.] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

अकन्या [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; **अकन्येति तु यः कन्यां ब्रूयात् द्वेषेण मानवः** Ms. 8. 225. 6.

अकम्पन *a.* [न. त.] Not shaking. **—नः** N. of a Râkshasa.

अकंपित *a.* [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute ; not tremulous. **—तः** N. of a Jaina or Buddha saint, a pupil of the last Tirthamkâra (कंपितं बुद्धिवृत्तेश्चालनं तन्नास्ति यस्य).

अकर *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Handless, maimed. -2 Exempt from tax or duty. -3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting ; not disposed to work, ceasing from work. **—रा** N. of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां राति गृह्णाति नाशयतीति ; रा-क Tv.)

अकरणं [कृ-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action ; **अकरणात् मंदकरणं श्रेयः** ; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never". **—ण** *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not artificial, natural. -2. Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकरणिः *f.* [नञ्-कृ-आक्रोशे अनिः ; आक्रोशे नञि अनिः P. III. 3.112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations ; **तस्याकरणिरेवास्तु** Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure !

अकर्ण *a.* [नास्ति कर्णो यस्य] 1 Devoid of ears ; deaf. -2 Destitute of Karṇa;**अनर्जुनमकर्णं वाजगदद्येति निश्चितः** Mb. **—र्णः** A serpent (तस्य चक्षुषैव श्रवणात्, hence also called चक्षुःश्रवाः)

अकर्ण्य *a.* [न. त.] Not fit for the ears ; not in the ears.

अकर्तन *a.* [कृत्-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] 1 Not cutting. -2 [कृत्-युच् न. ब.; उचस्थ फलं कर्तितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तृ *m.* [न. त.] Not an agent ; **अकर्तरि च कारके** P. III. 3.19 ; **पुरुषोऽकर्ता भोक्ता** Sânkhya; a subordinate agent; °र्त्वं-ता an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्मन् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without work, idle ; inefficient. -2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded ; **अकर्मा दस्युरभि नो** Rv. 10. 22. 8. -3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक. **—** *n.* (र्म). 1 Absence of work ; absence of necessary observances ; neglect of essential observances ; inaction ; **कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः । अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं गहना कर्मणो गतिः** Bg. 4. 17, 18. -2 An improper act ; crime, sin. **-Comp. —अन्वित** *a.* 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle . 2 . criminal. **—कृत्** *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. **—भोगः** 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action. 2. renunciation of self-righteousness. **—शील** *a.* lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक *a.* [नास्ति कर्म यस्य ब. कप्] Intransitive; **फलव्यापारयोरेकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः** Hari ; *(f)* अकर्मिका ; **प्रसिद्धेरविवक्षातः कर्मणोऽकर्मिका क्रिया** *ibid.*

अकर्मण्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work. -2 Unfit to be done.

अकल *a.* [नास्ति कला अवयवो यस्य] Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क *a.* [नास्ति कल्को यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure. -2 Sinless. **—ल्का** Moonlight.

अकल्कता Honesty, integrity .

अकल्कन -क *a.* [नास्ति कल्कनं दंभः, कल्को वा यस्मिन्] Free from pride, humble, modest ; honest.

अकल्प *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered. -2 Weak, unable. -3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित *a.* [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured ; natural, genuine.

अकल्य *a.* [कलासु साधुः कल्यः निरामयः न. त.] 1 Unwell, ill, indisposed. -2 [कल्यते इति कल्-यत् कल्यं मिथ्याभूतं ; न. त.] True ; (तं) अनीनयदकल्यसंधो बंधनागारं Dk. 31.

अकल्याण *a.* [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky. **—णं** Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकव-वा *a.* [न कव्यते वर्ण्यते ; कव्-अ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय); not contemptible, not bad; °अरिः = कुत्सिता अरयो यस्य स कवारिः ; न कवारिः अ० ; or यस्य शत्रवोऽप्यकुत्सिता वृत्रादयः ; or अकुत्सितं इयाति ऐश्वर्यं प्राप्नोति.

अकवि *a.* Ved. Unwise, foolish.

अकस्मात् *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित्कारणाधीनत्वं यत्र अलुक् स.] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden ; **अकस्मादागंतुना सह विश्वासो न युक्तः** H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor. -2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; **नाकस्मात् शांडिली माता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान्** Pt. 2. 65 ; °**देव भर्तृद्वेष्यतां गतासि** Dk. 135 ; **नाकस्मादप्रियं वदेत्** Y. 1.132; **अथ नु रिपुरकस्माद् द्वेष्टि नः पुत्रभांडे** Mv. 2. 44; **कथं त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात्पतिरार्यवृत्तः** R. 14. 55, 73.

अकाण्ड *a.* [नास्ति कांडं अवसरः उचितकालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden ; **अकांडपांडुरघनप्रस्पर्धि** Mv. 5. 39 out of season ; **पुनरकांडविवर्तनदारुणः** U. 4. 15; °**प्रचंडकलहयोः** U. 6 ; **पतत् शिरस्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः** Mâl. 5. 31 ; °**भंगुरतां संसारसुखानां** K. 172. -2 Destitute of stem or stock.**-Comp. —जात** *a.* Suddenly born or produced. **—पातः** unexpected occurrence; **उपनता कं न लक्ष्मीर्विमोहयेत्** Ks. 5. 2. **—पातजात** *a.* dying as soon as born ; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83. **—शूलं** a sudden attack of colic.

अकांडे *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly ; **दर्भांकुरेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकांडे तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा** *S.* 2. 12 ; **लज्जां विजित्य विनयं विनिवार्य धैर्यमुत्सृथ्य मंथरविवेकमकांड एव** Mâl. 1. 18 unexpectedly ; **ततस्तु तमकांड एव प्राणहरमप्रतिकारमुपप्लवमालोक्य** K. 33.

अकाम *a.* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love; **अकामस्य क्रिया काचिद् दृश्यते नेह कर्हिचित्** Ms. 2.4 every thing is an act of his will. -2 Reluctant, unwilling ; °**मां कन्यां** 4. 364; so **नाकामो शत्रुमर्हति.**-3 Unin

fluenced by, not subject to, love; भयादकामापि हि दृष्टिविभ्रमं S. 1.23. -4 Unconscious, unintentional; अकामोपनतेनेव साधोर्हृदयमेनसा R. 10.39 unconsciously committed.-5 The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final र् before a following र्. -**Comp.** -कर्शन *a.* Ved. not frustrating desires. -हत *a.* not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv.* [अकाम-पंचम्यास्तसिल्] Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतवंतस्तु पापान्येतान्यकामतः Ms. 9.242; अकामतः कृतं पापं वेदाभ्यासेन शुध्यति 11. 46, 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; न चैवेहास्त्यकामता Ms. 2. 2.

अकाय *a.* [नास्ति कायो यस्य] 1 Without body, incorporeal.-2 An epithet of Râhu, who is represented as having no body, but only a head. -3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (without body, parts &c.)

अकार *a.* [करोतीति कारः कृ-घञ् अण् वा न. त.] Not doing or acting, void of action (क्रियारहित).-र: The letter अ; अक्षराणामकारोस्मि Bg. 10. 33.

अकारण *a.* [न. ब.] Causeless, groundless, spontaneous; °मित्राणि सतां चेतांसि K. 37 disinterested friends; ईदृशो मां प्रत्यमीषां °स्नेहः U. 6.-णं Absence of a cause, motive, or ground; अकारणात् परित्यज्य K. 167 causelessly, without cause or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपंत्यै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; °परित्यक्ता मातापित्रोर्गुरोस्तथा Ms. 3.157; अकारणात्-रणं-णे causelessly, in vain; त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9.177; किमकारणे कुप्यसि, अकारणे आत्मानमायासयसि Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकार्णवेष्टकिक *a.* Not adapted for car-rings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकार्पण्य *a.* [न. ब.] Got without meanness; अकार्पण्यमशनं Bh.3.51.

अकार्य *a.* [न. त.] Improper, not fit to be done.-र्यं An improper, unworthy or bad act, a criminal or sinful action; मा नाम वैक्लव्यादकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आत्मघातादिरूपं).-**Comp.** -कारिन् *a.* 1. an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; महापातकिनश्चैव शेषाश्चाकार्यकारिणः Ms. 11.240. 2. one that neglects one's duty; दानेनाकार्यकारिणः (शुध्यंति) 5.107.

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] 1 Untimely, premature, inopportune, unseasonable, out of season; न प्रजाशु °मृत्युश्चराति U.2, R. 15.44; °मृत्युहरणं...औषधं जाह्नवीतोयं; °वातावली Ratn. 3.-2 [न कालः] Not black, white. -लः [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); °लः स्वबलप्रधानाविरोधस्य Ve. 3; °लः कुलजनस्य निर्वर्तितुं Mu. 7; अकाले बोधितो भ्राता R. 12.81 at an improper time; अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः 12.33 takes no account of proper or improper time; अकाले वीक्षितो विष्णुर्हंति पुण्यं पुराकृतं; नाकाले म्रियते कश्चित् प्राप्ते काले न जीवति; नाकाले म्रियते जंतुः H. 1.17 does not die a premature death; काले प्राप्तस्त्वकाले वा नास्यानश्नन् गृहे वसेत् Ms. 3.105 in season or out of season.-**Comp.** -कुसुमं,-पुष्पं a flower blossoming out of season; °कुसुमानीव भयं संजनयंति हि H. 3.23, a bad omen boding some evil. -कूष्मांडः a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth. -ज,-उत्पन्न,-जात *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable. -जलदः an untimely cloud; N. of the great-grandfather of the poet Râjasekhara. -जलदोदय:, -मेघोदय: an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds; बालातपमिवाब्जानामकालजलदोदयः R. 4. 61. 2. mist or fog. -वेला unseasonable or improper time. -सह *a.* 1. not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient, not biding one's time. 2. not able to hold out (for a long time), unable to stand a protracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3.137.

अकिञ्चन *a.* [नास्ति किंचन यस्य] Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute, indigent, penniless; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां Ku. 5.77; न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोपि Si. 4.64 disinterested.-नं That which is worth nothing.

अकिंचनता Renunciation of every thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासांगं यमविशेषः); व्रतं दानं परिव्रज्या तपस्या नियमास्थितिः। अहिंसासूयतास्तेयब्रह्माकिंचनता यमः॥ °त्वं Poverty; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5.16.

अकिंचनिमन् *m.* [पृथ्वादिगण] Poverty, utter destitution.

अकिंचिज्ज्ञ *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; यदा ऽकिंचिज्ज्ञोहं द्विप इव मदांधः समभवं Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर *a.* Not productive of anything, useless, immaterial; °रोल्यत्र पंचशरोपिस एव K. 242 powerless to do anything; परतंत्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त.] Infamy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशस्त्रग्रहणादकुंठपरशोः Ve. 2.2.-2 Vigorous, able to work. -3. Fixed; °धिष्ण्यं Heaven.

अकुंठित *a.* Not blunted; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1.19 penetrating all sciences; विश्रर्तोस्त्रमचलेष्यकुंठितं 11.74 taking effect on, prevailing against, even mountains.

अकुतः *adv.* [न कुतः न. त.] Not from any where (in comp. only). -**Comp.** -चलः N. of Siva (not moveable from any cause).-भय *a* [नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not threatened from any quarter, free from danger or fear, safe; मातृशानामपि °यः संचारो जातः U. 2; यानि त्रीण्यकुतोभयानि च पदान्यासन्खरायोधने *v. l.* for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5.35. अकुतश्चिद्भय also in the same sense.

अकुध्र्यंच् *a.* Ved. Fruitless, worthless (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्यं [न कुप्यं न. त.] 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver; अकुप्य वसु Ki. 1.35 gold or silver.-2 Any base metal.

अकुल *a.* [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low, mean, of a low family.-ल:-लं अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता N. of Siva.-ला N. of Pârvatî.

अकुलीन *a.* [न. त.] 1 Low-born, of no high descent. -2 Not belonging to the earth, not earthly; दिव्ययोषितमिव अकुलीनां K. 11 (a pun on the word; न कौ पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता).

अकुशल *a.* [न. त.] 1. Inauspicious, evil; unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Not clever or skilful.-लं Evil; स स्निग्धो ऽकुशलान्निवारयति यः H. 2.141 guards from evils.

अकुह *a.* [न. त.] One who does not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार *a.* 1 Resulting in good, having a good issue. -2 Unlimited, unbounded. -र: [न कुं पृथ्वीं पिपर्ति; पृ-अण् वा ॰ दीर्घः; न कुत्सितं पारं गंतव्यदेशो यस्य वा, पृषो. दीर्घः] 1 The sea, the receptacle of waters (समुद्रोप्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति महापारः Nir.) -2 The sun (आदित्योप्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति दूरपारः.) -3 A tortoise in general (न कूपमृच्छति). -4 King of tortoises sustaining the world. -5 A stone or rock.

अकूवार =अकूपार above.

अकूर्च *a.* [नास्ति कूर्चं यस्य] 1 Not

deceitful.-2 Bald; beardless. —र्चः Buddha; a deified saint.

अकृच्छ्र a. [न. ब.] Free from difficulty. —च्छ्रं Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत a. [कृ-कर्मणि क्तः, न. त.] 1 Not done; undone; unperformed; सर्वान् बलकृतानर्थानकृतान् मनुरब्रवीत् Ms. 8. 168; कृतं चाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117. -2 Wrongly or differently done; कृताकृतावेक्षणादौ ब्रह्मा ऋत्विक् नियुज्यते इति याज्ञिकाः. -3 Incomplete, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृतात्क्षेत्रात् (अशेषवत्) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुत्तशस्यं Kull.); कृतान्नं चाकृतान्नेन (निर्मातव्यं) 10.94 (सिद्धान्नं चामान्नेन Kull.) -4 Uncreated. -5 One who has done no works. -6 Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature. —ता One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकात्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विंदेत्सदृशात्सुतं Ms.9.136; according to some, a daughter who is not by a formal declaration but only mentally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिसंधिमात्रकृता वाग्व्यवहारेण कृता; कृता=यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरं इत्यभिधाय कन्यादानकाले वरानुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.). —तं An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं वै प्रजापतिः करोति Ait. Br. -Comp. —अर्थ a. unsuccessful. —अस्त्र a. unpractised in arms. —आत्मन् a. 1. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind. 2. not identified with Brahmâ or the Supreme Spirit. —उद्वाह a. unmarried. —एनस् a. not sinful or guilty, innocent. —कारं adv. as has not been done before; °रं करोति P. III. 4. 36. —ज्ञ a. ungrateful. —धी, -बुद्धि a. ignorant; °द्धित्वात् Bg. 18. 16 through unrefined understanding.

अकृतिन् a. [न. त.] Not skilful or clever, clumsy, awkward; unfit for doing anything.

अकृत्य a. Unfit to be done. —त्यं A crime, an improper act.

अकृत्त a. [न. त.] Uncut, undiminished or unimpaired; °रुच् of unimpaired splendour.

अकृश a. [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire,strong. -Comp. —अश्वः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ. —लक्ष्मी a. enjoying full prosperity; -क्ष्मीः great splendour or prosperity Ki. 5. 52.

अकृष्ट a. [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn.-Comp. —पच्य a. [अकृष्टे क्षेत्रे पच्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; °च्या इव शस्यसंपदः Ki. 1. 17; so °च्या ओषधयः, °च्यं अशनं, धान्यं &c. —रोहिन्=°पच्य; बीजं च बालेयमकृष्टरोहि R. 14. 77.

अकृष्ण a. [न. त.] Not black, white, pure. —ष्णः [नास्ति कृष्णो मलो यस्य] The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वै ब्रह्मा ऽकृष्णः इति श्रुतिः. -Comp. —कर्मन् a. virtuous, free from black deeds, innocent.

अकेतु a. [नास्ति केतुश्चिह्नं यस्य] Unconscious (अज्ञान); केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे Rv. 1. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय); shapeless (?)

अकेश a. [अविद्यमानाः, अल्पाः, अप्रशस्ता वा केशा यस्य] Hairless, bald; having very few or very bad hair.

अकोटः [न कुटति वक्रीभवति स्कंधादिषु] The betelnut palm, Areca (without a कोट or bend, as it grows with a straight stem).

अक्का [अक्-क, अच्यते इत्यक्, अंच् क्विप् गतिः तस्यै कायति, कै-क वा Tv.] A mother.

अक्त See under अञ्ज्.

अक्तुः m. f. Ved. [अंज् गतौ क्तु] 1 Night; darkness, gloom. -2 Light, ray. -3 Ointment.

अक्त्रं [अंज्-बा क्त्र] An armour(वर्मन्)

अक्र a. Ved. [अंच गतौ-रक] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर). -2 Bootless, profitless. —क्रः A fortification or rampart (प्राकार); banner (?).

अक्रतु a. [नास्ति क्रतुर्यस्य] 1 Without sacrifices; devoid of energy, powerless; unwise. -2 Devoid of will or volition (संकल्परहित) epithet of God.

अक्रम a. [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused. -2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). —मः 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभावः) -2 Absence of motion or movement. -3 Breach of propriety or decorum; कमक्रमं कर्तुमभूदपेक्षा वैलक्ष्यभाजां न महीपतीनां Vikr. 10. 3; कन्यांतःपुरमक्रमात् प्रविशता Mv. 2. 50 indecently, immodestly; वलीमुखचक्रमक्रममुच्चलितं Mv. 6. in disorder.

अक्रान्त a. [न. त.] Unsurpassed; unconquered. —ता [न क्रम्यते कंटकावृतत्वात् क्रम्-क्त, न. त.] The egg plant (बृहती), Solanum Melongena.

अक्रिय a. [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. ब.] 1 Inactive, dull, torpid. -2 Without essential works. -3 Abstaining from religious rites. -4 Without action of any kind, epithet of God. -5 Worthless, good for nothing. —या [न. त.] Inactivity; neglect of duty; प्रधानस्याक्रिया यत्र सांगं तत्क्रियते पुनः। तदंगस्याक्रियायां तु नावृत्तिर्न च तत्क्रिया॥

अक्रूर a. [न. त.] Not cruel. —रः N. of a Yâdava, a friend and uncle of Krishṇa. [It was he who induced Rama and Krishṇa to go to Mathura and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anaka-Dundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishṇa consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing.]

अक्रोध a. [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] Free from anger. —धः [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger; अक्रोधस्तपसः (विभूषणं) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोधन a. Free from anger. —नः N. of a prince, son of Ayutâyu.

अक्लिका the Indigo plant.

अक्लिन्न a. Not wet or moist; °वर्त्मन् a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्लिष्ट a. [न. त.] 1 Unwearied, untroubled, not annoyed, undisturbed, indefatigable. -2 Not marred, unimpaired; इदमुपनतमेवं रूपमक्लिष्टकांति Ś. 5.19 of unimpaired or unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथमियं °ता लावण्यस्य K. 12 unmarred state, perfection. -3 Not laboured or elaborate. -Comp. —कर्मन्,-कारिन् a. unwearied in actions. —वर्ण a. not confused, distinct; °र्णां गमनाभ्यनुज्ञां K. 293 given in plain, distinct terms (of unfaded colour). —व्रत a. not swerving from religious vows, unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष् 1. 5. P. [अक्षति, अक्ष्णोति, आनक्ष, आक्षिष्यति-अक्ष्यति, आक्षीत्, अक्षितुं-अष्टुं अक्षित्वा-अष्ट्वा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2 To pass through, pervade, penetrate (mostly Ved. in these senses). -3 To accumulate, increase. —Caus. To cause to pervade.

अक्षः [अश्-सः] 1 An axis, axle, pivot; °भंगे Ms. 8.291; दृढधूः अक्षः P. V. 4.74; Śi. 12.2,18.7; ज्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंडः Dk. 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of a cart.-3 A cart, car; also a wheel. -4 The beam of a balance.-5 Terrestrial latitude.-6 A die for playing with; cube. -7 The seed of which rosaries are made. -8 A weight equal to 16 mâshas and called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Ter-

minalia Belerica (विभीतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant; **यथा वै द्वे वामलके द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ मुष्टिरनुभवति** Chân. Up; so **धाराभिरक्षमात्राभिः**. -10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Eleocarpus Ganitrus; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (इंद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent; hence a curve.-12 Garuḍa.-13 N. of a son of Râvaṇa. -14 The soul. -15 Knowledge (usually, sacred).-16 Law; a lawsuit; legal procedure.-17 A person born blind.-18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णनेत्रयोर्मध्ये शंखादधोभागः).—**क्षं** (अश्नुते व्याप्नोति विषयान् स्ववृत्त्या संयोगेन वा) 1 An organ of sense; **निरोधाच्चेतसोऽक्षाणि निरुद्धान्यखिलान्यपि** Pt. 2.154; an object of sense; *m.* also **नियच्छेद्विषयेभ्योऽक्षान्** Bhâg. -2 The eye, only at the end of Comp.; जलजाक्ष, कमलाक्ष, &c.-3 Sochal salt, sea-salt.-4 Blue vitriol (from it crystallized shape). [cf. L. *axis*; Gr. *akshon* or *axon*, old Germ. *ahsa*; Germ. *achse*]. -**Comp.**—**अग्रं** the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car. —**अग्रकीलः** -लकः a linch-pin, a pin which fastens the yoke to the pole.—**आवपनं** [अक्षान् पाशान् आवपति क्षिपत्यस्मिन्; आ-वप्-आधारे ल्युट्] a dice-board (अक्षा उप्यंतेऽस्मिन्निति अक्षावपनं अक्षस्थानावपनपात्रं सायणः).—**आवापः** [अक्षान् आवपति क्षिपति; आवप्-अण्] a gambler, keeper of the dice or gambling table; also °अतिवापः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेप्ता अक्षगोप्ता वा द्यूतकारः). —**कर्णः** hypotenuse, particularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow; (astr.) argument of the latitude. —**कुशल, -शौंड** *a.* [स. त.] skilful in gambling. —**कूटः** [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye.—**कोविद,-ज्ञ** *a.* skilled in dice; so °विद्, °वेत्तृ &c. —**क्षेत्रं** [अक्षानिमित्तं क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure(अक्षसाधनार्थं क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षभवानामष्टानां क्षेत्राणामेकं). —**ग्लहः** [तृ. त.] gambling, playing at dice. —**चक्रं** the circle of sensual passions; **दृढनियमित °क्रः** K. 37 (also axis and wheels).—**जं** [अक्षात् जायते; जन्-ड] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2. a thunderbolt (वज्रं अस्थिरूपावयवजातत्वाचस्य तथात्वं). 3. a diamond. 4. अक्षक्षेत्रं q. v. (*m.* in some of these senses). —**जः** N. of Vishṇu. —**तत्त्वं**,-**विद्या** the science of gambling; °विद् skilled in the principles of gambling.—**दर्शकः**, -**दृश्** [अक्षाणां कणादादिव्यवहाराणां दर्शकः दृश्-ण्वुल्, अक्षान् पश्यतीति दृश् क्विप् कर्त्व] 1. a judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling. —**देविन्** *m.* [अक्षैर्दीव्यति, दिव्-णिनि] a gambler, gamester; so अक्षद्यूः, दिव्-क्विप् ऊठ् P. VI. 4.19.—**द्यूतः** [अक्षैर्द्यूतं यस्य] a gambler, dicer. -**तं** dice play, gambling; °**तादिगणः** a class of words mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19. —**द्युतिकं** [अक्षद्युत-ठक्] dispute at play. —**दृग्ध** *a.* [अक्षैः दृग्धः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षप्रिय fond of dice, or lucky in gambling). —**धरः** [अक्षं चक्रं रथावयवं तत्कीलकमिव कंटकं वा धरतीति; धृ-अच्- ष. त.] 1. N. of Vishṇu. 2. N. of the plant (शाखोट) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel. 4. any one who bears a wheel, or who holds dice. —**धूः** (धुर्) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car. —**धूर्तः** [अक्षे तद्देवने धूर्तः] 'dice-rogue,' a gamester, a gambler. —**धूर्तिलः** [अक्षस्य शकटस्य धूर्तिं भारं लाति, ला-क; or अक्ष-धुर् तिलप्रत्ययः] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—**पटल** [ष. त.] 1. a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3.=आक्षपटल, q. v. -लः [अक्षाणां व्यवहाराणां पटलमस्त्यस्य अच्] a judge. —**परि** *ind.* [अक्षेण विपरीतं वृत्तं P. II. 1. 10 द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः सि. कौ.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पाशकक्रीडायां यथा गुटिकापाते जयो भवति तद्विपरीतपातः Tv.)—**पाटः**=°वाटः, q. v. —**पाटकः** [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पट् दीप्तौ-ण्वुल्] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—**पातः** [ष. त.] cast of dice.—**पादः** N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyâya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादोऽस्य; अक्षपादो हि स्वमतदूषकस्य व्यासस्य मुखदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासेन प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं दृष्टवान् इति प्रसिद्धिः Tv.)—**पीडा** [ष. त.] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं इंद्रियरसनारूपं पीडयति आस्वादनात्; पीड्-अच्] N. of the plant यवतिक्ता.—**भागः** (°अंशः) a degree of latitude. —**भारः** [ष. त.] a cart-load. —**मदः** [च. त.] mad passion for gambling.—**मात्रं** [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] 1. any thing as large as dice; dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः), twinkling of an eye.—**माला,-सूत्रं** [अक्षाणां माला-सूत्रं] a rosary, string of beads (अकारादिक्षकारांतः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिधिभूता वा माला); **कृतोऽक्षसूत्रप्रणयी तया करः** Ku. 5. 11, 6. 6; °**मालामुपयाचितुमागतास्मि** K. 151. It is made of रुद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c. 2. N. of अरुंधती; **अक्षमाला वशिष्ठेन संयुक्ताधमयोनिजा जगामाभ्यर्हणीयतां** Ms. 9. 23 (अक्षस्य नक्षत्रचक्रस्य मालेव भूषणत्वात्; सा हि उत्तरस्यां दिशि गगने सप्तर्षिमंडले मालारूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वेभ्यश्च उज्ज्वलत्वाचस्या मालारूपेण स्थितत्वाच नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणत्वं Tv).—**राजः** [अक्षाणां राजेव] one addicted to gambling.—**वामः** [स. त.] an unfair gambler. —**वाटः** [अक्षाणां पाशकक्रीडानां वाटः वासस्थानं] 1. a gambling house; the gambling table. 2. [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य क्षुण्णस्थानस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रक्षुण्णपांशुसदृशपांशुमत्त्वात् तत्सदृशत्वं Tv.)—**वृत्त** *a.* [अक्षे वृत्तः व्यापृतः स. त.] engaged in, addicted to, gambling; what has occurred in gambling. -**त्तं** राशिचक्ररूपं वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle.—**स्नुषः** Beleric Myrobalan. —**हृदयं** perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling); **वशीकृताक्षहृदयां** K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क.] N. of a tree तिनिश.

अक्षवती [अक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्यां; अक्ष मतुप्] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षानह *n.* [अक्षे चक्रे आनह्यते बध्यते; आनह्-क्विप्] A kind or part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंबंधिकाष्ठभेदः); tied to the cart or its pole(?).

अक्षण *a.* [नास्ति क्षणो योग्यकालो यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षणिक *a.* [न. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षण्वत् *a.* [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्षन् मतुप्, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16, अन्नंतान्मतोर्नुट् स्यात् Sk.] Having eyes; **अक्षण्वंतः कर्णवंतः** Rv. 10. 71. 7.

अक्षत *a.* [न. त.] 1 (*a.*) Uninjured, unhurt; **त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः** Ku. 4. 9; °**विग्रहा वाहाः** Dk. 3; **पंचाक्षतास्ते वयं** Ve. 6. 43, 4. 4, Mu. 6.8, R. 2. 56. (*b.*) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; **मम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वंतु** Pt. 1, °**सक्तूनां नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा** *Asvalâyana*. —**तः** 1. *Siva*. -2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; **अक्षताः पांतु पांत्वक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः; अक्षतैर्नार्चयेद्विष्णुं न तुलस्या**

विनायकं इति तंत्रं; साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R. 2. 21, आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां 7. 28. -3 Barley (यवाः); अक्षताश्च यवाः प्रोक्ताः; said to be also *n.* (दूर्वाक्षतानि). —तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. -2 Absence of loss or ruin; good, well-being; अक्षतं चारिष्टं चास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः. -3 Eunuch (also *m.*). —ता A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि. -2 N. of a plant कर्कटशृंगी.-**Comp.** —योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा चेदक्षतयोनिः स्यात् Ms. 9. 176; पत्नीष्वक्षतयोनिषु 10. 5.

अक्षत्र *a.* [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वा यत्र, न. ब.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षन् *n.* [अक्ष्-बाहु०कनिन्] The eye (Ved.); भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः Rv. 1.89.8; दक्षिणेऽक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षम *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्य, °पलायनं, उपवास° &c. -2 Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; °मा कालहरणस्य *S.* 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13.16. —मा [न. त] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; धावंत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः *S.* 1. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed. -2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय *a.* [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] 1 Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying, unfailing, inexhaustible; सदोपयोगेपि गुरुस्त्वमक्षयो-निधिः *Si.* 1. 28; स संधार्यः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्गमक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3.79; यज्ञनिर्वृतिमक्षयां 4.23; गयायामक्षयवटे पितॄणां दत्तमक्षयं Vâyu; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थमक्षयं R. 3. 13. -2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन् (क्षयो वासः तच्छून्यः अनिकेतनः संन्यासी दरिद्रो वा.) —यः 1 The Supreme Spirit परमात्मन्. -2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of Jupiter. —या [अक्षयं पुण्यं यत्रास्ति-अच्] N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अमैव सोमवारेण रविवारेण सप्तमी। चतुर्थी भौमवारेण अक्षयादपि चाक्षया॥-**Comp.** —गुणः, -पुरुहूतः *Siva* (possessing imperishable qualities). —तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisâkha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on that day (वैशाखे मासि राजेंद्र शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयिका। अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्तिकारोहिणीयुता॥ तस्यां दानादिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं). —लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाललिता N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdra (?).

अक्षयिणी Pârvatî.

अक्षय्य *a.* [क्षेतुं शक्यं; क्षि-यत्; न.त.] That which cannot decay, imperishable; तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः *S.* 2.13; अस्त्यत्र भोग्यवस्तु वर्षशतेनाप्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible.. -**Comp.** —उदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in *S*râddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षय्योदकदानं तु अर्घ्यदानवदिष्यते। षष्ठ्यैव नित्यं तत्कुर्यान्न चतुर्थ्यां कदाचन). —नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Asvina.

अक्षर *a.* [न क्षरतीति; क्षर् चलने अच्-न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविदो विदुस्तमात्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयंतं Ku. 3. 50; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च। क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते॥ Bg.15.16; यस्मात्क्षरमतीतोहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म. -2 Fixed, firm, unalterable. —रः 1 *S*iva. -2 Vishṇu. -3 A sword. —रा Sound, word, speech (Ved.). —रं [अश्-सरः Uṇ. 3. 70, अशेः सरः; अश्नुते व्याप्नोति वेदादिशास्त्राणि.] 1 (*a*) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकारोस्मि Bg. 10.33; मुद्राक्षराणि, मधुर°, त्र्यक्षर &c. (*b*) a syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2.83 the monosyllable; एकमक्षरं Bg. 10.25, Ms. 2.78,84, 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (*c*) a word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेध° विक्लवाभिरामं *S.*3.25; अहो संदीपनान्यक्षराणि U. 4; अर्तुरेतानि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; अक्षरं वर्णनिर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः। अक्षरं न क्षरं विद्यादश्नोतेर्वा सरेऽक्षरं॥ -2 A document (letter &c.), sacred writing; writing in general (in pl.); तत्र भुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यात्र साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3.94; तत्रभवत्या अक्षराणि विसृष्टानि स्युः V.2.-3 The highest deity or Godhead, the indestructible spirit, Brahma (परमब्रह्मन्, मूलकारणं); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg.8.3; कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भवं 3. 15; यथा सतः पुरुषात्केशलोमानि तथाक्षरात्संभवतीह विश्वं Chân. Up. -4 Religious austerity, penance. -5 Sacrifice. -6 Water. -7 The sky. -8 Final beatitude, emancipation from further transmigration. -9 Continuance, permanence. -10 Right, justice (Ved. in these two senses). -11 N. of a plant, Achyranthes Aspera. -12 A measure of time, equal to one-fifth of a Kâshṭhâ.-**Comp.** —अंगं 1. a part of a syllable. 2. alphabet. —अर्थः [ष. त.] meaning (of words); किं तावत् गीत्यावगतोऽक्षरार्थः *S.* 5 —चं (चुं) चुः -चणः,-नः [अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासलिप्या वित्तः अक्षर-चणप् or चं (चुं) चुप् P. V. 2.26.] a scribe, writer, copyist; so °जीवकः, -जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवति; जीव् णिनि or ण्वुल्; also ० जीविकः. —च्युतकं [अक्षरं च्युतं लुप्तं यत्र; ब. कप्] getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter (*e. g.* कुर्वन् दिवाकराश्लेषं दधच्चरणडंबरं। देव यौष्माकसेनयोः करेणुः प्रसरत्यसौ where another meaning may be got by omitting क in करेणुः *i. e.* by taking रेणुः). —छंदस् *n.* -वृत्तं 1. a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains; छंदस्तु द्विविधं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा। वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत्॥ 2. of unshaken resolve, resolute (अक्षरं निश्चलं छंदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य); an epithet of परमात्मन्. —जननी,-तूलिका [अक्षराणां जननीव; तन्निपिलेखानां तूलिकेव वा साधनत्वात्] a reed or pen. —(वि) न्यासः [ष. त. भावे घञ्] writing, arrangement of letters; भूर्जपत्रगतो °सः V. 2. 2. the alphabet. 3. scripture. 4. हृदयाद्याधारस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारणरूपस्तंत्रप्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यासः. —पंक्ति *a.* 1. having 5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five) सु मत् पद् वग् दे इत्येष वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait. Br. (तान्येतान्यक्षराणि होतृजपादौ प्रयोक्तव्यानि). 2. N. of a metre of four lines (द्विपदा विराज्) each having five syllables (one dactyl and one spondee). —भाज् *a.* having a share in the syllables (of a prayer?). —भूमिका tablet R. 18.46 —मुखः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि वा मुखे यस्य] a scholar, student. -खं [ष.त.] the beginning of the alphabet; the letter अ. —मुष्टिका 'finger-speech', speaking by means of finger-signs. —वर्जित *a.* unlettered, illiterate, not knowing how to read or write. —व्यक्तिः *f.* [ष. त]. distinct articulation of syllables. —शिक्षा [ष. त.] the science of (mystic) syllables; theory of ब्रह्म (ब्रह्मतत्व); महां °क्षां विधाय Dk. 11. —संस्थानं [अक्षराणां संस्थानं यत्र] arrangement of letters, writing, alphabet.

अक्षरकं [स्वार्थे कन्] A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरशः *adv.* [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीप्सार्थे-

कारके शस्] 1. Syllable by syllable. -2 To the very letter; literally.

अक्षर्य *a.* [गवादिगण] Relating to letters or syllables.

अक्षरी [अश्नुते गगनाभोगं मेघैः; अश्-सरन्, गौरा॰ ङीष्] The rainy season.

अक्षानह् See under अक्ष्.

अक्षान्तिः *f.* [न. त.] Intolerance, non-forbearance; envy, jealousy, anger, impatience.

अक्षार *a.* [नास्ति क्षारं यत्र] Free from artificial salt. **-रः** Natural salt **गोक्षीरंगोघृतंचैवधान्यमुद्गास्तिलायवाः।सामुद्रसैंधवंचैव लवणंस्मृतम्॥ -Comp. -लवणं(-रा॰)** [क्षारेण ऊषरमृत्तिकया निर्वृत्तं-अण् क्षारं कृत्रिमं लवणं; न. त.] natural salt; **मुन्यन्नानि पयः सोमो मांसं यच्चानुपस्कृतम्। अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हविरुच्यते॥** Ms.3.257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैंधवादि); °**णाशाः स्युः** 5.73; **चतुर्थकालमश्नीयादक्षारलवणं मितं** 11.110; sometimes used for food that may be eaten at times unfit for the performance of religious duties; a class of objects such as cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि *n.* [अश्नुते विषयान्; अश्-क्सि, अशेर्णित Uṇ. 3.155-6] अक्षिणी, अक्षीणि, अक्ष्णा, अक्ष्णः &c. 1 The eye (which grasps or sees objects); changed to अक्ष at the end of Bahuvrîhi Comp; *f.* °क्षी when a limb of the body is indicated, as **जलजाक्षी**, otherwise **दीर्घाक्षा वेणुयष्टिः**; in Avyayî. comp. also it is changed to **अक्ष**, (समक्षं, परोक्षं &c.). -2 The number two; (-क्षिणी) the sun and moon. [cf. L. *oculus;* Ger. *auge;* Gr. *okos*, *okkos*, Zend *ashi.*]-**Comp. -कंपः** twinkling; **नाक्षिकंपं व्यतिष्ठत** R. 15.67. **-कूटः-टकः,-गोलः,-तारा** [ष.त.] the eyeball, pupil of the eye. **-गत** *a.* [अक्ष्णि गतः सर्वदा भावनावशात् अक्ष्यसन्निकृष्टोपि उपस्थित इव] 1 visible, present; **न विभावयत्यनिशमक्षिगतामपि मां भवानतिसमीपतया** *Si.* 9.81. 2. rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, being a thorn in the eye, hated; °**तोहमस्य हास्यो जातः** Dk. 159. **-जाहः** [ष. त.] the root of the eye. **-पक्ष्मन्,-लोमन्** *n.* [ष. त.] the eyelash. **-पटलं** [ष. त.]. a coat of the eye. 2. a disease of the eye pertaining to this coat. **-पत्** *a.* Ved. falling into the eye, hence hurtful. *-adv.* a little, as much as a mote (as much as could fall into the eye). **-भू** *a.* [अक्ष्णो भूर्विषयः] visible, perceptible, manifest; (hence) true, real. **-भेषजं** [ष. त.] collyrium, a kind of balm (for the eyes).-**जः** (जं also) N. of a plant (पट्टिकालोध्रवृक्ष) used to heal some varieties of the eye-disease. **-भ्रुवं** [समाहारद्वंद्व] the eye and the eyebrows taken collectively. **-विकूणितं,-विकूशितं** [अक्ष्णः विकूणितं लज्जादिना सम्यक् प्रसाराभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चक्रावयवाय हितः-ठक्] N. of a tree (रंजनद्रुम,) अक्षीक also; See अक्षक.

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions or privileges attached to landed property (?).

अक्षित *a.* [न. त.] Undecayed, permanent, uninjured, undecaying, unfailing. **-तं 1** Water. -2 100000 million.-**Comp. -ऊति-वसु** (ता॰) N. of Indra, giving permanent help, or having unfailing wealth (?)

अक्षितरं [अक्षीव तरति; तॄ-अच् Tv.] Water (निर्मलत्वान्नेत्रतुल्यत्वं).

अक्षिति *a.* [न. ब.] Imperishable. **-तिः** *f.* Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Not decreasing in wealth; destitute of a dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति भीणाति अंजनेन; वा. क.] N. of a plant, शोभांजनवृक्ष Guilandina or Hyperanthera Moringa. **-वं** Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षीव-(ब) *a.* [न. त.] Not intoxicated. **-वः** [न क्षीवते मायति, क्षीव्-क क्त वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शोभांजन (Mar. शेवगा, शेगट). **-वं** Sea-salt.

अक्षु *a.* Ved. [अक्ष्-उ] Quick (शीघ्र); according to others (क्षुः) a kind of net.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unbroken uncurtailed.-2 Not conquered or defeated, successful; **अक्षुण्णोनुनयः** Ve. 1. 2. -3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual, strange; **अभीक्ष्णमक्षुण्णतयातिदुर्गमं** *Si.* 1.32 being not practised or experienced.-4 Inexperienced, not expert.

अक्षुद्र *a.* [न. त.] Not small or insignificant. **-द्रः** N. of *Siva.*

अक्षुध् *f.* [न. त.] Absence of hunger, satiety.

अक्षुध्य *a.* [अक्षुधे हितं; अक्षुध्-यत.] Ved. 1 That which tends to cause absence of hunger (क्षुधाभावसाधनं द्रव्यं). -2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of fields; uncultivated. **-त्रं 1** A bad field (अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); **अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति** Ms. 10.71.-2 Not a good geometrical figure. -3 (fig.) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of any thing).-**Comp. -विद्** *a.* [क्षेत्रं देहतत्त्वं तत्त्वतो न जानाति; विद्-क्विप्] destitute of spiritual knowledge; not knowing the true nature of the क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञः आत्मत्वेन देहाभिमानी जीवः); so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्रं शस्योत्पत्तिस्थानं कलत्रं वा; मत्वर्थे इनि न. त.] Having no field, not the master of a field; **ये ऽक्षेत्रिणो बीजवंतः परक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः** Ms. 9.49.

अक्षोटः [अक्ष्- ओट; अक्षस्य बिभीतकस्येव उटानि पर्णान्यस्य वा Tv.] 1 N. of a tree पर्वतीयपीलु (Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड). -2 A walnut; a tree bearing an oily nut.

अक्षोडः [अक्ष्-ओड; अक्षः बिभीतकः इव ओडति पत्रैः संहन्यते; उड्-अच् वा Tv.] also written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, आक्षोट, आखोड, आखोडक &c.

अक्षोभ *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved. **-भः 1** Absence of agitation. -2 The tying post of an elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *a.* [क्षोभ्यते विचाल्यते; क्षुभ्-णिच् कर्मणि यत्, न. त.] Immoveable, imperturbable; **अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत्** R. 17.44 was unassailable **-भ्यः 1** A particular sage (तंत्रोक्तो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः तद्देवतायाः शिरसि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः; अक्षोभ्योस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः -Tv.). -2 N. of a Buddha. -3 An immense number, said to be 100 विवर.-**Comp. -कवचं** [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [ऊहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा सोऽस्यामस्ति इनि, अक्षाणां रथानां सर्वेषामिन्द्रियाणां वा ऊहिनी; णत्वं वृद्धिश्च P. VI. 1.89 Vârt.] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अक्ष्ण *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्-क्स्न Uṇ. 3.17] Unbroken (अखंड). **-क्ष्णं** Time.

अक्ष्णया *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way; **तानक्ष्णया संतृंदंति.** *Sat.* Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कौटिल्येन). -2 Wrongly; °द्रुह् Ved. seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्ष्णयावन् *a.* Going through, penetrating.

अखट्टः [खट्-अच् न. त.] N. of a tree (प्रियाल) Buchanania Latifolia.

अखट्टिः *m.*,*f.*[खट्-इ, न. त. वा ङीप्] Bad conduct (अशिष्टव्यवहार); a childish freak or whim.

अखण्ड *a.* [खंड्-घञ्, न. त.] Unbroken, whole, entire, complete; **अखंडं पुण्यानां फलमिव** *S.* 2.10; **अखंड-**

कलः शशी Mál. 2.2 with undiminished orb, full; निर्जिगाय मुखमिंदुमखंडं Ki. 9.38; अखंडेन तपसा 10.63 undisturbed; खुंदस्त्रीदमनेप्यखंडयशसः U.5.35 of untarnished, unsullied, fame; °द्वादशी the 12th day of the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष. —डं *adv.* Uninterruptedly Ki. 1.29

अखंडन *a.* [न खंड्यते निरवयवत्वात्; खंड् -ल्युट् न. त.] 1 Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, epithet of परमात्मन्. -2 Full, entire. —नं [न. त.] 1 Not breaking, leaving entire.-2 Non-refutation. —नः Time.

अखंडित *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unbroken, undivided. -2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undisturbed, continuous; °ता मे वाणिज्या Mu. 1; अखंडितं प्रेम लभस्व पत्युः Ku. 7.28 everlasting, unbroken.-3 Unimpaired; unrefuted &c; भाह्निया अखंडितात् प्रणयात् M. 3 never disappointed; शतमखं तमखंडितपौरुषं R. 9.13 whose prowess knows no repulse or defeat.-Comp. —उत्सव *a.* always festive. —ऋतु : [अखंडितः ऋतुः तत्संपत् पुष्पादिप्रसवरूपा यत्र] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (*a.*) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season.

अखर्व *a.* [न. त.] Not dwarfish, short or stunted; not small, great; अखर्वेण गर्वेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* [न. त.] Not dug; not buried. —तः-तं A natural lake or pool of water; a bay; especially a pool before a temple.

अखिद्र *a.* Ved. [खिद्-रक् न. त.] Unwearied; मरुतो यातिमखिद्रयामभिः Rv. 1. 38. 11 unwearied in their course.

अखिन्न *a.*[न. त.] 1 Not fatigued or wearied. -2 Not involving fatigue.

अखिल *a.* [नास्ति खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv.] 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft. with सर्व; एतद्धि मत्तोधिजगे सर्वमेषोखिलं मुनिः Ms.1.59; °लेन entirely.-2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed(land); °आत्मन् the universal spirit.

अखेटिकः [न खेटत्यस्मात्; खिद् भये षिकन् Tv.] 1 A tree in general. -2 (आखेटिक) A dog trained to the chase.

अखेदिन् *a.* Not wearisome, not fatigued; °त्वं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the वाग्गुणs of the Jainas.

अख्खल *ind.* An exclamation of joy; °लीकृ to utter this exclamation.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute; °कर *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग् 1 P.(अगति, आगीत्, अगिष्यति, अगितुं) 1 To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way.-2 To go (अंगति, आंगीत् &c.).

अग *a.* [न गच्छतीति; गम्-ड. न. त]. 1 Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go; अगो वृषलः शीतेन P. VI. 3. 77 Sk. -2 Unapproachable. —गः 1 A tree; सदानतो येन विषाणिनाऽग: Si. 4. 63.-2 A mountain; also a stone; प्रत्यापगं प्रत्यगं Mahânâṭaka. -3 A snake. -4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्यभावो ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धः; or, 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night). -5 A water-jar, as in अगस्त्य (कुंभस्त्यान).-6 The number seven (from the seven कुलाचलs). -Comp. —आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Pârvatí. —ओकस् *m.* [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] 1. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (वृक्षवासी). 3. the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion. —ज *a.* (अगात् पर्वतशिलातो जायते; जन्—ड.) produced on a mountain or from a tree; roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (गिरिचर); कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. (-जं) bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* [गम् बाहु. श, न. त.] Not going. —च्छः A tree.

अगण्य *a.* 1 Countless, immense; °पण्यविस्तारितमणि Dk. 1. -2 Not deserving to be counted (अर्हे यत्); worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः *f.* [न. त.] 1 Want of resort or recourse, necessity. -2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र रामस्य यत्र गमिष्यामि विहायसा Rám.; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64, See under गति.

अगति (ती) क *a.* 1 Helpless, without any resort or resource; बालमेनमगतिमादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्त्वगतिका गतिः Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift; अगतीका गतिर्ह्येषा पापा राजोपसेविनाम्। Mb.

अगद *a.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य] 1 Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health; नरोऽगदः Ms. 8. 107. -2 (गद्-भाषणे अच्, न. त.) Not speaking or telling. -3 Free from judicial affliction. —दः [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात्] 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति चिंताविषघ्नोयमगदः किं न पीयते H.Pr. 29; विषघ्नैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्रव्याणि योजयेत् Ms. 7. 218.-2 Health, freedom from disease; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च विविधा स्थितिः। तपसैव प्रसिध्यंति तपस्तेषां हि साधनं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः गदाभावः नैरुज्यमिति यावत् Kull.) -3 The science of antidotes; one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अगदंकारः [अगदं करोति; अगद कृ-अण् मुमागमश्च P. VI. 3. 70] A physician.

अगद्यति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम *a.*=अग q.v.

अगम्य *a.* [न गंतुमर्हति, गम्-यत् न. त.] 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामप्यगम्यः&c.. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends mind (conception or thought); याः संपदस्ता मनसोप्यगम्याः Si. 3. 59, See under गम्य also.-Comp. —रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form, &c.; °रूपां पदवीं प्रपित्सुना Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached (for cohabitation), one of the low castes; °म्यां च स्त्रियं गत्वा, °गमनं चैव जातिभ्रंशकराणि वा &c.-Comp. —गमनं illicit intercourse. —गामिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse. —गमनीय *a.* relating to illicit intercourse; °नीयं तु (पापं) व्रतैरेभिरपानुदेत् Ms. 11. 170.

अगरी [नास्ति गरो विषं यस्याः पं. ब. गौ. ङीष्] 1 A kind of grass or plant (देवताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar, Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison of rats and mice.-2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहारिद्रव्यमात्रं)

अगरु *n.* [न गिरति; गॄ-उ, न. त.] Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha.

अगव्यूति *a.* Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रं) Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अगस्ति [विंध्याख्यं अगं अस्यति; अस्-क्तिच् शकंध्वादि°, Uṇ. 4. 179, or अगं विंध्याचलं स्त्यायाति स्तभ्नाति, स्त्यै-क; or अगः कुंभः तत्र स्त्यानः संहतः इत्यगस्त्यः] 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated *Rishi* or sage.-2 N. of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent. -3 N. of a plant (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana (or Æschynomene) Grandiflora. [The sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the *Rig*veda he and Vasish*th*a are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varu*n*a, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urva*s*i at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Gha*t*odbhava,

Kalasayoni &c.; from the latter Vasish*tha*. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitra*varuni*, Aurva*seya*, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the *A*ryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way). He is also known by the names of Pi*tabdhi*, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called *Kaleyas* who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudr*a*. She was also called Kaus*itaki* and Varaprad*a*. She bore him two sons, *D*ri*d*hasy*a* and *D*ri*d*hasyu. In the *Ramayana* Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named *Vatapi*, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the *Rakshasa's* brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings *Rama* with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave *Rama* the bow of Vish*n*u and accompanied him to Ayodhy*a* when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Pura*n*as represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the *Rakshasas* sprang) and Havirbhuv*a* the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuva and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonization of the south; निर्जितासि मया भद्रे शत्रुहस्तादमर्षिणा । अगस्त्येन दुराधर्षा मुनिना दक्षिणेव दिक् ॥ Râm. ; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिणामाशामाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विंध्यवातापिमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61, Mv. 7. 14.]

अगस्ती A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्यः 1=अगस्ति See above. -**2** N. of *S*iva. -**Comp.**-**उदयः** 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhâdra ; with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21 प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdra. -**गीता** [अगस्त्येन गीता वियाभेदः] N. of a sort of विया mentioned in the Bhârata *S*ântiparvan ; (pl.) Agastya's hymn. -**चारः** [ष. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the *S*arat season and then every thing on earth assumes a lovely appearance. -**तीर्थं** N. of a celebrated Tîrtha in the south. -**वटः** N. of a holy place on the Himâlaya. -**संहिता** Agastya's collection of law.

अगा *a*. Ved. Not going.

अगाध *a*. [गाध्-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. ब.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, °सत्त्व Mk. 1. 3, R. 6. 21; so °ज्ञानं, °बुद्धि; great; as °भयं; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable. -**धः-धं** a deep hole or chasm. -**धः** N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*].-**Comp.**-**जलः** [अगाधं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं [अगं न गच्छंतं ऋच्छति प्राप्नोति अग-ऋ-अण् Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 265; °दाहिन् an incendiary 3. 158, See आगार.

अगिरः (नः?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गॄ. बा०क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven.-**2** The sun or fire?-**3** A Râkshasa.-**Comp.**-**ओकस्** *a*. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगु *a*. [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. **1** Destitute of cows or rays; poor.-**2** Wicked (?).-**गुः** **1** N. of Râhu. -**2** Darkness.

अगुण *a*. **1** Destitute of attributes (referring to God).-**2** Having no good qualities, worthless ; अगुणोयमशोक : M. 3, Mk. 4. 22.-**णः** [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice ; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणान् Ms. 3. 22 ; गुणागुणज्ञ knowing merit and demerit; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55 ; अगुणेषु तस्य धियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices. -**Comp.**-**वादिन्** *a*. fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits. -**शील** *a*. of a worthless character.

अगुरु *a*. [न. त.] **1** Not heavy, light. -**2** (In prosody) Short.-**3** Having no teacher.-**4** One different from a teacher. -**रु** *n*. (*m*. also) [न गुरुर्यस्मात्] **1** The fragrant aloe wood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha. -**2** That which yields Bdellium, Amyris Agallocha. -**3** The *S*isu tree (शिंशपा). -**Comp.** -**शिंशपा** [अगुरुः सारो यस्यास्तादृशी शिंशपा मध्यमपदलो.] the *Sisu* tree.-**सारः** a sort of perfume.

अगूढ *a*. Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear: °सद्भावं Ku. 5. 62. -**Comp.**-**गंध** *a*. having an unconcealed smell. (-**धः**) Asafœtida (the smell of which is not easily concealed). -**भाव** *a*. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अगृभीत *a*. [न. त.] Ved. **1** Not seized or overcome ; unsubdued ; °शोचिस् of unsubdued splendour. -**2** Inconceivable.

अगृहः [न. ब.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

अगोचर *a*. Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious, See गोचर ; वाचामगोचरां हर्षावस्थामस्पृशत् Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. -**रं** **1** Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. -**2** Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरेणैवं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of; °तां गतान् Pt. 2. -**3** Brahma ; अगोचरे वागिव चोपरेमे Ki. 17. 11.

अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा *a*. Ved. Without a cowherd ; पशुर्नैति स्वयुरगोपाः Rv. 2. 4. 7.

अगोरुध *a*. Ved. Not disdaining praise.

अगोह्य *a*. Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अंगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अंग्-नि, नलोपश्च Un. 4. 50, or fr. अंच् 'to go.'] **1** Fire कोप°, चिंता°, शोक°, ज्ञान°, राज°, &c.-**2** The God of fire.-**3** Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दाक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्यो ऽ ग्निर्माताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः। गुरुराहवनीयस्तु सा-

मित्रेता गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231. -4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -5 Bile (नाभेरूर्ध्वं हृदयादधस्तादामाशयमाचक्षते तद्गतं सौरं तेजः पित्तं इत्याचक्षते). -6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्मन्). -7 Gold. -8 The number three. -9 N. of various plants: (*a*) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (*b*) रक्तचित्रक; (*c*) भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium; (*d*) निंबक Citrus Acida. -10 A mystical substitute for the letter र्. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words **अग्नि** is changed to **अग्ना**, as °**विष्णू**, °**मरुतौ**, or to **अग्नी**, °**पर्जन्यौ**, °**वरुणौ**, °**षोमौ** [cf. L. *ignis.*] [Agni is the God of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Rig*veda. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods, a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is considered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his three-fold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतभुज्, शुचि, रोहिताश्व, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृतान्न, चित्रभानु, ऊर्ध्वशोचिस, शोचिष्केश, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदंष्ट्र &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth. Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of, immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahm*a* and is called Abhimani [Vish*n*u Pura*n*a]. His wife was Sv*a*ha; by her he had 3 sons—P*a*vaka, Pavam*a*na and *S*uchi; and these had forty-five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pit*r*is or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of *Sand*ila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahm*a* as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as *A*gney*i*. The Mah*a*bharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king *S*vetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Kh*and*ava forest; for the story see the word खांडव]. -**Comp.** —**अ(आ)गारं** -**रः**,-**आलयः**,-**गृहं** [अग्निकार्याय अगारं शाक० त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; **वसंश्चतुर्थोऽग्निरिवाग्न्यगारे** R. 5. 25. —**अस्त्रं** fire-missile, a rocket. —**आत्मक** *a.* [अग्निरात्मा यस्य] of the nature of fire; **सोमात्मिका स्त्री**, °**कः पुमान्**. —**आधानं** consecrating the fire; so °**आहिति**. —**आधेयः** [अग्निराधेयो येन] a Bráhma*n*a who maintains the sacred fire. (-**यं**)=°**आधानं**. —**आहित**: [अग्निराहितो येन, वा परनिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि. —**इध्** *m.* (अग्नीध्रः) [अग्निं इंद्धे स अग्नीध्] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved). —**इंधनः** [अग्निरिध्यते अनेन] N. of a Mantra. (-**नं**) kindling the fire. —**उत्पातः** [अग्निना दिव्यानलेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In B*ri*. S. 33 it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभफलानां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युल्काः। धिष्ण्योल्काशनिविद्युत्तारा इति पंचधा भिन्नाः॥ उल्का पक्षेण फलं तद्वत् धिष्ण्याशनिस्त्रिभिः पक्षैः। विद्युद्भिः षड्भिस्तद्वत्तारा विपाचयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c. —**उद्धरणं**,-**उद्धारः** 1. producing fire by the friction of two ara*n*is. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice. —**उपस्थानं** worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अग्निरुपस्थीयतेऽनेन). —**एधः** [अग्निमेधयति] an incendiary. —**कणः**,-**स्तोकः** a spark. —**कर्मन्** *n.* [अग्नौ कर्म स. त.] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so °**कार्य** offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; **निर्वर्तिताग्निकार्यः** K. 16; °**र्योर्धदग्ध** 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25. —**कला** a part (or appearance) of fire; ten varieties are mentioned (धूम्रार्चिरूष्मा ज्वलिनी ज्वालिनी विस्फुलिंगिनी। सुश्रीः सुरूपा कपिला हव्यकव्यवहे अपि ॥ यादीनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदा अमूः). —**कारिका** [अग्निं करोति आधत्ते करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्नीध्र which begins with अग्निं दूतं पुरो दधे. 2. =अग्निकार्य. —**काष्ठं** अग्नेः उद्दीपनं काष्ठं शाक०त.] agallochum (अगुरु). —**कुक्कुटः** [अग्नेः कुक्कुटइव रक्तवर्णस्फुलिंगत्वात्] a firebrand, lighted wisp of straw. —**कुंडं** [अग्नेराधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. —**कुमारः**, -**तनयः**, -**सुतः** 1. N. of Kârttikeya said to be born from fire, See कार्त्तिकेय. 2. a kind of preparation of medicinal drugs. —**केतुः** [अग्नेः केतुरिव] 1. smoke. 2. N. of two Râkshasas on the side of Râva*n*a and killed by Râma. —**कोणः** -**दिक्** the south-east corner ruled over by Agni; इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिर्नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत्। कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ —**क्रिया** [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया, शाक. त.] 1. obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2. branding; भेषजाग्निक्रियासु च Y. 3. 284. —**क्रीडा** [तृ. त.] fire-works, illuminations. —**गर्भ** *a.* [अग्निर्गर्भे यस्य] pregnant with or containing fire, having fire in the interior; °**र्भां शमीमिव** *S.* 4. 3. (-**र्भः**) [अग्निरिव जारको गर्भो यस्य] 1. N. of the plant Agnijâra. 2. the sun-stone, name of a crystal supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. *S.* 2. 7. 3. the sacri-

ficial stick अराणि which, when churned, gives out fire. (-र्भा) 1. N. of the *S*amî plant as containing fire (the story of how Agni was discovered to exist in the interior of the *S*amî plant is told in chap. 35 of अनुशासनपर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्नेः सकाशात् गर्भो यस्यां सा; when the Ganges threw the semen of *S*iva out on the Meru mountain, whatever on earth &c. was irradiated by its lustre, became gold and the earth was thence called वसुमती). 3. N. of the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निरिव गर्भो मध्यभागो यस्याः सा). **—ग्रंथः** [अग्निप्रतिपादको ग्रंथः शाक. त.] the work that treats of the worship of Agni &c. **—घृतं** [अग्न्युद्दीपनं घृतं शाक. त.] a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee used to stimulate the digestive power. **—चित्** *m.* [अग्निं चितवान्; चि-भूतार्थे क्विप् P. III. 2. 91] one who has kept the sacred fire; **यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमग्निचित्** R. 8. 25. **—चयः, —चयनं, —चित्या.** arranging or keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान); **चित्याग्निचित्ये च** P. III. 1. 132. 2. (**—यः, —यनः**) the Mantra used in this operation. 3. a heap of fire. **—चित्वत्** [अग्निचयनं अस्त्यस्मिन् मतुप् मस्य वः तांतत्वात्र पदत्वं Tv.] having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्. **—ज, —जात** *a.* produced by or from fire, born from fire. (**—जः, —जातः**) 1. N. of the plant अग्निजार (अग्नये अग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kârttikeya. 3. Vishṇu. (**—जं, —जातं**) gold; so °जन्मन्. **—जिह्व** *a.* 1. having a fiery tongue. 2. having fire for the tongue, epithet of a God or of Vishṇu in the boar incarnation. (**—ह्वा**) 1. a tongue or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कराली धूमिनी श्वेता लोहिता नीललोहिता। सुवर्णा पद्मरागा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावसोः). 3. N. of a plant लांगली (अग्नेर्जिह्वेव शिखा यस्याःसा); of another plant (जलपिप्पली) or गजपिप्पली (विषलांगला). **—ज्वाला** 1. the flame or glow of fire. 2. [अग्नेर्ज्वालेव शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly used by dyers, Grislea Tomentosa (Mar. धायफूल, धायटी). **—तप्** *a.* [अग्निना तप्यते; तप्-क्विप्] having the warmth of fire; practising austerities by means of fire. **—तपस्** *a.* [अग्निभिः तप्यते] 1. practising very austere penance, standing in the midst of the five fires. 2. glowing, shining or burning like fire; (तपतीति तपाः अग्निरिव तपाः) hot as fire. **—तेजस्** *a.* having the lustre or power of fire (अग्नेरिव तेजो यस्य). (**—स्** *n.*) the lustre of fire. (**—स्** *m.*) N. of one of the 7 *R*ishis of the 11th Manvantara. **—त्रयं** the three fires, See under अग्नि. **—द** *a.* [अग्निं दाहार्थं गृहादौ ददाति; दा.-क.] 1. giving or supplying with fire. 2. tonic, stomachic, producing appetite, stimulating digestion. 3. incendiary; **अग्निदान् भक्तदांश्चैव** Ms. 9.278; **अग्निदानां च ये लोकाः** Y. 2.74; so °दायक, °दायिन्. **—दग्ध** *a.* 1. burnt on the funeral pile; **अग्निदग्धाश्च ये जीवा येऽप्यदग्धाः कुले मम** Vâyu. 2. burnt with fire. 3. burnt at once without having fire put into the mouth, because destitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of Manes or Pit*r*is who, when alive, kept up the household flame and presented oblations to fire. **—दमनी** [अग्निर्दम्यते ऽनया; दम्-णिच् करणे ल्युट्] a narcotic plant, Solanum Jacquini. **—दात** [अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who performs the last (funeral) ceremonies of a man; **यश्चाग्निदाता प्रेतस्य पिंडं दद्यात्स एव हि.** **—दीपन** *a.* [अग्निं दीपयाति] stimulating digestion, stomachic, tonic. **—दीप्त** *a.* [तृ. त.] glowing, set on fire, blazing. (**—प्ता**) [अग्निर्जठरानलो दीप्तः सेवनात् यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता, which is said to stimulate digestion. **—दीप्तिः** *f.* active state of digestion. **—दूत** *a.* [अग्निर्दूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा] having Agni for a messenger, said of the sacrifice or the deity invoked; **यमं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अरंकृतः** Rv. 10. 14. 13. **—दूषित** *a.* branded. **—देवः** [अग्निरेव देवः] Agni; a worshipper of Agni. **—देवा** [अग्निर्देवो यस्याः] the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका). **—धानं** [अग्निर्धीयते ऽस्मिन्] the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोतृ; **पदं कृणुते अग्निधाने** Rv. 10. 165. 3. **—धारणं** maintaining the sacred fire; **व्रतिनां °णं** K. 55. **—नयनं** = °प्रणयनं. **—निर्यासः** [अग्नेर्जठरानलस्येव दीपको निर्यासो यस्य] N. of the plant अग्निजार. **—नेत्र** *a.* [अग्निर्नेता यस्य] having Agni for the leader or conveyer of oblations, an epithet of a god in general. **—पदं** 1. the word Agni. 2. fire-place. 3. N. of a plant. **—परिक्रि-ष्क्रि-या** care of the sacred fire, worship of fire, offering oblations; **गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया** Ms. 2. 67. **—परिच्छदः** the whole sacrificial apparatus; **गृह्यं चाग्निपरिच्छदं** Ms. 6. 4. **—परिधानं** enclosing the sacrificial fire with a kind of screen. **—परीक्षा** [तृ. त.] ordeal by fire. **—पर्वतः** [अग्निसाधनं पर्वतः] a volcano. **—पुच्छः** [अग्नेः अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back part of the sacrificial place; the extinction of fire. **—पुराणं** [अग्निना प्रोक्तं पुराणं] one of the 18 Purâṇas ascribed to Vyâsa. It derives its name from its having been communicated originally by Agni to the sage Vasishṭha for the purpose of instructing him in the two-fold knowledge of Brahma. Its stanzas are said to be 14500. Its contents are varied. It has portions on ritual and mystic worship, cosmical descriptions, chapters on the duties of Kings and the art of war, a chapter on law, some chapters on Medicine and some treatises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar, Yoga, Brahmavidyâ &c. &c. **—प्रणयनं** bringing out the sacrificial fire and consecrating it according to the proper ritual. **—प्रतिष्ठा** consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. **—प्रवेशः-शनं** [स. त.] entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. **—प्रस्कंदनं** violation of the duties of a sacrificer (अग्निहोमाकरण); **°परस्त्वं चाप्येवं भविष्यसि** Mb. **—प्रस्तरः** [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा] a flint, a stone producing fire. **—बाहुः** [अग्नेर्बाहुरिव दीर्घशिखत्वात्] 1. smoke. 2. N. of a son of the first Manu; of a son of Priyavrata and Kâmyâ. **—बीजं** 1. the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold (रुद्रतेजःसमुद्भूतं हेम बीजं विभावसोः). 2. N. of the letter र्. **—भं** [अग्निरिव भाति; भा-क.] 1. 'shining like fire', gold. 2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका. **—भु** *n.* [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्विप् ह्रस्वांतः] 1. water. 2. gold. **—भू** *a.* [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्विप्] produced from fire. (**—भूः**) 1. 'fire-born', N. of Kârttikeya. 2. N. of a teacher (काश्यप) who was taught by Agni. 3. (arith.) six. **—भूति** *a.* produced from fire. (**—तिः**) [अग्निरिव भूतिरैश्वर्यं यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tîrthankâra. (**—तिः**) *f.* the lustre or might of fire. **—भ्राजस्** *a.* Ved. [अग्निरिव भ्राजते; भ्राज्-असुन्] shining like fire. **—मणिः** [अग्नेरुत्थापको मणिः शाक. त.] the sunstone. **—मथ्** *m.* [अग्निं मथ्नाति निष्पादयति; मंथ्-क्विप्-नलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the अरणि itself. **—मंथः,-थनं,** producing fire by friction; or the Mantra used in this operation. (**—थः**) [अग्निर्मथ्यते अनेन मंथ्-करणे घञ्]

N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नरवेल) Premna Spinosa (तत्काष्ठयोर्घर्षणे हि आशु वह्निरुत्पद्यते). —मांद्यं slowness of digestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —मारुतिः [अग्निश्च मरुच्च तयोरपत्यं इञ् ततो वृद्धिः इत् च; द्विपदवृद्धौ पू. पूर्वपदस्य ह्रस्वः Tv.] N. of the sage Agastya. —मित्रः N. of a king of the *S*unga dynasty, son of Pushpamitra who must have flourished before 150 B. C.–the usually accepted date of Patanjali–as the latter mentions पुष्पमित्र by name. —मुखः *a.* having Agni at the head. (-खः) [अग्निर्मुखमिव यस्य] 1. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः; अग्निर्मुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c; or अग्निर्मुखे अग्रे येषां, for fire is said to have been created before all other gods.) 2. [अग्निर्मुखं प्रधानमुपास्यो यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृद्विज). 3. a Brâhmaṇa in general (अग्निर्दाहकत्वात् शापाग्निर्मुखे यस्य, for Brâhmaṇas are said to be वाग्वज्राः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्पर्शात् दुःखदायकं मुखमग्रं यस्य, तन्निर्यासस्पर्शेन हि देहे क्षतोत्पत्तेस्तयोस्तथात्वम्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण prescribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (-खी) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्रं यस्याः, गौरादि-ङीष्] 1 N. of a plant भल्लातक (Mar. बिबवा, भिलावा) and लांगलिका (विषलांगला). 2. N. of the Gâyatrî Mantra (अग्निरेव मुखं मुखत्वेन कल्पितं यस्याः सा, or अग्नेरिव मुखं प्रजापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारं यस्याः, अग्निना समं प्रजापतिमुखजातत्वात्; कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गायत्रीमुदके जपेत् । गायत्र्यग्निमुखी यस्मात्तस्मादुत्थाय तां जपेत् ॥ गोभिल). 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्तप्तं मुखं यस्याः सा]. —मूढ *a.* [तृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. —योजनं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. —रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्ष्यते अनेन अत्र वा] a Mantra securing for Agni protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोतृ. —रजः,-रजस् *m.* [अग्निरिव रज्यते दीप्यते ; रंज्-असुन्, नलोपः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रगोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni. 3. gold. —रहस्यं mystery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the *S*atapatha Bráhmaṇa. —राशिः a heap of fire, burning pile. —रुहा [अग्निरिव रोहति रुह्-क] N. of the plant मांसादनी or मांसरोहिणी (तदंकुरस्य वह्नितुल्यवर्णतया उत्पन्नत्वात्तथात्वं तस्याः). —रूप *a.* [अग्नेरिव रूपं वर्णो यस्य] fire-shaped; of the nature of fire. (-पं) the nature of fire. —रेतस् *n.* the seed of Agni; (hence) gold. —रोहिणी [अग्निरिव रोहति ; रुह्-णिनि] a hard inflammatory swelling in the armpit. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru; in the Purâṇas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kâsî Khaṇḍa it is said to be to the south of इंद्रपुरी ; एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येयं पूर्दृश्यते शुभा । इमामर्चिष्मतीं पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरीं शुभाम् ॥ —वधूः Svâhâ, the daughter of Daksha and wife of Agni. —वर्चस् *a.* [अग्नेर्वर्च इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire.(*-n.*) the lustre of Agni.(*-m.*) N. of a teacher of the Purâṇas. —वर्ण *a.* [अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरां पीत्वा द्विजो मोहादग्निवर्णां सुरां पिबेत् Ms. 11. 91; गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92.(-र्णः) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudarsana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19. 3. the colour of fire.(-र्णा) a strong liquor. —वर्धक *a.* stimulating digestion, tonic. (-कः) 1. a tonic. 2. regimen, diet (पथ्याहार). —वल्लभः [अग्नेर्वल्लभः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] 1. the *S*âla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it. —वासस् *a.* [अग्निरिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (*-n*) a pure garment. —वाह *a.* [अग्निं वाहयति गमयाति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2. a goat. —वाहनं a goat (छाग). —विद् *m.* 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रिन् q.v. —विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. —विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation. —विहरणं,-विहारः 1. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्नीध्र to the सदोमंडप. 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना °वेला K. 348. —वीर्यं 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. —वेशः [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an ancient medical authority (चरक). —शरणं-शाला-लं a fire-sanctuary; °मार्गमादेशय *S.* 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; °रक्षणाय स्थापितोहं V. 3. —शर्मन् *a.* [अग्निरिव शृणाति तीव्रकोपत्वात्; शृ-मनिन्] very passionate. (*-m.*) N. of a sage. —शिख *a.* [अग्नेरिव आग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य]. fiery, fire-crested; दहतु °खैः सायकैः Rám. (-खः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow. 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. लांगलीवृक्ष. (-खं) 1. saffron. 2. gold. (-खा) 1. a flame; शरैरग्निशिखोपमैः Mb. 2. N. of two plants लांगली (Mar. वागचबका or कळलावी) Gloriosa Superba; of another plant (Mar. also कळलावी) Menispermum Cordifolium. —शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire. —शेखर *a.* fire-crested.(-रः) N. of the कुसुंभ, कुंकुम & जांगली trees. (-रं) gold. —शौच *a.*[अग्नेरिव शौचं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252. —श्री *a.* [अग्नेरिव श्रीर्यस्य] glowing like fire; lighted by Agni. —ष्टुत्,-ष्टुभ्,-ष्टोम &c. see °-स्तुत्, °-स्तुभ् &c. —संस्कारः 1. consecration of fire. 2. hallowing or consecrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथार्हं °रं मालवाय दत्त्वा Dk. 169; नास्य कार्योऽग्निसंस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सखः, -सहायः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smoke-coloured) 3. smoke. —संभव *a.* [पं. ब.] sprung or produced from fire.(-वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph, result of digestion. (-वं) gold. —साक्षिक [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कप्] *a.* or *adv.* keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचबाण° M. 4.12; °मर्यादो भर्ता हि शरणं स्त्रियाः H.1. v. 1., R. 11.48. —सारं [अग्नौ सारं यस्य अत्यंतानलोत्तापनेपि सारांशादहनात् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes.(-रः -रं) power or essence of fire. —सूत्रं a thread of fire. 2. a girdle of sacrificial grass (मौंजीमेखला) put upon a young Brâhmaṇa at the time of investiture. —स्तंभः 1. stopping the burning power of Agni. 2. N. of a Mantra used in this operation. 3. N. of a medicine so used. —स्तुत् *m.* (अग्निष्टुत्) [अग्निः स्तूयतेऽत्र; स्तु-आधारे क्विप् षत्वं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यजेत वाश्वमेधेन स्वर्जिता गोसवेन वा । अभिजिद्विश्वजिद्भ्यां वा त्रिवृताग्निष्टुतापि वा ॥ Ms. 11. 75.—स्तुभ् (°ष्टुभ्) *m.* [अग्निः स्तुभ्यतेऽत्र; स्तुभ्-क्विप् षत्वं] 1. =अग्निष्टोम. 2. N. of a son of the sixth Manu. —स्तोमः (°ष्टोमः) [अग्नेः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; °मे भवो मंत्रः °मः; °मस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः °मः P. IV. 3. 66. Vârt. 3. N. of the son of the sixth Manu. 4. a species of the Soma plant; °सामन् a part of the Sâma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishṭoma sacrifice. —स्थ *a.* (ष्ठ) [अग्नौ स्थातुमर्हति; स्था-

क पत्वं] placed in, over, or near the fire.(-ष्ठः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yûpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire. **—ष्वात्तः** (written both as °ष्वात्त and °ष्वात्त) (pl.) [अग्नितः i. e. श्राद्धीयविप्रकररूपानलात् सुष्ठु आत्तं ग्रहणं येषां ते] N. of a class of Pitris or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fires, but who did not perform the Agnishṭoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of Gods and Brâhmaṇas and also as descendants of Marîchi, Ms. 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्यग्निष्टोमादियागमकृत्वा स्मार्तकर्मनिष्ठाः संतो मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः). **—हुत्,-होतृ** Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest. **—होत्रं** [अग्नये हूयतेऽत्र; हु-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel.). 2. maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; (अग्नये होत्रं होमोऽस्मिन् कर्मणीति अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम); or the sacred fire itself; **तपोवनाग्निहोत्रधूमलेखासु** K. 26; **होता स्यात्°त्रस्य** Ms. 11. 36; **°त्रमुपासते** 42; **स्त्रीं दाहयेत् °त्रेण** Ms. 5. 167, 6. 4, Y. 1. 89. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्नये सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात्). Agnihotra is of two kinds; **नित्य** of constant obligation (यावज्जीवमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति) and **काम्य** occasional or optional (उपसद्भिश्चरित्वा मासमेकमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति). (-त्र) *a*. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; **°हवनी (णी)** a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रहणी स्रुक् Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणी; **°हुत्** offering the अग्निहोत्र; **°आहुतिः** invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र. **—होत्रिन्** *a*. [अग्निहोत्र-मत्वर्थे इनि] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नायी [अग्नि-ऐङ्-ङीप्] 1 The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svâhâ. She is said to be a daughter of Daksha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हव्यं कव्यं च यत्किंचिद् द्विजानामथ संस्कृतं। होष्यंत्यग्नौ सदा देवि स्वाहेत्युक्त्वा समुद्धृतं ॥अद्य प्रभृति दास्यंति सुवृत्ताः सत्पथे स्थिताः। एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्धं सदा वत्स्यति शोभने).-2 The Tretâ age.

अग्निकः [अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कै-क] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निध् *m*. [अग्निं दधाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति; धा-क्विप् नि. आलोपः Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्,-वत् Ved. *a*. [अग्निः अस्त्यस्य मतुप्, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2.15] 1 Having fire or enjoying it.-2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire; **पितृयज्ञं तु निर्वर्त्य विप्रश्चंद्रक्षयेऽग्निमान्** Ms. 3.122. -3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निसात् *ind*. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn', 'to consign to flames', **भ्रातृशरीरमग्निसात्कृत्वा** M. 5; **न चकार शरीरमग्निसात्** R. 8.72; °भू to be burnt.

अग्नीध्रः [अग्निमादधाति धृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्मा who kindles the sacred fire. -2 (अग्निं धारयत्यस्मै संप्रदाने घञर्थे क दीर्घः) Sacrifice, sacrifical act. See आग्नीध्र.

अग्नीय *a*. [अग्नेः अदूरभवं स्थानादि; उत्करा°छ] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम *m* (मौ) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च द्वंद्व ईत् षत्वं] Agni and Soma; **°प्रणयनं** bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; (°नी) the *rik* or *vessel* used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमीय *a*. [अग्नीषोमौ देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; **°निर्वापः** making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; **°पशुः** a victim sacred to them; **°पुरोडाशः** an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्मन् *n*. Battle, conflict, See अज्मन्.

अग्र *a*. [अंग्-रन् नलोपः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 First, foremost, chief, best, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; **°महिषी** chief queen; **°वातमासेवमाना** M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; **°आसनं** chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above, surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक). **—ग्रं** 1 (*a*) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; **धर्मस्य ब्राह्मणो मूलं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते** Ms. 11.84; **दर्व्या अग्रं मूलं मध्यं** &c; **नासिका°** tip of the nose; **सूचि°** &c.; **समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वाग्रेऽभवन्** K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; **अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी** N. 1.5. (*b*) Top, summit, surface; **कैलास°, पर्वत°**, &c. -2 Front, van; **अग्रे कृ** put in the front or at the head; **तामग्रे कृत्वा** Pt. 4 See **अग्रे**.-3 The best of any kind; **स्यंदनाग्रेण** with the best of chariots; **प्रासादाग्रैः** Râm.-4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्ष); **अग्रादग्रं रोहति** Tâṇḍya. -5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलंबनं); **मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं** Ms. 1.1, See °भूमि also.-6 Beginning, See **अग्रे**. -7 A multitude, assemblage.-8 Overplus, excess, surplus; **साग्रं स्त्रीसहस्रं** Râm. 1000 women and more; so **साग्रकोटी च रक्षसां**. -9 A weight = पल q. v. -10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार). -11 (Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (°ग्रा, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the forepart', 'front', 'tip' &c.; *e. g.* **°पादः-,चरणः** the forepart of the foot, toe; so **°हस्तः, °करः; °पाणिः** &c.; **°सरोरुहं** the topmost lotus Ku. 1. 16; **°कायः** forepart of the body; so **°नखं, °नासिका** tip of the nail, nose &c., **—*adv*.** In front, before, ahead.-**Comp.** **—अंशुः** [अग्रं अंशोः] the focal point. **—अक्षि** *n*. [कर्म.] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (अपांगवीक्षण); **अग्राक्ष्णा वीक्षमाणस्तु तिर्यग् भ्रातरमब्रवीत्** Râm. **—अद्वन्** *a*. having precedence in eating. **—अनी (णी) कः (कं)** vanguard; **दीर्घांल्लँघूंश्चैव नरानग्रानीकेषु योधयेत्** Ms. 7. 193; **अग्राणीकं रघुव्याघ्रौ राक्षसानां बभंजतुः** Râm. **—अयणीयं** [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अयनं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhistic tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमग्रायणीयमथ वीर्यता प्रवादः स्यात्-हेमचंद्रः). **—अवलेहितं** [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a *S*râddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted. **—उपहरणं** first supply. **—उपहरणीय** *a* [अग्रे उपह्रियते कर्मणि अनीयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2. [अग्रं उपह्रियते यस्मै हृ-संप्रदाने अनीयर्] श्राद्धायर्थमुपकल्पितस्य अन्नादेरग्रे दानोद्देश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv. **—करः** 1.=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. the focal point. **—केशः** front line of hair; **°शेषु रेणुः अपहरति** K. 86. **—गः** [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ड] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost. **—गण्य** *a*. [अग्रे गण्यतेऽसौ] foremost, to be ranked first. **—गामिन्** *a*. [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; **प्रष्ठोऽग्रगामिनि** P. VIII. 3. 92. **—ज** *a*. [अग्रे जायते; जन्-ड.] first born or produced; **आनंदेनाग्रजेनेव** R. 10. 78.(**-जः**) 1. The first born, an elder brother; **सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ** M. 5; **अस्त्येव मन्युर्भरताग्रजे मे** R. 14. 73. 2. a Brâhmaṇa. (**-जा**) an elder sister; so °जात, °जातक, °जाति. **—जंघा** the forepart of the calf. **—जन्मन्** *m*. [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; **जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य** Dk. 2. 2. a Brâhmaṇa (वर्णेषु मध्ये अग्रजातत्वात्, or अग्रात् प्रधानांगात् मुखात्

जातत्वात्, ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत्, तस्मात् त्रिवृत् स्तोमानां मुखं . . अग्निर्देवतानां ब्राह्मणो मनुष्याणां; तस्माद् ब्राह्मणो मुखेन वीर्यं करोति मुखतो हि सृष्टः Tândya) ; **अतिवयसमग्रजन्मानं** K. 12; **अवोचत् °न्मा** Dk. 13. 3. N. of Brahmâ, as he was the first to be born in the waters. **—जिह्वा** the tip of the tongue. **—ज्या** (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude. **—दानिन्** [अग्रे दानं अस्य ; अग्रदान-इनि] a (degraded) Bráhmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्राही); **लोभी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रेदानं गृहीतवान् । ग्रहणे मृतदानानां** (ग्रहणात्तिलदानानां Tv.) **अग्रदानी बभूव सः ॥ —दानीयः** [अग्रे दानमर्हति छ] =अग्रदानिन्. **—दूतः** a harbinger; **कृष्णाक्रोधाग्रदूतः** Ve. 1. 22; **°दूतिका** Dk. 20; **महीपतीनां प्रणयाग्रदूत्यः** R. 6. 12. **—निरूपणं** predestination; prophecy, determining beforehand. **—नीः (णीः)** [अग्रे नीयते असौ नी-क्विप्, णत्वं] 1. a leader, foremost, first, chief; **°णीर्विरागहेतुः** K. 195; **अप्यग्रणीर्मंत्रकृतामृषीणां** R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire. **—पर्णी** [अग्रे पर्णं यस्याः सा-ङीप्] cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens (अजलोमन्). **—पातिन्** *a.* [अग्रे आदौ पतति ; पत्-णिनि] happening beforehand, antecedent; **°तीनि शुभानि निमित्तानि** K. 65. **—पादः** the forepart of the foot; toes; **नवकिसलयरागेणाग्रपादेन** M.3.12; **°स्थिता** standing on tiptoe. *S.* 6. **—पाणिः** =**°हस्तः** q.v. **—पूजा** the highest or first mark of reverence or respect; **°जामिह स्थित्वा गृहाणेदं विषं प्रभो** Râm. **—पेयं** precedence in drinking. **—बीज** *a.* [अग्रं शाखाग्रं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य] growing by means of the tip or end of branches, growing on the stock or stem of another tree, such as 'कलम'. (**—ज :**) a viviparous plant. **—भागः** [कर्म.] 1. the first or best part (श्राद्धादौ प्रथममुद्धृत्य देयं द्रव्यं). 2. remnant, remainder (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip, point. 4. (astr.) a degree of amplitude. **—भागिन्** *a.* [अग्रभागो ऽस्यास्ति ; अस्त्यर्थे इनि] first to take or claim (the remnant); **अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य अनुलेपनमाल्ये °गी भवामि** V. 5 claiming the first share of the remnant &c. **—भुज्** *a.*1. having precedence in eating. 2. gluttonous, voracious (औदरिक). **—भूः** [अग्रे भवति भू-क्विप्] =**°ज. —भूमिः** *f.*1. goal of ambition or object aimed at; **ततोऽग्रभूमिं व्यवसायसिद्धेः** Ki. 17. 55; **त्वमग्रभूमिर्निरपायसंश्रया** *Si.* 1. 32 (प्राप्यस्थानं). 2. the topmost part, pinnacle; **विमान°** Me. 69. **—मांसं** [अग्रं भक्ष्यत्वेन प्रधानं मांसं] flesh in the heart, the heart itself; **°सं चानीतं**

Ve. 3. 2. morbid protuberance of the liver. **—यणं** [अग्रं अयनात् उत्तरायणात् णत्वं शकं॰ तद्विधानकालोऽस्य अच् (?) Tv.] a kind of sacrificial ceremony See आग्रयण. **—यान** *a.* [अग्रे यानं यस्य, या-ल्युट्] taking the lead, foremost. (**—नं**) an army that stops in front to defy the enemy. **—यायिन्** *a.* [अग्रे यास्यति या-णिनि] taking the lead, leading the van; **पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी** *S.* 7.26,R. 5.62,18.10,5. 3. **—योधिन्** [अग्रे स्थित्वा युध्यते]the principal hero, champion; **राक्षसानां वधे तेषां °धी भविष्यति** Râm. ; so **°वीरः कर्मसु चाग्रवीरः. —रंध्रं** opening, fore-part; **नासा°** Mál. 1.1. **— लोहिता** [अग्रे लोहितं यस्याः सा] A kind of pot-herb(चिल्लीशाक). **—संख्या** the first place or rank ; **पुत्रः समारोपयदग्रसंख्यां** R. 18.30. **—संधानी** [अग्रे फलोत्पत्तेः प्राक् संधीयते ज्ञायते ऽनया कार्यं, Tv.] the register of human actions kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य प्राग्भवीयकर्मानुसारेण शुभाशुभसूचकं सर्वं लिख्यते सा यमपंजिका). **—संध्या** early dawn; **कर्कंधूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या** *S.* 4 v.l. **—सर** =यायिन् taking the lead; R. 9. 23; **आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते** 5. 71. **—सारा** [अग्रं शीर्षमात्रं सारो यस्याः सा] 1. a sprout which has tips without fruits. 2. a short method of counting immense numbers. **—हर** *a.* [अग्रे ह्रियते दीयतेऽसौ; हृ-अच्] 1. that which must be given first. 2.=अग्रहारिन्. **—हस्तः** (**–°करः,–°पाणिः**) the forepart of the hand or arm ; **अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा प्रसादयैनां** Ratn. 3 ; forepart of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively; **शीतलस्ते °स्तः** Mk. 3; **अतिसाध्वसेन वेपते मे °स्तः** Ratn. 1 ; **कुसुमित इव ते °स्तः प्रतिभाति** M. 1; **प्रसारिते °स्ते** M. 4; **°हस्तात्प्रभ्रष्टं पुष्पभाजनं** *S.* 4 slipped from the fingers; also the right hand; **अथ °हस्ते मुकुलीकृतांगुलौ** Ku. 5. 63 (अग्रश्चासौ हस्तश्च Malli.), Ki. 5. 29. **—हायनः (णः)** [अग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनो व्रीहिः अत्र, णत्वं] the beginning of the year; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष; (**मासानां मार्गशीर्षोऽहं** Bg. 10. 35); **°इष्टिः** नवशस्येष्टियागभेदः. **—हारः** a grant of land given by kings (to Bráhmaṇas) for sustenance (अग्रं ब्राह्मणभोजनं, तदर्थं ह्रियंते राजधनात् पृथक् क्रियंते ते क्षेत्रादयः–नीलकंठः क्षेत्रोत्पन्नशस्यादुद्धृत्य ब्राह्मणोद्देशेन स्थाप्यं धान्यादि, गुरुकुलादावृत्तब्रह्मचारिणे देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv.); **कस्मिंश्चिदग्रहारे** Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः *adv.* [अग्रे अग्राद्वा, अग्र-तसिल्] (with gen.) 1 Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in front of, at the head of; forward ; **न गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत्** H. 1. 29; **गच्छाग्रतः** lead the way ; **°तो विलोक्य** seeing before him.–2 In the presence of ; **मेघनादस्य°** Pt. 1 ; **अमात्यस्याग्रतः** Mu. 5; **धनुर्भृतामग्रत एव रक्षिणां** R. 3. 39 in the very presence of. –3 First; **पुरुषं जातमग्रतः** Rv. 10. 90. 7; **अग्रतःकृ** to give precedence to, consider most important ; to put in front or at the head of.–**Comp. —सर** *a.* [अग्रतः सरति; सृ. ट] going in front, taking the lead. (**—रः**) a leader.

अग्रिम *a.* [अग्रे भवः ; अग्र-डिमच् P. IV. 3. 23. Vârt.] 1 First (in order, rank &c); foremost, best, excellent, preferable, superior ; **वीराणामग्रिमो भूत्वा युयुधे पार्थिवैः सह** Mb. –2 Prior, preceding. –3 Elder, eldest. –4 Furthest, advanced, first ripe. –5 Further. **—मः** An elder brother. **—मा** A kind of fruit, Annona Reticulata.

अग्रिय *a.* [अग्रे भवः ; अग्र-घ] Foremost, best &c. **—यः** An elder brother. **—यं** The first fruits ; the best part.

अग्रीय *a.* [अग्रे भवः ; अग्र-छ] Foremost, best &c.

अग्रे *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space) ; **अग्रे यांति रथस्य रेणुपदवीं घनाः** V. 1. 4, R. 2. 56, V. 2. 7, Bh. 3. 36. –2 In the presence of, before ; **ममाग्रे स्तुवंति** H. 1. –3 At the head, ahead ; **बलाग्रे तिष्ठते वीरो नलः** Râm.–4 Further on, subsequently, in the sequel; **एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रेऽपि द्रष्टव्यं** &c. –5 In the beginning ; at first, first ; **प्रतापोऽग्रे ततः शब्दः परागस्तदनंतरं** R. 4.30; **आत्मैवेदमग्र आसीत्** Br.Ar.Up., Ms. 2. 169. –6 First, in preference to others; **सवर्णाग्रे द्विजातीनां प्रशस्ता दारकर्मणि** 3. 12; **अतिथिभ्यो ऽग्र एवैतान् भोजयेत्** 3. 114. –**Comp. —गः** a leader. **—गाः** going in front or before. **—दिधिषुः -षूः** a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्भूविवाहकारी). (**–षूः**) *f* a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूढायां कन्यायामुह्यतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्रेदिधिषूर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता); **°पतिः** the husband of such a woman. **—पाः** [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति, अलुक्] first to protect. **—पूः** [अग्रे पूयते, पू-क्विप्] purifying in one's presence ; having precedence in drinking. **—वनं-णं** [वनस्याग्रं राजदंता॰ पूर्वनिपातः; अलुक् णत्वं P. VIII. 4. 4] the border or skirt of a forest. **—सर** *a.* [अग्रमग्रेणाग्रे वा सरति सृ. ट. अलुक् P. III. 2. 18] going in front, taking the lead, a leader, foremost,

first; निरपत्रपाणां अग्रेसरीकृतास्मि K. 169; मरण° रो भवामि Pt. 1, Mál. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2.29. –सारिकः [अग्रेसरे अग्रगतौ प्रसृतः ठन्] 1. a servant (who precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्र्य *a.* [अग्रे जातः, अग्र-यत्] 1 Foremost, best, choicest, most essential or important, highest, pre-eminent, first; तदंगमग्र्यं मघवन् महाक्रतोः R. 3.46; °महिषी 10.66; उपेयुषः स्वामपि मूर्तिमग्र्यां 6.73, 8.28, 14.19, 18.39, Ku. 7.78, Ms. 5.166, 12.30, V. 5. 14: also with loc.; अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु Ms. 3. 184. –ग्र्यः An elder brother –ग्र्यं The roof of a house.

अग्रभण *a.* Ved. Having nothing acceptable.

अग्राम्य *a.* 1 Not rustic or rural, town-made. -2 Not tame, wild.

अग्राह्य *a.* Not acceptable, that which ought not to be taken or accepted as a gift, present &c.; °ह्यं शिवनिर्माल्यं पत्रं पुष्पं फलं जलं; not to be perceived, admitted or trusted; not to be considered or taken into account. –ह्या N. of the clay or मृत्तिका which ought not to be taken for purposes of purification.

अग्रुः–ग्रूः *f.* [अंग्-क्रु नलोपः वा ऊङ्] 1 A finger.-2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman).

अघ=अंघ् q. v. – (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अघ *a.* [अघ्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अघायुरिंद्रियारामो मोघं पार्थ स जीवति Bg. 3. 16. –घं [अघ् भावे अच्] 1 Sin; अघं स केवलं भुंक्ते यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118, Bg. 3. 13; अघौघविध्वंसविधौ पटीयसीः *Si.* 1. 18, 26; °मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् द्विजातिरिव हंतुमघानि दक्षं *Si.* 4. 37 sins and griefs also. -2 An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वधूष्वघानि विमृशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियाद्घानां मघवा विघातं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमघावहं R. 15. 51, 19. 52, See अनघ. -3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुरुध्यादघं त्र्यहं Ms. 5. 63; न राज्ञामघदोषोऽस्ति 93; न वर्धयेदघाहानि 84. -4 Pain, suffering, grief, distress; दयालुमनघस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief. -5 Passion. –घः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pûtanâ and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] –घा The Goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghâ. **-Comp.** –असुरः See अघ above. –अहः (अहन्) a day of impurity (अशौच दिनं). –आयुस् *a.* leading a wicked life. –कृत् *a.* sinful, wicked, evil-doer. –घ्नः =°नाशन. –नाश,–नाशन *a.* [अघं नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.).(-नः)destroyer of the demon अघ; N. of Krishna.–भोजिन् *a.* [अघं पापफलकं भुंक्ते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for Gods, Manes guests &c). –मर्षण *a.* [अघं मृष्यते उत्पन्नत्वेऽपि नाशनेन कर्माक्षमत्वात् सह्यते अनेन मृष्-ल्युट्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brâhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.); सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वघमर्षणं Ak.; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदनः। तथाघमर्षणं सूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं ॥. The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c, are said to be expiated by repeating this सूक्त thrice in water; पवित्राण्यघमर्षणानि जपंत्यां K. 179, 38. –मार *a.* [अघं मारयति नाशयति; मृ णिच्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of Gods (यमो मृत्युरघमारो निर्ऋतः). –रुद् *a.* [अघं रोदिति स्वकर्माक्षमतया यस्मात्, रुद-अपादाने क्विप्] 1. 'making sin weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अघे व्यसने रोदिति न तत्प्रतीकाराय घटते, क्विप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them. –विषः [अघं व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?). –शंसः [अघस्य शंसः; शंस् भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अघं अनिष्टं शंसति इच्छति; शंस्-अण्] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?).–शंसिन् *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.–हारः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अघं लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अघायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अघायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अघारिन् *a.* [अघं व्यसनं ऋच्छति; ऋ-णिनि] Suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसनयुक्त); not anointing (?)

अघर्म *a.* Not hot, cold; °अंशु, °धामन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful. –रः [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of *Siva* or of one of his forms, (ईशानाघोरनामानौ वामदेवस्ततः परम्। सद्योजात-इति प्रोक्तः क्रमशोऽर्चनकर्मणि) -2 A worshipper of *Siva* and Durgâ. –रा [अघोरः शिवः उपास्यत्वेन अस्यां सा, अघोर-अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdra sacred to *Siva* (भाद्रमास्यसिते पक्षे ह्यघोराख्या चतुर्दशी। तस्यामाराधितः स्थाणुर्नयेच्छिवपुरं ध्रुवं). **-Comp.** –घोररूपः N. of *Siva*. –पथः,-मार्गः a follower of *Siva*. –प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोष *a.* [नास्ति घोषो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding, See below.-2 Devoid of cow-herds.–षः The hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रयत्न, See P. VIII. 2. 1), or the consonants so pronounced (खयां यमाः खयः+क ॅपौ विसर्गः शर एव च। एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृण्वते).

अघोस् *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अघवन् (Ved.)

अघ्न्य *a.* Not to be killed.–घ्न्यः [न हंति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हन्-यक् निपातः Tv.] 1 Brahmâ (अघ्न्यः प्रजापतिः Un. 4. 111.) -2 A Bull.–घ्न्या [न हन्यते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निषिद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अघ्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt. –यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक् 1 A. To move in a curve.–10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादांकितायां पीठिकायां K. 192; स्वनामधेयांकित *S.* 4 stamped with his name; नयनोदबिंदुभिः अंकितं स्तनांशुकं V.4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68. -2 To enumerate, count. -3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तस्को नाम गुणो भवेत्सुगुणिनां यो दुर्जनैर्नांकितः Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; वस्त्रेण वेष्टयित्वा °तं शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head.-4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंक् कर्तरि करणे वा अच्] 1 The lap (*n.* also); अंकाद्ययावंकमुदीरिताशीः Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap.-2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकांकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9; पदपंक्तिरलक्तांका

Râm.; रतिवलयपदांके कंठे Ku. 2· 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.; मद्गोत्रांकं गेयं Me. 86; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; इंदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3; कस्यां कृतांको निर्वास्यः Ms. 8. 281.–3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9.–4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सुकेवांकमुपैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोपकंठं मुहुरंकभाजो रत्नावलीरंबुधिराबबंध Si. 3. 36; सिंहो जंबुकमंकमागतमपि त्यक्त्वा निहंति द्विपं Bh. 2. 30; Ki. 17. 64, See -°आगत below.–5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c, See S. D. 278. –6 A hook or curved instrument. –7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, See S. D. 519. –8 An ornament (भूषा). –9 A sham fight, military show (चित्रयुद्ध). –10 A coefficient. –11 A place. –12 A sin, misdeed. –13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.–14 The body.–15 A mountain. [cf. L. *uncus;* Gr. *ogkos*].

–Comp.—अंकं [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपत्रादिचिह्नानि यस्य Tv.] water. —अवतारः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of *S*akuntalâ or second of Mâlavikâgnimitra (अंकांते सूचितः पात्रैस्तदंकस्याविभागतः। यत्रांकोवतरत्येषोंकावतार इति स्मृतः S. D. 311). The Dasarûpa defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्वंकांते पातोंकस्याविभागतः। एभिः संसूचयेत्सूच्यं दृश्यमंकैः प्रदर्शयेत् 1. 56.—आगत,-गत *a.* [द्वि. त.] come within the grasp or reach; सिंहत्वं °सत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38; श्रियं युवाप्यंकगतामभोक्ता R. 13. 67.—करणं marking, branding &c.—तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical). —धारणं-णा 1. bearing or having marks, such as those on the body of a Vaishṇava. 2. manner of holding the person, figure.—परिवर्तः [स. त.] 1. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशिताननः प्रियया तदंकपरिवर्तमाप्नुयां Mâl. 5. 8 (an occasion for) embrace (अंके क्रोडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तनं हृदयालिंगनं इत्यर्थः -Jagaddhara; so °परिवर्तिन्; भर्तुः °नी भव M. 3.—पादव्रतं N. of a Vrata; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण. —पालिः-ली [पा-अलि प. त. वा. ङीप्] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (क्रोडप्रांत or प्रदेश); a seat in the lap; hence, an embrace; तावद्गाढं वितर सकृदप्यंकपालीं प्रसीद Mâl. 8. 2. 2.[अंकेन पालयति पाल्-इ. तृ. त.] a nurse. 3. (-ली) a variety of plant, Piring or Medicago Esculenta; वेदिकाख्यगंधद्रव्यं]. —पाशः [अंकः पाश इव बंधनेनेव पातनहेतुर्यत्र Tv.] an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places (स्थानांतमेकादिचयांकघातः संख्याविभेदा नियतैः स्युरंकैः। भक्तोंकमित्यांकसमासनिघ्नः स्थानेषु युक्तो मितिसंयुतिः स्यात् See Lilâ. 240); (न गुणो न हरो न कृतिर्न घनः पृष्टस्तथापि दुष्टानां। गर्वितगणकबहूनां स्यात् पातोऽवश्यमंकपाशेऽस्मिन्). —पूरणं multiplication of numbers or figures. —बंधः. forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2. branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अशिरःपुरुषाकारोंकः). —भाज् [अंकं भजते उप. स.] 1. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant. 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; अविरहितमनेकेनांकभाजा फलेन Ki. 5.52. 3. premature, early ripe, forced fruit. —मुखं (or आस्यं) that part of an act, wherein the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अंकमुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end, e.g.* in Mâl. 1 कामंदकी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by भूरिवसु and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादंक एकस्मिन्नंकानां सूचनाखिला। तदंकमुखमित्याहुर्बीजार्थख्यापकं च तत् ॥ S. D. 312). The Dasarûpa defines it thus: अंकांतपात्रैरंकास्यं छिन्नांकस्यार्थसूचनात्। *i. e.* where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of Mv.—लोड्यः [अंकेन लोड्यते असौ] a kind of tree (चिंचोट) ginger. —लोपः subtraction of numbers. —विद्या the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अंकनं [अंक्-करणे भावे वा ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token; स्नेहांकनानि Mâl. 9.46 marks of love. –2 Act of marking. –3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अंकसं [अंकोस्मिन्नस्ति-अच्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस्त्रं आमपादिकं).

अंकिन् *m. n.* [अंकः आलिंगनस्थानत्वेन अस्यास्ति, अंक्-इनि] A sort of drum or tabor (अंकेनालिंग्य वादनीयो मृदंगादिवाद्यभेदः क्रीडाविशिष्टश्च) —नी [अंकानां समूहः; खलादि० इनि ङीप्] 1 A number of marks or signs .–2 A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अंक्य *a.* [अंक्-ण्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted. —क्यः [अंके क्रोडे स्थापयित्वा वाद्यते असौ, यत्, or अंकेसाधुः, अंक-य] A sort of drum or tabor (सार्धतालत्रयायामः चतुर्दशांगुलाननः। हरीतक्याकृतिर्यः स्यादंक्योंके स हि वाद्यते).

अंकतिः [अंच्-गतौ अति कुत्वं; अंचेः को वा Uṇ. 4.61; अंकतिः अंचतिर्वा] 1 Wind. –2 Fire.–3 Brahmâ.–4 A Brâhmaṇa who keeps the sacred fire. —तिः-ती *f.* Going; one who goes.

अंकस् *n.* [अंच्-असुन् कुत्वं] 1 A mark. –2 The body.

अंकुटः (ety. ?) A key.

अंकुपं Ved. Water.

अंकुरः-रं [अंक्-उरच् Uṇ. 1.38] A sprout, shoot, blade; दर्भांकुरेण चरणः क्षतः *S.* 2.10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed', 'sharp' &c.; मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; नृसिंहस्य नखांकुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरंटकविपांडुरं दधाति धाम दीपांकुराः Vb. 4.1; पतंगपवनव्यालोलदीपांकुरच्छायाचंचलं Bh. 3. 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलांकुरेण *S.* 7.19 sprout or child of some one; अन्वयांकुरं Dk. 6. –2 Water. –3 Blood. –4 A hair. –5 A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरित *a.* [अंकुरा अस्य संजाताः, तारका० इतच्] Having sprouts; °तं मनसिजेनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; °घर्मसलिलः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अंकुरकः [अंक्यते तृणादिना संचीयतेऽसौ; अंच्-घुरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अंकुशः [अंक्-लक्षणे उशच् Uṇ. 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रीते करिणि किमंकुशे विवादः why higgle about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); संनिवेश्य कुशावत्यां रिपुनागांकुशं कुशं R. 15. 97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; त्यजति तु यदा मोहान्मार्गं तदा गुरुरंकुशः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं द्विषामंकुशं R. 16. 81; a restraint or check; निरंकुशाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered. —शी one of the 24 Jaina Goddesses. [cf. Germ. *angel.*] -Comp.—ग्रहः an elephant-driver; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः *Si.*12.16—दुर्धरः [तृ.त.अंकुशेन दुःखेन धार्यते] a restive elephant.—धारिन् *m.* a keeper of an elephant.—मु-

द्रा [अंकुशाकारा मुद्रा] a mark resembling a goad in form (ऋर्ज्वीं च मध्यमां कृत्वा तन्मध्यं पर्वमूलतः । तर्जनीं किंचिदाकुंचेत् सा मुद्रांकुशसंज्ञिता).

अंकुशित *a.* [इतच्] Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अंकुशिन् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Having a hook or goad; laying hold of with a hook.

अंकूयत् *a.* Ved. Moving tortuously to escape.

अंकूरः [अंक्-खर्जूरादित्वात् ऊरच्] A sprout, See अंकुर; दशरथकुलांकूरमाद्यं Mv. 6. 45.

अंकूषः [अंक् ऊषच्]=अंकुश q.v.

अंकोटः -ठः -लः [अंक्यते लक्ष्यते कीलाकारकंटैः; अंक् ओट-ठ-ल] N. of a tree (Mar. पिस्ते), Alangium Hexapetalum; so अंकोलकः, स्वार्थे कन्; अंकोलिका. -**Comp.** —सारः a sort of poison prepared from the Ankola plant.

अंकोलिका (probably a corruption of अंकपालिका) An embrace.

अंख् 10 P. (अंखयति) 1 To crawl. -2 To cling.-3 To check, hold back.

अंग् 1 P. (अंगति, आनंग, अंगितुं) To go, walk. —10 P. 1 To walk, go round. -2 To mark (cf. अंक्).-With परि (पलि) to stir up. -विपलि to envelop, veil.

अंग *ind.* A vocative particle meaning 'well,' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true;' 'assent' (as in अंगीकृ); अंग कच्चित्कुशली तातः K. 221; प्रभुरपि जनकानामंग भो याचकस्ते Mv. 3. 5; अंग अस्ति कश्चिद्विमर्दको नामात्रभवतः Dk. 59; अंग कुरु अंग पच P. VIII. 1. 33 Sk; अंगाधीष्व भक्तं तव दास्यामि P. VIII. 2. 96 Sk.; समनद्ध किमंग भूपतिः Si. 16. 34, 2. 12; Ki. 10. 55, 13. 65; used with किं in the sense of 'how much less', or 'how much more;' शक्तिरस्ति कस्यचिद्विदेहराजस्य छायामप्यवस्कंदितुं किमंग जामातरं Mv.3; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां किमंग वाग्हस्तवता नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अंगः-क्षिप्रे च पुनरर्थे च संगमासूययोस्तथा । हर्षे संबोधने चैव ह्यंगशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अंगं [अम् गत्यादौ बा॰-गन्; according to Nir. अंगं अंगनात् अंचनात् वा] 1 The body. -2 A limb or member of the body; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku.1. 33; क्लेशस्यांगमदत्त्वा Pt. 5. 32 without undergoing troubles; इति स्वमोपमान्मत्वा कामान्मा गास्तदंगतां । Ki. 11. 34 do not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them).-3 (*a.*) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तांगं राज्यं, चतुरंगं बलं, चतुःषष्ट्यंगं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतांगानां Pt. 5. 56; यज्ञश्चेत्प्रतिरुद्धः स्यादेकेनांगेन यज्वनः Ms. 11. 11. (Hence) (*b.*) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; षडंगः or सांगः वेदः. (*c.*) A constituent part, essential requisite or component; सैर्वैर्बलांगैः R.7.59; तदंगमग्र्यं मघवन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46. (*d.*) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगिन्); अंगी रौद्ररसस्तत्र सर्वेऽगानि रसाः पुनः S. D. 517; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरुत्प्रेक्षांगं Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (*e.*) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं । मंत्रो योध इवाधीरः सर्वांगैः संवृतैरपि ॥ Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगांगि, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words). -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविधिस्तदादिप्रत्यये अंगं P. I. 4. 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्क्रियते तदादिशब्दस्वरूपं तस्मिन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (*a.*) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas; the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उपसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64 ; for details see the words. (*b.*) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न), See अंगाधीश.-7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedângas). -8 The mind; हिरण्यगर्भांगभुवं मुनिं हरिः Si. 1. 1, See अंगज also. —गः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhágalpur in Bengal. [It lay on the south of Kausikî Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champa, sometimes called Angapuri, Lomapadapuri, Karnapuri or Malini. According to Dandin (अंगेषु गंगातटे बहिश्चंपायाः) and Hiouen Thsang it stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pátharghátá, that it is 24 miles east of Bhágalpur, and that there are villages called Champanagar and Champapura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the Angas lay to the east of Girivraja the capital of Magadha and to the north-east or south-east of Mithilá. The country was in ancient times ruled by Karna.] —*a.* 1 Contiguous.-2 Having members or divisions. -**Comp.** —अंगि, —अंगिभावः [अंगस्य अंगिनो भावः] the relation of a limb to the body, of the subordinate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गौणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); *e. g.* प्रयाज and other rites are to दर्श as its *angas*, while दर्श is to them the *angî*; अंगांगिभावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः । पश्य टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ H. 2. 149; अत्र वाक्ये समासगतयोरुपमयोः साध्यसाधनभावात् °वेन संबंधः Malli. on Ki. 6. 2; अविश्रांतिजुषामात्मन्यंगांगित्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुग्राह्यानुग्राहकत्वं). —अधिपः, —अधीशः 1. lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. °राजः, °पतिः, °ईश्वरः, °अधीश्वरः). 2. 'lord of a लग्न', the planet presiding over it; (अंगाधिपे बलिनि सर्वविभूतिसंपत्; अंगाधीशः स्वगेहे बुधगुरुकविभिः संयुतो वीक्षितो वा Jyotisha). —अपूर्वं effect of a secondary sacrificial act. —कर्मन् *n.* क्रिया 1. besmearing the body with fragrant cosmetics, rubbing it &c. Dk. 39. 2. a supplementary sacrificial act. —ग्रहः spasm; seizure of the body with some illness. —ज —जात *a.* [अंगात् जायते जन्-ड.] produced from or on the body, being in or on the body, bodily; °जं रजः, °जाः अलंकाराः &c. 2. produced by a supplementary rite. 3. beautiful, ornamental. (—जः) —जनुस् also 1. a son. 2. hair of the body (*n* also); तवोत्तरीयं करिचर्म सांगजं Ki. 18. 32. 3. love, cupid (अंगं मनः तस्माज्जातः); intoxicating passion ; अंगजरागदीपनात् Dk. 161. 4. drunkenness, intoxication. 5. a disease. (—जा) a daughter. (—जं) blood. —ज्वरः [अंगमंगं अधिकृत्य ज्वरः] the disease called राजयक्ष्मा, a sort of consumption. —द्वीपः one of the six minor Dvîpas. —न्यासः [अंगेषु मंत्रभेदस्य न्यासः] touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. —पालिः *f.* [अंगं पाल्यते संबध्यते ऽत्र, अंग-पाल्-इ] an embrace (probably a corruption of अंकपालि). —पालिका = अंकपालि q. v. —प्रत्यंगं [समा. द्वंद्व] every limb, large and small ; °गानि पाणिना स्पृष्ट्वा K. 167, 72. —प्रायश्चित्तं [अंगस्य शुद्ध्यर्थं प्रायश्चित्तं] expiation of bodily impurity, such as that caused by the death of a relative, consisting in making presents (पंचसूनाजन्यदुरितक्षयार्थं कार्यं दानरूपं प्रायश्चित्तं Tv.). —भूः *a.* [अंगात् मनसो वा भवति; भू-क्विप्] born from the body

or mind. (-भूः) 1. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then restrained, his limbs by repeating the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; **ब्रह्मांगभूर्ब्रह्मणि योजितात्मा** Ku. 3. 15 (सद्योजातादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.). **—भंगः** 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; **°विकल इव भूत्वा स्थास्यामि** *S.* 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep); **सांगभंगमुत्थाय** Vb.; **जृंभितैः सांगभंगैः** Mu. 3. 21, K. 85. **—मंत्रः** N. of a Mantra. **—मर्दः** [अंगं मर्दयति; मृद् णिच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of shampooing; so °मर्दका or °मर्दिन्, मृद्-णिच् ण्वुल् or णिनि) one who shampoos. **—मर्षः** [ष. त.] rheumatism; **°प्रशमनं** the curing of this disease. **—यज्ञः,-यागः** [अंगीभूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts: समिधो यजति, तनूनपातं यजति, इडो यजति, बर्हिर्यजति, स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधाः। एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानेनैव तंत्रन्यायेन प्रधानयागानामाग्नेयादीनामुपकारितेति मीमांसा Tv. **—रक्तः-क्तं** [अंगे अवयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant **गुडारोचनी** found in **कांपिल्य** country and having red powder (**रक्तांगलोचनी**). **—रक्षकः** [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष्-ण्वुल्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3. **—रक्षणी** [अंगं रक्ष्यते ऽनया] a coat of mail, or a garment. (**-णं**) protection of person. **—रागः** [अंगं रज्यते अनेन करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; **पुष्पगंधेन अंगरागेण** R. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भावे ल्युट्] act of anointing the body with unguents. **—रुहं** [अंगे रोहति; रुह् क्विप् स. त.] hair; **विहंगराजांगरुहैरिवायतैः** *Si.* 1. 7. **—लिपिः** *f.* written character of the Angas. **—लेपः** [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप् करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of anointing. **—लोड्यः** (ety. ?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber. **—विकल** *a.* [तृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralysed. 2 fainting, swooning. **—विकृतिः** *f.* 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतिश्चालनादिर्यस्मात् पं. ब.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपस्मार). **—विकारः** a bodily defect. **—विक्षेपः** 1. movement of the limbs; gesticulation. 2. a kind of dance. **—विद्या** [अंगरूपा व्याकरणादिशास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of *Brihat Samhitâ* which gives full details of this science; **न नक्षत्रांगविद्यया...भिक्षां लिप्सेत कर्हिचित्** Ms. 6. 50. **—विधिः** [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविधेयकर्मणोंगबोधकतया अंगविधिः). **—वीरः** chief or principal hero. **—वैकृतं** [अंगेन अंगचेष्टया वैकृतं हृदयभावो ज्ञाप्यते यत्र बहु.] 1. a sign, gesture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts (आकार). 2. a nod, wink. 3 changed bodily appearance. **—वैगुण्यं** a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vishṇu); श्राद्धादिपद्धतौ कर्मांते यत्किंचिदंगवैगुण्यं जातं तद्दोषप्रशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं करिष्ये इत्यभिलापवाक्यं Tv.). **—संस्कारः,- संस्क्रिया** [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कृ-करणे or भावे-घञ्] 1. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तरि अण्] one who decorates or embellishes the person. **—संहतिः** *f.* compactness, symmetry; body; **स्थेयसीं दधतमंगसंहतिं** Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body. **—संगः** bodily contact, union; coition. **—सेवकः** a personal attendant, body-guard. **—स्कंधः** [कर्म.] a subdivision of a science. **—स्पर्शः** fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others. **—हानिः** *f.* 1. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (= °वैगुण्यं); **दैवाद् भ्रमात् प्रमादाच्चेदंगहानिः प्रजायते। स्मरणादेव तद्विष्णोः संपूर्णं स्यादिति श्रुतिः॥** **—हारः** [अंगं ह्रियते इतस्ततः चाल्यते यत्र, हृ-आधारे or भावे घञ्] gesticulation, movements of the limbs, a dance; **संसक्तैरगुरुवनेषु सांगहारं** Ki. 7.37, Ku. 7.91. **—हारिः** [अंगं ह्रियते ऽत्र ; हृ-बा-णि] 1. gesticulation. 2. stage; dancing-hall. **—हीन** *a.* [तृ. त.] 1. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हीनं यथोचितप्रमाणात् अल्पं यस्य); according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mother's **दोहद** has not been duly fulfilled (सा प्राप्तदौर्हृदा पुत्रं जनयेत गुणान्वितम् । अलब्धदौर्हृदा गर्भे लभेतात्मनि वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विंद्रियार्थेषु दौर्हृदे वै विमानना । जायेत तत्सुतस्यार्तिस्तस्मिंस्तस्मिंस्तथेंद्रिये).

अंगकं [अंगमेव अंगकं स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A limb; **अकृत मधुरैरंबानां मे कुतूहलमंगकैः** U. 1. 20, 24.-2 The body; **हरति रतये रहः प्रियतमांगकादंबरं** *Si.* 4. 66.

अंगिका [अंगं आच्छादयति ; अंग-इनि स्वार्थे कन्, स्त्रियां टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अंगिन् *a.* [अंग-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; **धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान्** R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body ; **येनांगेन विकृतेन अंगिनो विकारस्तस्मात् तृतीया** Sk. ; **व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां** *Si.* 2.94. -2 Having subordinate parts ; chief, principal; **ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः, एक एव भवेदंगी शृंगारो वीर एव वा, अंगी अत्र करुणः, रसस्यांगित्वमाप्तस्य धर्माः शौर्यादयो यथा** S. D.

अंगीय *a.* [अंग-छ] 1 Belonging to the body. -2 Referring to the Anga country.

अंग्य *a.* [अंग-यत्] Belonging to or connected with the body, corporeal.

अंगणं = अंगनं q.v.

अंगतिः [अंगति यात्यनेन, अंग करणे अति] 1 A conveyance, vehicle (*f.* also). -2 [अंग्यते गम्यते सेवादिना कर्मणि अति] Fire. -3 Brahmâ. -4 [कर्तरि अति] A Brâhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire.

अंगदं [अंगं दायति शोधयति भूषयति, अंगं यति वा, दैor दो-क]An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; **तप्तचामीकरांगदः** V. 1.14; **संघट्टयन्नंगदमंगदेन** R. 6.73. **—दा** 1 The female elephant of the south (?).-2 A woman who offers her person for use (अंगं ददाति अर्पयति). **—दः** 1 N. of a son of Vâli, monkey-king of Kishkindhâ. [He was born of *Tara*, *Vali's* wife, and is supposed to have been an incarnation of Brihaspati to aid the cause of Rama (and hence noted for his eloquence). When, after the abduction of *Sita* by R*a*v*a*n*a*, R*a*ma sent monkeys in all quarters to search for her, Angada was made chief of a monkey-troop proceeding to the south. For one month he got no information, and, when consequently he determined to cast off his life, he was told by Sampati that *Sita* could be found in Lank*a*. He sent Maruti to the island and, on the latter's return with definite information, they joined Rama at Kishkindh*a*. Afterwards when the whole host of R*a*ma went to Lank*a* Angada was despatched to R*a*v*a*na as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But R*a*v*a*na scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva Angada became king of Kishkindh*a*. In common parlance a man

is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.].-2 N. of a son of Lakshmaṇa by *U*rmilâ (R. 15.90), his capital being called Angadîyâ. -3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.-**Comp.**—निर्यूहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

अंगनं-णं [अंग्यते गृहान्निःसृत्य गम्यते अत्र; अंग्-ल्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv.] 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; **गृह°**; **गगन°** the wide firmament; **°भुवः केसरवृक्षस्य** Mál. 1 situated or being in the courtyard. -2 [करणे ल्युट्] A conveyance. -3 [भावे ल्युट्] Going, walking &c.

अंगना [प्रशस्तं अंगं यस्याः सा; अंगात् कल्याणे नः P. V. 2. 100.] 1 A woman or female in general; नृप°, गज°, हरिण° &c.-2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman. -3 (Astr.) Virgo. -4 The female elephant of the north. -**Comp.** —**जनः** 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women.—**प्रिय** *a.* beloved of women. (-यः) N. of a plant (अशोक) Jonesia Asoka, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flowers.

अंगवं [अंगे स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति अतिशोषणात् संकुचितांगमिव भवति, वा-ड Tv.] Dried fruit.

अंगस् *m.* [अंज्-असुन् कुत्वं] A bird.

अंगारः-रं [अंग्-आरन् Uṇ. 3. 134] 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); **घृतकुंभसमा नारी तप्तांगारसमः पुमान्; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं** H. 1. 80; **त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगाराः कर्षिताः** Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; **कुरुकुलांगार** Ve. 6 destroyer or pest of the Kuru family.-2 The planet Mars.-3 A plant हितावली, कुष्टकः-हितावली.-4 N. of a prince who fought with king Mândhatṛi.—**र** *a.* Red, of a red colour.—**रं** Red colour.-**Comp.** —**अवक्षेपणं** [अंगारा अवक्षिप्यंते अनेन करणे ल्युट्] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.—**कारिन्** *a.* [अंगारं करोति कृ-णिनि] one who prepares coal for sale. —**कुष्ठकः** [अंगारवर्णं कुष्ठमिव-कन्] N. of a plant हितावली.—**धानी** [अंगारा धीयंते अस्यां; धा-आधारे ल्युट् ङीप्],-**धानिका** [स्वार्थे कन्] a portable fire-pan, brazier. —**परिपाचितं** [तृ. त.] roasted food or meat.—**पर्णं** [अंगारमिव पर्णं यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (-र्णः) [अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kunti with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge; but Angaraparṇa finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agniśirastra and became a friend of the Pandavas.] —**पात्री-शकटी** a portable fire-pan. —**पुष्पः** [अंगारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्पं यस्य सः] the plant इंगुदी.—**मंजरी,-मंजी**] अंगारा रक्तवर्णा मंजरी यस्याः] a shrub Cesalpinia Banducella (रक्तकरंजवृक्ष). —**वल्लरी,-वल्ली** [अंगारा इव रक्तफलत्वात् रक्ता] N. of various plants, करंज, भार्गी, गुंजा.—**वेणुः** [कर्म.] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थे कन्] 1 Charcoal. -2 Mars; **°विरुद्धस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः** Mk. 9. 33; **°चारः** course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Bṛihat Samhitâ. -3 Tuesday (°-दिनं,°-वासरः). -4 N. of a prince of Sauvira. -5 N. of two plants कुरंटक and भृंगराज, Eclipta (or Verbesina) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth.—**कं** [अल्पार्थे कन्] 1 A small spark.-2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Dùrvà, Manjishṭhá and other substances have been boiled.-**Comp.**—**मणिः** [अंगारकस्य प्रियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तत्प्रियत्वं; माणिक्यं भास्करे देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदापयेत् । प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).

अंगारिः *f.* [अंगार मत्वर्थे ठन् पृषोद० कलोपः] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित *a.* [अंगारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं वियते अस्याः मत्वर्थे ठन् कप् च] 1 A portable fire-pan.-2 The stalk of the sugar-cane.-3 The bud of the Butea Frondosa (किंशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मत्वर्थे इनि] 1 A small fire-pan. -2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays.—3 A creeper in general.

अंगारित *a.* [अंगारं अस्य संजातं; तारका० इतच्] Charred, roasted, half-burnt. —**तः-तं** [अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-क्विप् ततः कर्तरि क्त] An early bud of the किंशुक tree. —**ता** 1 = अंगारधानी q.v.-2 A bud in general. -3 A creeper. (लतामात्रे). -4 N. of a river.

अंगारीय *a.* [अंगारेभ्यः एतानि; अंगार-छ] To be used for preparing coal; **°याणि काष्ठानि** P. V. 1. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर् *m.* N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavâha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् *m.* [अंगति-अंगगतौ असि इरुट्; Uṇ. 4. 235; according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार; ये अंगारा आसंस्तेंगिरसोऽभवन्; so Nir.; अंगारेषु येाबभूव सोंगिराः] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the *Ṛ*igveda are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym (शिवो भव प्रजाभ्यो मानुषीभ्यस्त्वमंगिरः; अंगिरोभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसौष्ठवाद्वा अंगिरा अग्निरूपः). According to Bhârata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came to the sage and said :—निक्षिपाम्यहमग्नित्वं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्राजापत्यक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गं भवाग्निस्तिमिरापहः । मां च देव कुरुष्वाग्ने प्रथमं पुत्रमंजसा ॥ तच्छ्रुत्वांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथाऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahm*a*. His wife was *S*raddhâ, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, B*ri*haspati, Utathya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuh*u*, Siniv*a*li, R*a*ka and Anumati. The Matsya Pur*ana* says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varu*na* and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Praj*a*patis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is B*ri*haspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides *S*raddh*a* his wives were Sm*ri*ti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadh*a* and Sati. He is also regarded as a teacher of the Brahmavidy*a*. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bh*a*gavata Pur*ana*, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rathitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलांगिरस, गौतमांगिरस and भारद्वाजांगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions.— (pl.) 1 Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminou

objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.] -2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda. -3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तम *a.* [तमप्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

अंगिरस्वत् *a.* [अंगिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्यतेऽस्य; मतुप् मस्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishṇu in his incarnation of Parasurâma.

अंगिरसामयनं [अलुक् स.] A Sattra sacrifice.

अंगीकृ 8 U. [connected with अंग, or अंग-च्वि; अनंगं अस्वोपकरणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; **लवंगी कुरंगीदृगंगीकरोतु** Jagannâtha; **दक्षिणामाशामंगीकृत्य गंतव्यं** K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south; **अंगीकृत्य अयशः** 160; **यदि मृत्युमंगीकरोमि** *ibid.*; **एवमंगीकारयितुं मया भणितं** Mk. 8 to make her consent.-2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to, undertake; **किंत्वंगीकृतमुत्सृजन् कृपणवत् श्लाघ्यो जनो लज्जते** Mu. 2.18. -3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant. -4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं 1 Acceptance. -2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अंग्-उन्] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

अंगुरिः--री = अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुलः [अंग्-उल्] 1 A finger. -2 The thumb, अंगौ पाणौ लीयते (*n.* also). -3 A finger's breadth (*n.* also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit; **शंकुर्दशांगुलः** Ms. 8.271. -4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part. -5 N. of the sage Châṇakya or Vâtsyâyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री *f.* [अंग-उलि Uṇ. 4.2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot); **एकविंशोयं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुलयो दश पाद्या आत्मैकविंशः** Ait. Br.-2 The thumb, great toe.-3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -4 The measure अंगुल. -5 N. of the tree गजकर्णिका. -6 Penis (?). -**Comp.** **—तोरणं** [अंगुलेः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c. **—त्रं, -त्राणं** [अंगुलिं त्रायते, अंगुलिस्त्रायते अनेन त्रै- क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). **—पंचकं** the five fingers collectively. **—मुद्रा,-मुद्रिका** a seal-ring. **—मोटनं,-स्फोटनं** [अंगुल्योर्मोटनं मर्दनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी). **—संगा** [अंगुलौ संगो यस्याः सा] sticking to the fingers; °**गा यवागूः**; °**गा गाः सादयति** P. VIII. 3.80 Sk. (अंगुलिसंलेपकारकं यवागूद्रव्यं Tv.). (-गः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering. **—संज्ञा** [तृ. त.] a sign made by the finger; **मुखार्पितैकांगुलिसंज्ञयैव** Ku. 3.41. **—संदेशः** making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign. **—संभूत** *a.* [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका 1=अंगुलि.-2 A sort of ant.

अंगुली (री) यं-कं,-यकं [अंगुलौ-रौ भवं, स्वार्थे कन्] A finger-ring; **तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव** *S.* 6.10; *m.* also; **काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः** Bk.8.118.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगौ पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति; अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3. 97] 1 The thumb; great toe.-2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust.*] -**Comp.** **—मात्र** *a.* [परिमाणार्थे मात्रच्] of the length or size of a thumb; °**त्रं पुरुषं निश्चकर्ष बलाद्यमः** Mb.

अंगुष्ठ्यः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumb-nail.

अंगूषः [अंग्-ऊषन्] 1 An ichneumon. -2 An arrow.

अंघ् A. (अंघते, आनंघे) 1 To go.-2 To commence, set about. -3 To hasten. -4 To scold, blame.

अंघस् *n.* [अंघते गच्छति नरकमनेन अंघ्-असुन्] A sin; Ve. 1. 12 v. l.

अंघारि *a.* [ऋ-इण् पृषो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (दीप्तिशील); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अंघ्रि (अंह्रिः) [अंघ्-क्रिन् निपातोयं Uṇ. 4.66] 1 A foot. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपाद.) -**Comp.** **—पः** [अंघ्रिणा पिबति सिक्तजलं; पा-क] a tree; **विष्णुव्यूढांघ्रिपांगः** Ve. 2.18. **—पर्णी-र्णिका, -वल्ली, -वल्लिका** [अंघ्रौ मूले तदारभ्य वा पर्णान्यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन्; अंघ्रेरारभ्य वल्लीव पर्णत्वेन] N. of a plant सिंहपुच्छी Hedysarum Lagopodioides (Mar. डवला, पिठवण). **—पान** *a.* [अंघ्रिः पानं यस्य or अंघ्रिं पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. **—स्कंधः** [अंघ्रेः स्कंध इव] the ankle.

अच् 1 U. (अचति-,अंचति,आनंच,अंचितुं, अक्त) 1 To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अंच् q. v. **—च्** *m.* (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अचक्र *a.* 1 Having no wheels.-2 Immoveable. -3 Not wavering.

अचक्षुस् *a.* Eyeless, blind; °**विषय** *a.* invisible; °**यं दुर्गं** Ms. 4.77. **—***n.* A bad or miserable eye.

अचंड *a.* Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. **—डी** A mild or tractable cow.

अचतुर *a.* [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य -निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] 1 Destitute of four. -2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अचर *a.* Immoveable; **चराचरं विश्वं** Ku. 2. 5; **चराणामन्नमचराः** Ms. 5. 29.-2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ, सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अचरम *a.* Not last, middle &c.; **वयस्यचरमे** P. IV. 1. 20. Vârt.

अचल *a.* Steady, immoveable, motionless, fixed, permanent; **चित्रन्यस्तमिवाचलं चामरं** V. 1. 4; **तपसेऽधिवस्तुमचलामचलः** Ki. 6. 18; **समाधौ °ला बुद्धिः** Bg. 2. 53; **यत्र स्थाणुरिवाचलः** *S.* 7. 11 immoveable. **—लः** 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. -2 A bolt or pin (शंकु). -3 The number seven.-4 N. of *S*iva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jainas. **—ला** The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to *A*rya Bhaṭṭa who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यत्र, अस्त्यर्थे अच्; अचलत्वात् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्गमनाभावाद्वा). **—लं** Brahma.-**Comp.** **—कन्यका,-सुता,-दुहिता,-तनया** &c. N. of Pârvatî, daughter of the Himâlaya mountain. **—कीला** (ब.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned). **—ज, -जात** *a.* mountain-born. (-जा-जाता) N. of Pârvatî. **—त्विष्** *a.* [अचला त्विट् यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (-*m*, °ट्) a cuckoo (बहुप्रक्षालनेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा त्विट्). (*f.*) permanent colour. **—द्विष्** *m.* [अचलान्

द्रोहि, द्विष्-क्विप्]the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. –धृतिः *f.* a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गीत्यार्या). –पतिः,-राट् lord of mountains, N. of Himâlaya; so °अधिपः, °श्रेष्ठः. –सप्तमी N. of a book in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Asvina.

अचापल-ल्य *a.* [बहु.] Devoid of fickleness, steady. –लं-ल्यं [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. -2 Irreligious, unrighteous.-3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित *a.* Ved. 1 Gone. -2 [न. त.] Not thought of. -3 Not collected.

अचित्त *a.* 1 Inconceivable. -2 [नास्ति चित्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.-3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचित्तिः *f.* Want of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचिंत्य-तनीय *a.* [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected; °यस्तु तव प्रभावः R.5. 33; °त्यरूप, °कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action. –त्यः *Siva.*

अचिंतित *a.* Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; °उपनतं occurring unexpectedly; °तो वधोऽज्ञानां मीनानामिव जायते Pt. 2. 3.

अचित्वस् *a.* Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर *a.* [न. त.] 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; °द्युति, °भास, °प्रभा &c. q. v. -2 Recent, late, new; अकरोदचिरेश्वरः क्षितौ R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; °प्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य *S.* 1 just set in; °प्रसूता *S.* 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved. –रं *adv.* (also अचिरेण, अचिराय, आचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago. -2 Recently, lately. -3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. –**Comp.** –अंशु,-आभा,-द्युतिः,-प्रभा,-भास्,-रोचिस् *f.*[अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्याः सा] lightning; °द्युविलासचंचला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; °भासां तेजसा चातुलिप्तैः *S.* 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24, 5. 6. 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिष्णु-ष्णु *a.* Ved. [अच् गतौ वा० इष्णु-दु-च्] Going every where, allpervading.

अचेतन *a.* [न. ब.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन °नेषु Me. 5; °नं ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; °नं नाम गुणं न लक्षयेत् *S.* 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.); °नेष्वपि चेतनावदुपचारः Mbh. -2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्टं H. 2. 161.

अचेतस् *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

अचेतान *a.* [चित् शानच् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट *a.* [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] 1 Effortless, motionless. -2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचैतन्यं [न. त.] 1 Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters. -2 The material world, matter.

अचोदस् *a.* Ved. [नास्ति चोदना यस्य] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छ *a.* [न छ्यति दृष्टिं, छो-क. न. त., निर्मले हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसरति न तु समले आभ्यंतरपर्यंतं धावति Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; मुक्ताच्छदंतच्छविदंतुरेयं U. 6. 27; °स्फटिकाविशदं Me. 51; °श्रमजलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86. –च्छः 1 A crystal. -2 [न छ्यति भक्षयति नाशितसत्त्वं; छा भक्षणे-क न. त. Tv.] A bear; cf. also °भल्ल -3 N. of a plant. -**Comp.** –उदन् *a.* (i.e. अच्छोद) [अच्छं उदकं यस्य] having clear water. (-दा) N. of a river; एतेषां (अग्निष्वात्तानां) मानसी कन्या अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa. (-दं) N. of a lake on the Himâlaya (mentioned in Kâdambarî). –भल्लः a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा *ind.* Ved. To, towards (with acc.). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; (अच्छ गत्यर्थवदेषु P.I.4.69; °इ or गम् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्य; °नश्-क्ष् to go near, approach; °नी to lead towards; °नु to call out to; °पत् to fly towards; °वंद् to salute; °वच् to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ आभिमुख्येन वा वक्ति शंसति ; वच कर्तरि संज्ञायां घञ् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker or inviter, a priest or *Ritvij* who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of the four principal priests, होतृ, अध्वर्यु, ब्रह्मन् and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore 16; °सामन् *n.* N. of the Sâman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called उद्वंशीय.

अच्छावाकीय *a.* [अच्छावाकशब्दोऽस्त्य-त्र-छ] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2. 59. –यं [°वाकस्य कर्म भावो वा] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. 1. 135.

अच्छावाक्य *n.* [अच्छावाकस्य इदं-यत्] Pertaining to, to be repeated by, an अच्छावाक.

अच्छंदस् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the मुंज ceremony), or not entitled to that study (as a *Sûdra.* -2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose. -3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र *a.* [न. ब.] Unbroken, uninjured, complete, unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तंभैर्मैत्रिभिः Pt. 1. 126; जपच्छिद्रं तपश्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं श्राद्धकर्मणि। सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः ॥; तत्तथा क्रियतां राजन्यथाऽच्छिद्रः क्रतुर्भवेत् Râm., °ऊति giving perfect protection Rv. 1. 145. 3. –द्रं A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; °द्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last. -**Comp.** –ऊधन् [ऊध्नी] having a faultless udder. –कांडं N. of a chapter of the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant; °शिवसंकल्पमंतःकरणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 36 undisturbed in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing holy thoughts; °अमलसंतानाः सरितः कीर्तयश्च ते Ku. 6. 69. -2 Not cut or divided, undivided, uninjured; inseparable.-**Comp.** –पर्णः,-पत्रः [आच्छिन्नानि सततानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य]N. of trees having constant leaves; particularly of the tree called शाखोटक; (of birds) having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छेदिक,-अच्छैदिक *a.* [छेदनं नार्हति-ठन्] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुप्ता [न. त.] Not touched by sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyâdevîs of the Jainas.

अच्छोटनं Hunting.

अच्युत *a.* [न. त. स्वरूपसामर्थ्यात् न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तरि क्त] 1 Not fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way, solid; गरुडमूर्तिरिव अच्युतास्थितिरमणीया K.52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm', 'fixed'); °क्षित having solid

ground. -2 Imperishable, permanent; °रुष् inveterate enmity. -3 [न च्योतति क्षरति; च्युत्-क. न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping. —तः 1 N. of Vishṇu; of the Almighty being; यस्मान्न च्युतपूर्वोऽहमच्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhâg, गच्छाम्यच्युतदर्शनेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). -3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria. -4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos.-**Comp.**—अग्रजः [ष. त.] N. of Balarâma or Indra. —अंगजः,-पुत्रः, -आत्मजः N. of Cupid, son of Krishṇa and Rukmiṇî. —आवासः,-वासः the sacred fig-tree. —जः [पं. त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been produced from Vishṇu—स्थलं N. of a place in the Punjab.

अज् 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, आजीत्, अजितुं) 1 To go. -2 To drive, lead. -3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. *ago*; Gr. *ago*; Zend *az*].

अज *a.* [न जायते; जन्-ड. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; यो मामजमनादिं च वेत्ति लोकमहेश्वरं Bg. 10. 3; अजस्य गृह्णतो जन्म R. 10. 24. —जः 1 The 'unborn,' epithet of the Almighty Being; न हि जातो न जायेऽहं न जनिष्ये कदाचन। क्षेत्रज्ञः सर्वभूतानां तस्मादहमजः स्मृतः ॥ Mb.; also a N. of Vishṇu, *S*iva or Brahmâ. -2 The (individual) soul (जीव); अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे Bg. 2. 20. -3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणा दक्षयज्ञभंगसमये मेषरूपग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात् अजाधिष्ठितरूपवत्त्वात् मेषस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.]. -4 The sign Aries.-5 A sort of corn or grain; अजैर्यष्टव्यं तत्राजा व्रीहयः Pt. 3. -6 Mover, leader (Ved.), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a drove. -7 N. of a mineral substance (माक्षिकधातु). -8 N. of the Moon or Kâmadeva (आत् विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. चंद्रमा मनसो जातः). -9 A vehicle of the sun. -10 N. of the father of Dasaratha and grand-father of Râma; so called because he was born on the Brahma Muhûrta. -11 N. of a *R*ishi.-**Comp.**—अदः [अजं अत्तीति; अद्-घञ्] N. of the ancestor of a warrior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71.—अदनी [अजैः तृप्त्या अन्यैः दुःखस्पर्शत्वेपि अद्यते; अद् कर्मणि ल्युट्] a kind of prickly night-shade, दुरालभा (Mar. धमासा).—अंत्री [अजस्य अंत्रमिव अंत्रं तदाकारवती मंजरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Argenteus, नीलबुह्रा.—अविकं [अजाश्चावयश्च तेषां समाहारः द्वंद्व] goats and sheep; small cattle; अजाविकं तु संरुद्धे Ms. 8 235.—अश्वं goats and horses. (—श्वः) the Sun or Púshan, who has goats for his horses.—एकपाद्-दः [अजस्य छागस्य एकः पाद इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the 11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वाभाद्रपदा presided over by that deity.—एडकं [अजाश्च एडकाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams.—कर्णः, -कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पर्ण यस्य-स्वार्थे कन्] N. of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata Tomentosa; of another tree साल Shorea Robusta.—गंधा [अजस्य गंध इव गंधो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयामानी.—गंधिका a kind of वर्वरीशाक (Mar. तिलवणी, कानफोडी).—गंधिनी = अजशृंगी q.v.—गरः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गॄ-अच्] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (-री) N. of a plant.—गल See अजागल below.—गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra). —जीवः,-जीविकः [अजैस्तचारणेन जीवति; अजा एव जीविका यस्य वा] a goat-herd; so -°पः,-°पालः.—दंडी [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो दंडो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मदंडी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थदंडस्य तदीयकाष्ठेन करणात् तथात्वं).—देवता 1. N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (रौद्री धेनुर्विनिर्दिष्टा छाग आग्नेय उच्यते). —नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कप्] a mineral substance.—पतिः 1. the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars; lord of the sign Aries.—पथः=अजवीथिः q. v.—पदः, -पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजैकपाद above.—बंधुः [अजस्य बंधुरिव मूर्खत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat). —भक्षः [अजैर्भक्ष्यते असौ भक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] N. of the वर्वरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats).—मायु *a.* Ved. bleating like a goat. —मारः [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थं; मृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, formerly abounded in butchers). —मीढः [अजो मीढो यज्ञे सिक्तो यत्र ब.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmeer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayâti. 3. surname of Yudhishṭhira.—मुख *a.* goat-faced. (-खः) N. of a Prajâpati (Daksha.) When Daksha reviled *S*iva at his sacrificial session, Vîrabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of *S*iva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one. (-खी) N. of a Râkshasî kept to watch over Sitâ in the Asoka garden at Lankâ.—मोदा, -मोदिका [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधो यस्याः, अजं मोदयतीति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway; the species called Apium Involucratum or Ligusticum Ajowan (Mar. ओंवा). —लंबनं [अज इव लंब्यते गृह्यते कृष्णवर्णत्वात् कर्मणि ल्युट्] antimony.—लोमन्,-लोमी-मा [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मंजरी यस्य-स्या वा] cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.—वस्तिः [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him. —वीथिः-थी *f.* [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वीथिः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern path comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसेतु, यमनाला); पितृयानोऽजवीथ्याश्च यदगस्त्यस्य चांतरं Y. 3.184. 2. goat's path.—शृंगी [अजस्य मेषस्य शृंगमिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or Odina Wodier, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेंढशिंगी), See मेषशृंगी.

अजका = अजिका below.

अजनं [अज् भावे ल्युट्] Moving, driving.—नः Brahmá; °योनिजः born from Brahmâ i. e. Daksha.

अजनिः [अज्-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्यजा] 1 (According to Sánkhya philosophy) Prakriti or Máyá; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedántins as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अप् and अन्न, See S. B. -2 A she-goat.-**Comp.**—गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते। °स्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ स्तनवदवलंबते यः कंठे ऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65.3.—जीवः,-पालकः a goat-herd, See अजजीव &c.—तोल्वलिः [शाक० गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजादुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

अजका,-अजिका (स्वार्थे कन् टाप्) 1 A young she-goat.-2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषं वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement.-3. A disease of the pupil of the eye.-**Comp.**—जातः [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीषप्रतिमो रुजावान् सलोहितो लोहितपिच्छिलास्रः। विदार्य कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजातमिति व्यवस्येत् ॥

अजकवः-वं The bow of *S*iva (शिवो हि अनेनैव धनुषा त्रिपुरासुरस्य वधेन अजं

विष्णुं कं ब्रह्माणं च अवात् प्रीणयामास इति तस्य धनुषो ऽजकवत्वं, अजकौ वातीति Tv.)

अजकावः-वं 1 *S*iva's bow. -2 [अजकं छागं वाति प्रीणाति; वा-क] N. of the tree वर्वरी, of which goats are said to be very fond. -3 [अजका अजागलस्तन- इव वाति प्रकाशते वा-क] A sacrificial vessel of wood (of the form of अजागल) dedicated to Mitra and Varuṇa (-वं in this sense) मैत्रावरुणपात्रं. -4 A disease of the pupil of the eye=अजकाजात q. v. -5 A venomous kind of vermin (अजका रोगविशेषः, तद्विषं).

अजगं [अजं विष्णुं गच्छति शरत्वेन गम्-ड] *S*iva's bow. **-गः** 1 [अजेन ब्रह्मणा गम्यते गीयते वा, कर्मणि गम्-ड, गै-क] N. of Vishṇu. -2 [अजेन गच्छति अजं छागं यज्ञांगत्वेन गच्छति वा] Fire.

अजगर See under अज.

अजगवं [अजगो विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्त्यस्य अजग-व P. V. 2. 110] *S*iva's bow, Pinâka.

अजगावः [अजगं विष्णुं अवति अव्-अण्] 1 *S*iva's bow. -2 The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets. -3 N. of a snake-priest.

अजटा [नास्ति जटा शिफा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant भूम्यालकी or कपिकच्छू, See अज्झटा.

अजड *a.* Not stupid. **-डा** N. of the plants अजटा, कपिकच्छू (अजडयति स्पर्शमात्रात्).

अजथ्या [अजाय हिता अजथ्या; अज-थ्यन्] P. V. 1. 8] 1 N. of the yellow jasmine यूथिका. -2 A flock of goats.

अजन-नि See under अज्.

अजन *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert. **-नः** [कुत्सितार्थे नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

अजननिः *f.* [नञ् जन्-आक्रोशे अनि P. III. 3. 112] Cessation of existence; **तस्याजननिरेवास्तु जननीक्लेशकारिणः** *Si.* 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist!

अजन्मन् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being; **पुरुषस्य पदेष्वजन्मनः** R. 8. 78. **-m.** [नास्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, absolution; **तस्मात्स योगादधिगम्य योगमजन्मनेऽकल्पत जन्मभीरुः** R. 18. 33.

अजन्य *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind. **-न्यं** [लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्यते; जन्-णिच्-यत्] A portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः [अस्पष्टं जपति निंदार्थे नञ्, जप्-अच्] A Brâhmaṇa who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कुपाठक); **अजपा ब्राह्मणास्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः । भविष्यंति कलौ** Mb.; one who reads heretical works. **-पा** [प्रयत्नेन न जप्या अप्रयत्नोच्चारितत्वात्; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Mantra called हंस, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (श्वासप्रश्वासयोः बहिर्गमनागमनाभ्यां अक्षरनिष्पादनरूपो जपः, स च हंसः सोहं इत्याकार एव; उच्छ्वासैरेव निश्वासैर्हंस इत्यक्षरद्वयं । तस्मात्प्राणश्च हंसाख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥

अजंभ *a.* [नास्ति जंभो दंतो यस्य] Toothless. **-भः** 1 A frog. -2 The sun. -3 Toothless state (of a child).

अजय *a.* [नास्ति परैर्जयो यस्य] Invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable. **-यः** [न. त.] A defeat; **लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ** Bg. 2. 38. -2 N. of Agni (अजेन छागेन याति; या-क), or of Vishṇu (according to some); of a lexicographer. **-या** [नास्ति जयो मादकत्वेन अस्यां] 1 Hemp or भांग. -2 N. of a friend of Durgâ. -3 Mâyâ or illusion.

अजय्य *a.* [न. त.] Invincible; **सख्युस्ते स किल शतक्रतोरजय्यः** *S.* 6. 29, R. 18. 8. -2 Not proper to be won at play; **°य्यं जिगाय तान्** Bopadeva.

अजर *a.* [न.ब.] 1 Not subject to old age or decay; ever young; **अजरं वृद्धत्वं** K. 103; cf. **वृद्धत्वं जरया विना** R. 1.23. -2 Undecaying, imperishable; **पुराणमजरं विदुः** R. 10. 19; **अनंतमजरं ब्रह्म** Bh. 3. 76, H. Pr. 3, Pt. 1. 151, Ms. 2. 148. **-रः** 1 A god (who is not subject to old age). -2 N. of a plant वृद्धदारक or जीर्णफंजी (°रा also). **-रा** 1 N. of a plant गृहकन्या or घृतकुमारी Aloe Perfoliata. -2 A house-lizard (गोधालिका). **-रं** [न जीर्यते क्षीयते जॄ-अच्] The Supreme Spirit.

अजर्य *a.* [न जीर्यति; जॄ कर्तरि यत P. III. 1. 105] 1 Not digestible. -2 Not decaying, imperishable, everlasting, perpetual. **-र्यं** (with संगतं expressed or understood) Friendship; **मृगैरजर्यं जरसोपदिष्टं** R. 18. 7.

अजरत्,-रत्,-रस् *a.* Ved. Not old.

अजवस् *a.* [जु-असुन्] Not quick, inactive.

अजस्तुंदं [अजस्य इव तुंदं अस्य सुट् निपातोयं] N. of a town, P. VI. 1. 155.

अजस्र *a.* [न जस्-र P.III. 2. 167; जसिर्नञ्पूर्वः क्रियासातत्ये वर्तते Sk.] Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; **°दीक्षाप्रयतस्य** R. 3. 44. **-स्रं** *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually; **वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्रं** *S.* 3. 5; **तच्च धूनोत्यजस्रं** U. 4.26.

अजहत्स्वार्था [न जहत् स्वार्थो ऽत्र, हा-शतृ न. ब.] A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear; as कुंताः प्रविशंति = कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः; श्वेतो धावति = श्वेतवर्णो ऽश्वो धावति; also called उपादानलक्षणा q. v.; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः; कुंताः प्रविशंति, यष्टयः प्रविशंति इत्यादौ कुंतादिभिरात्मनः प्रवेशसिद्धयर्थं स्वसंयोगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यंते K.P. 2.

अजहल्लिंगं [न जहत् लिंगं यं; हा-शतृ] A noun which does not change its original gender, even when used like an adjective; *e. g.* वेदः or श्रुतिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाण; or °णा).

अजहा [न जहाति शूकान् हा-श.] N. of a plant, cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.

अजागर *a.* [न. ब.] Not wakeful, not requiring keeping up. **-रः** [जागरयतीति जागरः न जागरो यस्मात्] A plant, Verbesina Prostrata (भृंगराजवृक्ष) (सेवनेन निद्राराहित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन् जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति.)

अजाजिः-जी *f.* [अजेन छागेन वीयते गंधोत्कटत्वात् त्यज्यते, अज्-इन् वीभावाभावः] Cumin seed (श्वेतजीरक); कृष्णजीरक Nigella Indica; काकोदुंबरिका Ficus Oppositifolia.

अजात [न. त.) Unborn; **अजातमृतमूर्खेभ्यो मृताजातौ सुतौ वरं** Pt. 1.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; **°ककुद्, °पक्ष** &c. **-Comp. -अरि, -शत्रु** *a.* [न जातः शत्रुः अस्य; जातस्य जंतुमात्रस्य न शत्रुः] having no enemy or adversary, not an enemy of any one. (-रिः-त्रुः) epithet of Yudhishṭhira; **हंत जातमजातारेः प्रथमेन त्वयारिणा** *Si.* 2. 102; **न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः** Ve. 3.13; also of *S*iva and various other persons. **-ककुत्-द्** *m.* (ब.) a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed, P. V. 4. 146. **-दंत** *a.* [न जाता दंता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा] one without teeth, or (a state) in which one has got no teeth. **-पक्ष** *a.* having undeveloped or unfledged wings. **-व्यंजन** *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard.) **-व्यवहारः** a minor (who has not attained his majority.

अजाति *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Having no caste, race &c. -2 Eternal, not produced. **-तिः** *f.* Non-production.

अजानिः [नास्ति जाया यस्य] Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिक *a.* [अजेन तद्विक्रयपालनादिना आनो जीवनं अस्त्यस्य; ठन् Tv.] A goat-herd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, powerful, fearless, undaunted (as a horse).

-श्वः A horse of high breed. See आजानेय.

अजापकं N. of a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee (used as a remedy against cough, asthma, consumption &c.) (अजादुग्धादिभ्योजातं).

अजामि a. Ved. [न. त.] 1 Not of kin or related; यत्र जामयः कृण्वन्नजामि Rv. 10. 10. 10 (अजामिकर्माणि भ्रातृणां अजामियोग्यानि मैथुनसंबंधानिकर्माणि करिष्यंति Nir.) -2 Not parallel or correct.

अजि a. [अजति; अज्-इ Uṇ. 4. 139] Going, moving; as पदाजिः walking on foot. -जि : f. [भावे इन्] 1 Motion, going. -2 Throwing &c.

अजित a. Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; °तं पुण्यं...महः U. 5. 27. -2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled, °आत्मन्; °इंद्रिय of uncontrolled soul or passion. -तः 1 N. of Vishṇu or Śiva or of Buddha. -2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat. -(pl.) A class of deities in the first Manvantara.-Comp. -आपीडः having an invincible crown; N. of a King. -बला N. of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhat Ajita. -विक्रमः 'of unsubdued power', N. of Chandragupta II.

अजिनं [अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आवरणेन; अज्-इनच्, अजेरज च Uṇ. 2. 48, वीभाववाधनार्थ] 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अथाजिनाषाढधरः Ku. 5. 30, 67, Ki. 11. 15; ऐणेयेनाजिनेन ब्राह्मणं रौरवेण क्षत्रियं आजिनेन वैश्यं Asval. -2 A sort of leather bag or bellows.-Comp. -पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका [अजिनं चर्मइव सुश्लिष्टं पत्रं पक्षो यस्याः सा, गौरा॰ ङीप् स्वार्थे कन्] a bat. -फला [अजिनं भस्त्रेव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of a plant (भस्त्राकारफलो वृक्षः). -योनिः [अजिनस्य योनिः प्रभवः] a deer, an antelope. -वासिन् a. [अजिनं वस्ते, वस् णिनि] clad in an antelope-hide. -संधः [अजिनं संदधाति] a furrier.

अजिर a. [अज् गतौ किरन् वीभावाभावः Uṇ. 1. 53.] Quick, swift (शीघ्र) -रः 1 A sort of mouse, hairy mole.-2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing curses. -रं 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena; उटजाजिरप्रकीर्ण K. 39, Ki. 1. 16; so रण°, गृह° &c. -2 The body. -3 Any object of sense. -4 The wind, air. -5 A frog. -रा 1 N. of a river. -2 N. of Durgâ. -रः N. of a snake priest. -Comp. -अधिराजः [कर्म॰] Ved. 'a quick emperor,' epithet of death. -शोचिस् a. [आजिरं शोचिर्यस्य] glittering, having tremulous or flashing light.

अजिरीय a. [अजिरं उत्करा॰ छ] Connected with a court.

अजिह्म a. [न. त.] 1 Straight. -2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; अजिह्मामशठां शुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11, 7. 32; °गामिभिः Śi. 1. 63 straight and honest, 3. 57, 9. 62. -ह्मः 1 A frog. -2 A fish (probably a corruption of अजिह्व below).-Comp. -ग a. [उप. स.] going straight on; व्रजेद्दिशमजिह्मगः Ms. 6. 31 (-गः) an arrow.

अजिह्वः [न. ब.] A frog (which is supposed to have been deprived of its tongue by the curse of Agni whom frogs had offended.)

अजीकवं [अज्या शरक्षेपणेन कं ब्रह्माणं वाति प्रीणाति; वा-क] Śiva's bow.

अजीगर्तः [अज्यै गमनार्थं गर्तं अस्य] 1 (One that has a hole to go into) a serpent. -2 N. of a Brâhmaṇa in the family of भृगु and father of शुनःशेफ.

अजीत a. [न. त.] Not faded or withered, not faint. -Comp. -पुनर्वण्यं N. of a two-fold rite to be performed by Kshatriyas (अप्राप्तप्रातिकरणार्थो विधिः).

अजीतिः f. Prosperity, freedom from decay.

अजीर्ण a. Undigested; undecomposed. -र्णं,-र्णिः f. 1 Indigestion; अजीर्णे भेषजं वारि जीर्णे वारि बलप्रदम्, अजीर्णे भोजनं विषं; कैरजीर्णभयाद्भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57, Ms. 4. 121. -2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव a. [न. ब.] Devoid of life; lifeless, as a jar or a dead person. -वः [न. त.] 1 Non-existence, death.-2 (With Jainas) All that is not a living soul, i. e. the whole of जड or inanimate and unsentient substance (opp. जीव).

अजीवन a. [न. ब.] Devoid of livelihood. -नं Non-existence, death.

अजीवनिः f. [न-जीव्-अनि P. III. 3 112] 1 Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation); अजीवनिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk, may death seize thee, rogue ! mayest thou cease to live !

अजुर-र्य a. [अज्-कुरच न व्यादेशः] Ved. Not subject to decay or old age; strong, very swift or speedy.

अजुष्टिः f. Non-enjoyment; feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment.

अजेय a. [न. त.] Not fit to be conquered. -यं A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve as an antidote; पिबेत् घृतमजेयाख्यं Sus.

अजोष a. [न. त.] Not gratified or satisfied.

अज्जु (ज्जू) का [अर्जयति या सा, अर्जुक, पृ. रकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtezan (used only in dramas.).

अज्झटा [Said to be fr. अज] N. of a plant भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अज्झलं 1 A shield. -2 A live coal.

अज्ञ a. [न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न. त.] 1 Not knowing, unaware of, unconscious, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153; ज्ञाज्ञौ (ज्ञः ईश्वरः अज्ञः जीवः) the knowing and unknowing, supreme and individual soul. -2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः Bh. 2. 3, Pt. 2. 3. -3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding (अचेतन.)

अज्ञका [स्वार्थे कन्] An ignorant woman.

अज्ञात a. Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware; °भुक्त Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unawares; °कुलशीलस्य whose family and character are unknown; °पातं सलिले ममज्ज R. 16. 72. -Comp. -केतु a. [ब] Ved. of secret designs. -चर्या, -वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pâṇḍavas); हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6.

अज्ञातिः [न. त.] Not a kinsman.

अज्ञान a. [न. ब.] Ignorant, unwise. -नं [न. त.] Ignorance, unconsciousness; especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the Supreme spirit and the material world as a reality. According to the Vedântins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle (ज्ञानस्य अभावः), but a distinct positive principle; oft. identified with माया, प्रकृति &c. See अविद्या also. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously'; °आचरित, °उच्चारित &c.; °ततः,-°नेन, °नात् unawares, inadvertently, unconsciously, unwillingly; °तः स्वचरितं

नृपतिः शशंस R. 9. 77 committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिन्= अज्ञ above.

अज्मन् *f.* [अजति गच्छति स्वर्गं दानेन अनया, अज्-करणे मनिन् न वीभावः] A cow.—*n.* Career, passage; battle; house (?)

अज्येष्ठ *a.* Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers; °वृत्ति not acting like the eldest brother; or acting like one who has no elder brother.

अज्र *a.* [fr. अज् to go] Ved. Agile, quick. —ज्रः A field, plain. [cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

अज्विन् *a.* Ved. [fr. अज्] Quick, agile, active.

अंच् 1 U. (अंचु) (अंचति-ते, आनंचे, अंचितुं, अच्यात् or अंच्यात्, अक्त or अंचित) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोंचित्वा Bk. 9. 40.–2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतंत्रा कथमंचसि Bk. 4. 22; also in अवांच् tending downward, प्रांच्, उदंच्; विष्वगंचति, सहांचति, तिरोंचति &c.; तस्मिन्नथ रसालशाखिनि दशां दैवात् कृशामंचति Bv. 1. 48 having gone, being reduced, to &c.; त्वं चेदंचासि लोभं 46 art greedy; संकोचमंचति सरः 17.–3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसांचति Ve. 5. 27 salutes; to adorn, grace; See अंचित below.–4 To request, ask or call for, desire. –5 To murmur, speak indistinctly. —*Caus.* or 10 U. To manifest, unfold; मुदमंचय Gît. 10. [cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*.] With अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—आ to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्य; जान्वाक with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise (water).—परि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समक्र also; to go properly.

अंचित *pp.* 1. (*a*) Curved, bent; °उत्थित Dk. 125 bent and raised; किंचिदंचितां दृष्टिं संचारयंती 143 bent or oblique look; शैलीलांचितचंद्रशेखरधनुः Mv. 1. 54 bent; °सव्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; °लांगूलः (कपिः), °स्कंधः (वृक्षः). (*b*) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); °अक्षिपक्ष्मन् R. 5.76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वसितांचितमूर्धजा Mb.–2 Gone.–3 Honoured; adorned, graced, graceful, handsome, दोर्दंडांचितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; गतेषु लीलांचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34 sportively handsome; °ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2.18, लीलांचितभ्रूलता Dk. 124, 151; समधुरं मधुरंचितविक्रमः R. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15.53. –4 Sewn or woven, arranged; अर्धांचिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः (रशना) R. 7. 10 half-strung or woven (गुंफित Malli.). –**Comp.**—पत्रं [ब.] a lotus with curved leaves. —भ्रूः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अंचतिः [अंच्-गतौ कर्तरि अति] 1 Wind. –2 Fire. –3 One who goes.

अंचलः-लं [अंचति प्रांतं; अंच्-अलच्] 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणांचलमिव पीनस्तनजघनायाः Udbhata.–2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); दृगंचलैः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् *ibid.*; यदि चलांचले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अंज् 7 P.(rarely A.) (अनक्ति or अंक्ते, आनंज, अंजिष्यति-अंक्ष्यति, अंजित्वा-अंक्त्वा-अक्त्वा, अंजितुं, अंक्तुं, अक्त) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub. –2 To make clear, show, represent, characterize; मा नांजी राक्षसीर्मायाः Bk. 9.49–3 To go.–4 To shine, be beautiful.–5 To honour, celebrate.–6 To decorate. —*Caus.* 1 To smear with, नांजयंतीं स्वके नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44. –2 To speak or shine. –3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend *anj*; L. *unctum*, *ungo*.]–With अधि to fit out, equip, furnish. —आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2. to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect. —नि 1. to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself. —प्रति 1. to smear. 2. to adorn, decorate. —सं 1. to smear. 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अंजनः 1 A kind of lizard. –2 N. of a tree or mountain. –3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—नं [अज्यते अनेन; अंज् ल्युट्] 1 Anointing, smearing with; दंतधावनमंजनं पूर्वाह्ण एव कुर्वीत Ms. 4.152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting. –2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8 salve; अमृत° U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वन् °मेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8,1.34; (fig. also)अज्ञानांधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया। चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः *Sik.* 45; पटुतरविवेकांजनजुषां Bh. 3. 84; cf. also हारिद्रं परमांजनं; (fig.) impurity, as in निरंजन, q. v. –3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment. –4 Magic ointment. –5 A special kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सौवीर) –6 Ink. –7 Fire. –8 Night. –9 (नं -ना)(Rhet.)A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिधा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.), or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context; *e. g.* सशंखचक्रो हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishṇu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so रामलक्ष्मणौ दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवकार्तवीर्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते । संयोगाद्यैरवाच्यार्थधीकृद्व्यापृतिरंजनं ॥ K. P. 2., S. D. 23–6; See व्यंजना also. –**Comp.**—अधिका [अंजनादधिका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard.—अद्रिः-गिरिः (कर्म.) [अंजनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अंभस् *n.* eye-water. —केशी [अंजनमिव केशो यस्याः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हट्टविलासिनीनामकं गंधद्रव्यं यत्संयोगात्केशस्यातीव कृष्णत्वं (Mar. नखला). —नामका [ष. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, stye.—शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अंजनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अंजन. —की N. of a medicinal plant.

अंजना N. of the female elephant of the north.–2 N. of the mother of Mâruti or Hanûmat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthali and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who

was called Maruti being the son of Maruta.]

अंजनावती [अंजनं विद्यते अस्याः अधिककृष्णवर्णत्वात्] 1 N. of the female elephant of the north-east quarter. -2 N. of a tree कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजनिका [अंजना स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A species of lizard; a small mouse. -2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

अंजनी [अज्यते चंदनकुंकुमादिभिरसौ, अंज्-कर्मणि-ल्युट् ङीप्] 1 A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application. -2 [करणे-ल्युट्] N. of two plants कटुकावृक्ष and कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजलिः[अंज्-अलि Uṇ. 4. 2]1A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of anything (changed to अंजल or °लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); **न वार्यंजलिना पिबेत्** Ms. 4. 63; **सुपूरो मूषिकांजलिः** Pt. 1. 25; **अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिता** Ku. 5. 15; **प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं** Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of flowers; so **जलस्यांजलयो दश** Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; **श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं** Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; **अंजलिं रच्, बंध्, कृ** or **आधा** fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; **बद्धः कातर्यादरविंदकुड्मलनिभो मुग्धः प्रणामांजलिः** U. 3. 37.-2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; **कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेदधिमूर्धानमंजलिम्** Bk. 8.84; **बध्यतामभययाचनांजलिः** R. 11. 78. -3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=प्रसृत, or one-half of a मानिका. -**Comp.** -**कर्मन्** *n.* folding the hands, respectful salutation; **लुब्धमर्थेन गृह्णीयात् क्रुद्धं चांजलिकर्मणा** Chāṇ. 33. -**कारिका** 1. an earthen doll making the अंजलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जालु). -**पुटः-टं** the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अंजलिका [अंजलिरिव कायते प्रकाशते; कै-क टाप् Tv.] A small mouse. -**कः** N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अंजस् *n.* (-जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अंज् गतौ मिश्रणे च असुन्] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?). -**Comp.** -**पा** drinking Soma offering. -**सवः** rapid preparation of Soma.

अंजस *a.* [अंज्-असच्] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अंजसा *adv.* (instr. of अंजस्) 1 Straight on. -2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly; **साक्षाद् दृष्टोसि न पुनर्विद्मस्त्वां वयमंजसा** Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; **विद्महे शठ पलायनच्छलान्यंजसा** R. 19. 31, **न हि कश्चित्प्रियः स्त्रीणामंजसा** Subhāshita; **सर्वमेवांजसा वद** Ms. 8. 101. -3Directly(साक्षात्), -4 Soon, quickly, instantly; **स गच्छत्यंजसा सद्म शाश्वतं** Ms. 2. 244. -**Comp.** -**अयन** *a.* going straight on. -**कृत** *a.* [तृ. अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अंजसीन *a.* [अंजस्-ख] Ved. Straightforward, going straight on.

अंजि *a.* Ved. [अंज्-इन्] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining, brilliant. -**जिः** 1 A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; **रोहितांजिरनड्वान्** Yaj. (रक्ततिलक). -2 A commander, sender &c. -**जिः-जी** *f.* 1 An ointment, pigment. -2 Colour, hue. -3 The sexual organ (?). -**Comp.** -**सक्थ** *a.* having coloured thighs.

अंजिव *a.* Slippery, smooth (?)

अंजिष्ठः-ष्णुः [अनक्ति स्वकिरणैः विश्वं; अंज्-इष्ठच्-इष्णुच् Uṇ. 4. 2] The sun.

अक्त *pp.* Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; घृत, °तैल°, शोणित° &c. -**क्ता** Night.

अंजी [अंजि, वा ङीप्] 1 A blessing, auspicious desire. -2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्रं).

अंजीरः-रं [अंज्-बाहु० ईरन्; perhaps a Persian word]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट् 1 P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटितुं, अटित). To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); **भो बटो भिक्षामट** Sk. go to beg alms; **आट नैकटिकाश्रमान्** Bk. 4. 12; **महीमटत्** Dk. 38-*desid.* अटिटिषति; -*freq.* अटाट्यते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

अट *a.* Wandering; क्षपाटः Bk. 2. 30 a night-roamer.

अटनं Wandering, roaming; **भिक्षा°**, **रात्रि°** &.

अटनिः-नी *f.* [अटति मौर्वी; अट्-अनि वा ङीप्] The notched extremity of a bow; **सुमनसो नमयन्नटनी धनुः** N. 4. 96; **निन्यतुः स्थलनिवेशिताटनी लीलयैव धनुषी अधिज्यतां** R. 11. 14.

अटा [अट् वा अङ्] The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant); so अट्या, अटाट्या.

अटल *a.* [न. त.] Firm, steady, solid.

अटरु-रू-षः (Ety. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Adhatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अडुळसा).

अटविः-वी *f.* [अटंति चरमे वयसि मृगयाविहारायर्थे वा यत्र; अट् अनि, वा ङीप्] A forest, wood; **आहिंड्यते अटव्या अटवीं** *S.* 2.

अटविकः A forester =आटविकः q. v.

अट्ट् 1 A.1 To kill.-2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also). -*Caus.* 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To despise, contemn, disregard.

अट्ट *a.* [अट्टयाति अनाद्रियते अन्यत् यत्र; अट्ट्-घञ्] 1 High, lofty; loud. -2 Frequent, constant (in comp). -3 Dried, dry. -**ट्टः-ट्टं** [आधारे घञ्] 1 An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret.-2 A turret, buttress, tower; **गोपुर°** Māl. 9. 1; **नरेंद्रमार्गाट्ट इव** R. 6. 67, 16. 11. -3 A market-place, market (probably for हट्ट).-4 A fine linen cloth. -5 A palace, palatial building. -6 Killing, injuring.-7 Excess, superiority. -**ट्टं** Food, boiled rice; **अट्टशूला जनपदाः** Mb. (अट्टं अन्नं शूलं विक्रेयं येषां ते Nīlakaṇṭha). -**Comp.** -**अट्टहासः** very loud laughter. -**स्थली** [अट्टप्रधाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c. - **हासः,-हसितं,-हास्यं** [कर्म०] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cachinnation, usually of *S*iva; **त्र्यंबकस्य** Me. 58; **गिरिश°** Dk. 1. -**हासिन्** [अट्टं हसति-हस्-णिनि] 1. N. of *S*iva. 2. one who laughs very loudly. -**हासकः** [अट्टहासेन कायते; कै-क] N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छुभ्रहासतुल्यता).

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अट्टट्ट *ind.* [अट्टोऽनादरः अट्टप्रकारः अट्टस्य गुणवाचितया द्वित्वं शकंध्वा० पररूपं Tv.] Very loud.

अट्टनं [अट्टयते अनाद्रियते रिपुरनेन, अट्टकरणे ल्युट्] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारफलकास्त्रं). -**नं** [भावे ल्युट्] Disregard.

अट्टाट्टः [अट्टट्टवत् न पररूपं] 1 Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain. -2 Excess, superiority.

अट्टालः-लकः (अट्टइव अलति पर्याप्तो भवति, अल्-अच् स्वार्थे कन्] An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace; **सर्वतोभद्रं नामाट्टालकमारुह्य** Mv. 6.

अट्टालिका [अट्टाल, स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A

palace, a lofty mansion -2 N. of a country. -Comp. -कारः [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); कुलटायां च शूद्रायां चित्रकारस्य वीर्यतः । भवेदट्टालिकाकारः पतितो जारदोषतः). -बंधः [ष. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; °धं बद्धः P. III. 4. 42.

अठ् 1 U. To go.

अठिल्ला N. of a metre.

अड् 1 P. To try, exert, attempt. -5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

अड्ड् 1 P. 1 To join. -2 To attack. -3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

अड्डनं [करणे ल्युट्] A shield. See अट्टनं.

अड्डचलः A part of the plough.

अण् 1 P. To sound.-2 (4A) To breathe, live (for अन्).

अण (न) क *a.* [अणति यथेच्छं नदाति, अण-अच् कुत्सायां कन् च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant, wretched; पापाणके कुत्सितैः P. II. 1. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter. -कः A kind of bird.

अणव्यं [अणोः सूक्ष्मशस्यचीनादिकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं; अणु-यत्] A field of aṇu, see below.

अणिः *m.* -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इन्] 1 The point of a needle.-2 A linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage.-3 A limit.-4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.).-Comp. -मांडव्यः [अण्या चिह्नितो मांडव्यः] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an अणी or linch-pin.

अणु *a.* (णु-ण्वी *f.*) [अण्-उन्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small; अण्वपि भयं Ms. 6. 40; अण्वपि याच्यमानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51. -णुः 1 An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अस्थूलमनण्वह्रस्वमदीर्घं ब्रह्म; अणुं पर्वतीकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.'-2 An atom of time (व्यंजनमर्धमात्रा तदर्धं अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhûrta (48 minutes). -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of very small grain such as सर्षप, चीनक &c., अनणुषु दशमांशोऽणुष्वथैकादशांशः Lilâ.-णु *n.* the fourth part of a Mátrá.-Comp. -अंतः [अणुः अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question; (अण्वंतः सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयांतः प्रश्नः Sankara). -तैलं N. of a medicinal oil. -भा [अण्वी सूक्ष्मा भा प्रभा यस्याः सा] lightning. -मात्र *a.* [अणुः परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रच्] of the size of an atom. -रेणुः [कर्म.] atomic dust. -रेवती [अणुः सूक्ष्मा रेवतीतारेव] N. of a plant (दंतीवृक्ष) Croton Polyandrum. -वादः the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal. -वीक्षणं [ष. त.] 1. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन करणे ल्युट्] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects. -व्रीहिः [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमन् *m.* [अणु-इमनिच्], **अणुता-त्वं** 1 Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness.-2 Atomic nature. -3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva; (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता)

अणुक *a.* [स्वार्थे कन्] 1 Very small, atomic.-2 Subtle, too fine.-3 Acute. -कः A small kind of grain, See अणु.

अण्वी Ved. A finger (?)

अण्वं Ved. A fine hole in the strainer for the Soma juice (?)

अणीयस्, अणिष्ठ *a.* [अणु-ईयसुन्, इष्ठच्] Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयांसं Bg. 8. 9 very small; अणीयसि कारणेऽनणीयानादरो दृश्यते Dk. 142

अणूभू 1 P. To become minute or atomic.

अंठ् 1 A. (also अठ्) अंठते, अठते To go, move.

अंठित *p. p* 1 Gone. -2 Rained.

अंडः-डं [अमंति संप्रयोगं यांति अनेन; अम्-ड Uṇ. 1. 111] 1 The testicles. -2 The scrotum. -3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmá; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः Dk. 1. -4 The musk bag. -5 Semen virile. -6 N. of Siva. -Comp. -आकर्षणं castration. -आकार,-आकृति *a.* [बहु.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-रः-तिः) an ellipse. -कटाहः, -हं [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाहमिव] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg. -कोटरपुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटरे मध्ये पुष्पं यस्याः] N. of a plant अजांत्री or नीलवुह्ना. -कोशः-षः,-षकः [ष. त.] the scrotum. -ज *a.* [अंडात् जायते; जन्-ड] born from an egg. (-जः) 1. a bird, oviparous being; मूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42. 2. a fish. 3. a snake. 4. a lizard. 5. Brahmâ.(-जा) musk. -धरः [ष. त.] N. of Siva. -वर्धनं,-वृद्धिः *f.* swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele. -सू *a.* oviparous.

अंडकः [अंड, स्वार्थे कन्] The scrotum. -कं [अल्पार्थे कन्] A small egg; जगदंडकैकतरखंडमिव Si. 9. 9

अंडालुः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड आलुच्] A fish.

अंडीरः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-ईरन्] A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person; चिरांडीरेण त्वयि तदपि रामेण गुणितं A. R. 4.

अत् 1 P. (अंति), अतति, अतितुं, अत्त-अतित 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. -2 To obtain (mostly Ved.) -3 To bind. -4 (अंतति) To bind.

अतकः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-कन्] A wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अतनं [अत्-ल्युट्] Going, wandering. -नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतज्ज्ञ *a.* [न तत्-जानाति] Not knowing that (तत् i.e. Brahma).

अतट *a.* [न. ब.] Having no shore or beach; precipitate, steep. -टः 1 A precipice, a steep crag. -2 N. of a hill. -3 The lower part of the earth. -Comp. -प्रपातः a steep precipice; a fall headlong from a precipice; a precipitate fall; मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः S. 6. 9 of my hopes there is a precipitate fall (some read the line as मनोरथा नाम तटप्रपातः and take it to mean 'verily our desires are like the crumblings of river banks).

अतथा *ind.* Not so; °उचित *a.* not deserving that, not used to such things; क्लेशानामतथोचितः Râm.

अतदर्ह *ind.* Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतद्गुणः (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower', N. of a figure of speech in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; परगुणाननुहारस्त्वस्य तत्स्यादतद्गुणः; *e. g.* धवलोसि यद्यपि सुंदर तथापि त्वया मम रंजितं हृदयम् । रागपूरितेपि हृदये सुभग निहितो न रक्तोसि ॥ K. P. 10; or संगतान्यगुणानंगीकारमाहुरतद्गुणम् । चिरं रागिणि मच्चित्ते निहितोपि न रज्यसि ॥ Kuval. -Comp. -संविज्ञानः N. of a variety of Bahuvrîhi; *e. g.*

दृष्टसमुद्रमानय ; अत्र गुणीभूतस्य समुद्रस्य नानयनेऽन्वयः इति °नः बहुव्रीहिः ; लंबकर्णमानय इति तु तद्गुणसंविज्ञानः. Tv.

अतंत्र *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Having no ropes or musical strings (as a musical instrument); नातंत्री वाद्यते वीणा Râm. -2 Unrestrained ; not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; ह्रस्वग्रहणमतंत्रं, क्लीबत्वं °त्रं Sk.-3 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतंद्र-द्रित-न्-ल *a.* Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंद्रिता सा स्वयमेव वृक्षकान् Ku. 5. 14, R. 17. 39, H. Pr. 33.

अतप *a.* 1 Not excited, cool. -2 Unostentatious. -3 Unemployed. **-पाः** (pl.) N. of a class of deities among Buddhists.

अतपस्-स्क [न. ब.] One who neglects his religious austerities ; अतपास्त्वनधीयानः Ms. 4. 190; an irreligious or impious man ; इदं ते नातपस्काय Bg. 18. 67.

अतप्त *a.* Not heated &c. **-Comp. -तनु** *a.* 1. One whose body is not marked (with red mudrâs &c.). 2. who has not fully mortified his body by penance. 3. whose body or mass is cool (?)

अतर्क *a.* [न. ब.] Illogical, void of reasoning. **-र्कः** 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. -2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित *a.* Unthought of, unexpected ; सममेव गतोऽस्यतर्कितां गतिमंगेन च जीवितेन च. Ku. 4. 22 ; Bh. 3. 137; °गमनेन Mu. 4.**-तं** *adv.* Unexpectedly.**-Comp. -आगत,-उपनत** *a.* occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental, sudden; °दर्शनोल्लासितलोचनया अनया Mâl. 3; °उपपन्नं दर्शनं Ku. 6. 54.

अतर्क्य *a.* Inconceivable ; baffling thought or reasoning.

अतल *a.* Bottomless. **-लं** [अस्य भूखंडस्य तलं पृषो० इदमोऽत्वम्] N. of a पाताल or lower region, one of the 7 Pàtâlas, being the first among them.**-लः** N. of *S*iva.**-Comp. -स्पृश्,-स्पर्श** *a.* [न तले स्पृश्यते कर्मणि क्विप् ; न तलस्य स्पर्शो यत्र] bottomless, very deep, unfathomable,

अतव्यस् *a.* Ved. Not very strong.

अतस् *ind.* [इदं-तसिल्]1 Than this; from this (having a comparative force); अतो देवा अवंतु नो यतो विष्णुर्विचक्रमे Rv. 1. 22. 16; किंतु परमतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; अतोऽन्यथा Ms. 5. 31.-2 From this or that cause, hence, consequently, so, therefore (corr. to यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or understood); अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावमतोऽभिधास्ये R. 2. 43, 3. 50, Ku. 2. 5; अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा S. B. now therefore &c. -3 Hence, from this place ; henceforth (of time or place); (-परं,-ऊर्ध्वं), afterwards.-4 Then (corr. of यदि-यद्).**-Comp. -अर्थं-निमित्तं** on this account, hence, for this reason. **-एव** for this very reason. **-ऊर्ध्वं** henceforth ; afterwards. **-परं** (*a*) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter ; निवसिष्यसि मय्येव अत ऊर्ध्वं Bg. 12. 8. (*b*) beyond this, further than this ; भाग्यायत्तमतःपरं *S*. 4. 16 more than this ; अतःपरं नास्ति ममोत्तरं V. 2 *now* I have nothing more to say ; (*c*) afterwards.

अतसः [अतति गच्छति इत्यतसः अत्-असच् Uṇ. 3. 117] 1 Wind, air.-2 The soul.-3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (°सं generally).-4 A weapon.

अतसिः Ved. [अत्-आसिच्] A wandering mendicant.

अतसी 1 Common flax.-2 Hemp. -3 Linseed.-4 A thicket, copse (?)

अति *ind.* [अत्-इ] 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very', 'too', 'exceedingly', 'excessively', 'very much,' and showing उत्कर्ष ; नातिदूरे not very far from; °कृश very lean ; °भृशं very much; also with verbs or verbal forms ; ° सिक्तमेव भवता Sk. ; स्वभावो ह्यतिरिच्यते &c.-2 (With verbs) Over, beyond ; अति-इ go beyond, overstep; so °क्रम्, °चर्, °वह् &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition उपसर्ग.-3 (*a*) (With nouns or pronouns) Beyond, past, surpassing, superior to, eminent, respectable, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp. ; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree : अतिगो, °गार्ग्यः, =प्रशस्ता गौः, शोभनो गार्ग्यः ; °राजन् an excellent king ; or the sense of अतिक्रांत must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्त्यः=मर्त्यमतिक्रांतः; °मालः, अतिक्रांतो मालां; so अतिकाय, °केशर, q.v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk.; मानुषानतिगंधर्वान् सर्वान्गंधर्व लक्षये Mb; °मानुषं कर्म a deed which is beyond human power, i. e. a superhuman action ; °कशः past the whip (as a horse), unmanageable; °त्यद् surpassing that ; °त्वां, °त्वान् him or them that surpasses or surpass thee, so °मां, °यूयं &c. (*b*) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, inordinate, excessive, extraordinary ; *e. g.* °आदरः excessive regard ; °आशा extravagant hope ; so °भयं, °तृष्णा, °आनंदः &c. &c. ; अतिदानात् बलिर्बद्धो नष्टो मानात्सुयोधनः । विनष्टो रावणो लौल्यादति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत्; cf. 'extremes are ever bad.' (*c*) Unfit, idle, improper, in the sense of असंप्रति or क्षेप 'censure'; अतिनिद्रं=निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते Sk. The गणरत्नमहोदधि gives the following senses of अति :— विक्रमातिक्रमाशुद्धिभृशार्थातिशयेष्वति । *e. g.* अतिरथः रथाधिकं विक्रमवान् ; °मतिः बुद्ध्यतिक्रमः ; °गहनं बुद्धेरविषयः ; °ततं भृशततं; °वेगः अतिशयितो वेगः.

अतिकथा 1 An exaggerated tale. -2 Idle or meaningless talk. **-थ** *a.* 1 Exaggerated, incredible (अश्रद्धेय).-2 Unfit to be told.-3 Past narration or mention, dead, lost. -4 Swerving from one's caste traditions &c; lawless.

अतिकंदकः [अतिरिक्तः कंदो यस्य] N. of a tree हस्तिकंद.

अतिकर्षणं *a.* Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिकाय *a.* [अत्युत्कटः कायो यस्य]. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic. **-यः** N. of a Râkshasa, son of Râvaṇa who was killed by Lakshmaṇa.

अतिकृच्छ्र [प्रादि० स.] *a.* Very difficult. **-च्छ्रं-च्छ्रः**[अतिक्रांतं कृच्छ्रं प्राजापत्यं] Extraordinary hardship, a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights Ms. 11. 213-4.

अतिकृतं Overdone, done too much, excess; सर्वत्रातिकृतं लोके व्यसनायोपकल्पते Râm.

अतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Overdoing. -2 N. of a metre of 4 lines, each line containing 25 syllables.

अतिकेशरः [अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि यस्य] N. of an aquatic plant कुब्जक Trapa Bipinosa.

अतिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 (*a*) To step or pass beyond, get across, go over, cross ; यत्कथयितुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परित्यज्य अतिदूरमतिक्रांतोऽस्मि K. 346 led far away from my story, rambled, made a great digression ; सप्त कक्षांतराण्यतिक्रम्य 92; निमिषमात्रेणातिदूरमतिक्रामति 120; समीपेऽप्यतिक्रामंती M. I going so

near; अतिक्रम्य तांस्तान्विशेषान् Me. 57. (*b*) To pass over, pass by, walk past, go beyond; सेनानिवेशदेशमतिक्रम्य Dk. 4, 10; कथमतिक्रांतमगस्त्याश्रमपदं Mv. 7 is it passed or left behind; तस्मिन्नतिक्रामति *S.* 7. 31 इदं कदलीगृहमतिक्रम्य दृश्यते Ratn. 3 beyond the plantain-bower; तच्चातिक्रम्य कैलासगिरिः K. 121; जंबुद्वीपमतिक्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वतः Rám.; अतिक्रामत्ययं K. 85 is going or departing. -2 To excel, surpass; exceed (in number, strength &c.); इरावतीमतिक्रामंती भव M. 4; अतिक्रामंतीमिवेरावतीं प्रेक्षे M. 1; वृद्धिर्नातिक्रामति पंचतां Ms. 8. 151; कर्णीसुतमप्यतिक्रांतः Dk. 74; कलासु रूपे चाप्सरसोऽप्यतिक्रांता 78 surpassing, superior to; शक्तिमनतिक्रम्य= यथाशक्ति Sk. -3 To transgress, violate, go beyond, overstep; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2; नालं पुरुषो नियतिलिखितां लेखामतिक्रमितुं 61; एवमतिक्रांतमर्यादे त्वयि Ve. 1, Ms. 9. 78; अये वात्सल्यादतिक्रामति प्रसंगः Mál. 6 Oh, the event through excessive affection transgresses all due limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160,181. -4 To exclude, pass by, neglect, set aside, leave; किंवा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयशसां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of. -5 To go or pass away, elapse, roll on (as time); सा निशा अतिचक्राम Pt. 1; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम K. 59; शैशवं 74; भवतामप्यतिक्रामति देवार्चनविधिवेला 47 is passing away (is being violated).; अतिक्रांते दशाहे Ms. 5. 76; also trans. allow to pass; द्वित्राणि दिनान्यतिक्रम्य Dk. 100; अत्यक्रामामिमान्मासांस्त्वद्वधं परिचिंतयन् Rám.; नाहारवेलातिक्रमणीया K. 266. -6 To overcome, overpower, seize; व्यालद्विप इवास्माभिरतिक्रम्यैव दम्यसे Mv. 3. 31 by seizing or falling upon, by main force; केनापि सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य *S.* 6.-7 To lose; स हि स्वाम्यादतिक्रामेत् ऋतूनां प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 93 —*Caus.* To let pass, allow to go.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. -2 (*a*) Breach of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः Mál. 7. (*b*) Transgression, violation; उपचार° M. 4, 5. (*c*) Trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मण° त्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2.10 refraining from all trespass against Bráhmaṇas; दिशत्यपायं हि सतामतिक्रमः Ki. 14.9; कुलान्यकुलतां यांति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च Ms. 3.63; एतस्मिन्नतिक्रमे परवतीयं M. 3; गुरुजनातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनो ज्येष्ठातिक्रमः 56 transgression (passing through); मर्षणीयोयमारोहणातिक्रमः 81; वात्सल्यादतिक्रमोपि Mv. 1 violation (of due limits or propriety); Mv. 4. 25. -3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेपि U. 4; वेला° मं कृत्वा आगतः Pt. 1; उचितवेलातिक्रमे M. 2; संध्या° Rám. -4 Overcoming, conquering, surpassing; mostly with दुर्; स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः &c. -5 Neglect, omission, disregard; Ms. 11. 120. -6 A vigorous attack, determined onset (= अभिक्रम q. v.). -7 Excess. -8 Abuse, misapplication. -9 Imposition.

अतिक्रांत *pp.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; सोतिक्रांतः श्रवणविषयं Me. 103; सुदूरमतिक्रांतः K. 35 departed, gone; मनोरथ°दर्शना Mál. 10 beyond the reach even of desire; विचारातिक्रांतः Mu. 5. 4 past the stage of thought; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रांतेषु पक्षिषु H. 1. -2 Past, gone by; °नृपति K. 5, past, former; 169- Pt. 1. 333, Pt.2, Bh. 3. 32; ° पार्थिवगुणान् Mu. 1 former kings. —तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past; °तं भगवती कथयति M. 5 your ladyship is speaking of the past; °ते धैर्यमवलंब्यताम् U. 3; किं °उपालंभेन H. 1; cf. ' let bygones be bygones.' °योगिन् *a.* with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence; तेनातिक्रमणेन दुःखयति नः Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय *pot. p.* To be transgressed or violated, to be disregarded, passed by, neglected or avoided; °यं मे सुहृद्वाक्यं *S.* 2, 3, 6, 7; अनतिक्रमणीयस्य जन्ममृत्योरिवागमं H. 4.74.

अतिक्रुद्ध *a.* Very angry. —द्धः [प्रा. स.] N. of a Mantra mentioned in Tantras; अष्टाविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदथापि वा॥ अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निंदितः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्रूर *a.* Very cruel. —रः [प्रा. स.] 1 A malignant planet such as Saturn, Mars &c. (क्रूरा वक्रा आतिक्रूराः). -2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंशदक्षरको मंत्रस्त्रयस्त्रिंशदथापि वा । अतिक्रूरः स विज्ञेयो निंदितः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्षिप्त *a.* [क्षिप्-क्त] Thrown beyond. —प्तं A kind of sprain or dislocation.

अतिखट्व *a.* Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bed-stead.

अतिगम् 1 P. 1 To pass, elapse, pass away (as time); दशाहेऽतिगते Rám. -2 To overcome, exceed, excel, See अतिग. -3 To pass over, pass by, neglect. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To escape.

अतिग *a.*[गम्-ड] (in comp.) Exceeding, going beyond, transcending, excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोक° Mu. 1. 2; किमौषधपथातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine, past the stage of physicking; बाणैर्देहातिगैः R. 12. 48 piercing through their bodies; वयो° Ms. 7. 149 advanced in years, aged; संख्यातिगाः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वपुः प्रकर्षेण जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगंडः 1 N. of a star of the 6th lunar asterism.-2 A large cheek or temple.-3 One who has large cheeks.

अतिगंध *a.* Having an excessive or overpowering smell. —धः 1 Sulphur. -2 N. of various plants: चंपक, भूततृण lemon-grass & मुद्गर.

अतिगंधालु N. of the plant पुत्रदात्री.

अतिगव *a.* [अतिक्रांतो गां] 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. -2 Inexpressible, indescribable.

अतिगहन,-गव्हर *a.* Very deep, impenetrable.

अतिगुण *a.* 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. -2 Devoid of merits, worthless [गुणमतिक्रांतः]. —णः Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु *a.* Very heavy (such as mercury &c.). —रुः A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. (त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरवो भवंति पिता माता आचार्यश्च).

अतिगुहा [अतिक्रांता गुहां मध्यावकाशेन] N. of the plant पृश्निपर्णी.

अतिग्रह् 9 P. To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह *a.* [अतिक्रांतो ग्रहं] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible. —हः,-ग्राहः 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिह्वा &c. The *Grahas* are eight in number; प्राण, वाच्, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच्; the corresponding atigráhas being अपान, नामन्, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्मन् & स्पर्श. -2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension. -3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. -4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राह्य *a.* To be held in check, to be controlled. —ह्यः N. of three liba-

tions made at the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

अतिघ [अतिशयेन हंति; हन्] 1 A weapon. -2 Worth.

अतिघ्न *a.* Very destructive. **-घ्नी** [अतिशयेन हंति, दुःखं; हन्-ठक्] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; **अतिघ्नीमानंदस्य गत्वा** Bri.Ar. Up.

अतिचमू *a.* [चमूमतिक्रांतः] Victorious over armies.

अतिचर् 1 P.1 To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend (as a wife &c.); **स्वं स्वमाचारमत्यचारिषुः** Dk. 162 ; **यथा चाहं नातिचरे पतीन्**; **पुत्राः पितॄनत्यचरन्नार्यश्चात्यचरन् पतीन्** Mb.-2 To pass by, neglect, omit.-3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient. **-रा** [अतिक्रम्य स्वस्थानं सरोंतरं गच्छति] N. of the shrub Hibiscus Mutabilis (पद्मिनी, स्थलपद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता).

अतिचरणं Excessive practice, overdoing.

अतिचारः 1 Transgression.-2 Excelling,-3 Overtaking &c.-4 Accelerated motion of planets (कुजादिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाक्रांतराशिषु भोगकालमुल्लंघ्य राश्यंतरगमनं); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिचारिन् *a.* Transgressing, surpassing &c.

अतिचिरं *adv.* Very long ; °**रं मया कृतं** Ratn. 1 I have been very late; **नातिचिरं गतायां च तस्यां** K. 178 she had not long left when &c.

अतिच्छत्रः-त्रा,-च्छत्रका [अतिक्रांतः छत्रं तुल्याकारेण] A mushroom, anise, principally Anesum or Anethum Sowa; N. of another plant, Barleria Longifolia. (°त्रः is said by Amara to be जलतृणभेदः Mar. शेतगवत; and °त्रा= शतपुष्पा Mar. शोप).

अतिच्छंदः-दस् *a.* [अतिक्रांतः छंदः-दं वा] 1 Free from worldly desires. -2 Exceeding thought or will. -3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct. **-स्** *f. n.* 1 N. of two classes of metres (अतिक्रांता छंदः वृत्तानुसारिवर्णविन्यासभेदं) -2 Fondness, inclination.

अतिजगती [अतिक्रांता जगतीं द्वादशाक्षरपादां एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छंदस् class, with 13 letters in each line (प्रथमाऽतिजगत्यासां सा द्विपंचाशदक्षरा.)

अतिजन *a* [अतिक्रांतो जनं] Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजागर *a.* Always wakeful. **-रः** The black Curlew (नीलवक).

अतिजात *a.* [अतिक्रांतो जातं-जातिजनकं वा] (opp. अपजात) Superior to his parentage.

अतिजीव् 1 P. 1. To survive, outlive. -2 To surpass (in the mode of living) ; **अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ** R. 19. 15.

अतिजीवनं Surviving &c.

अतिडीनं Extraordinary flight (of birds).

अतितरां,-अतितमां *ind.* [अति-तर (म) प्-आम्] more, higher (abl.); **नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं** M. 2. 7. -2 Exceedingly, very much; excessive, great; °**सुदुःसहः** R.3.37; **°रां कांतिमापत्स्यते** Me. 15 will attain great splendour.-3 Above, higher in rank (acc.); **तस्माद्वा एते देवा °रामिवान्यान्देवान्** Ken.

अतितीव्र-तीक्ष्ण *a.* Very sharp, pungent. **-क्ष्णः** N. of the plant शोभांजन. **-व्रा** dûb grass.

अतितृष्णा Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; °**ष्णा न कर्तव्या** Pt. 5 one should not be too greedy. **-ष्ण** *a.* Rapacious, very greedy.

अतितॄ 1 P. To cross, pass or get over, surmount, overcome; **दुर्गाण्यतितरंति ते** H. 4. v.l.; **तयोरात्मनश्च क्षुधमत्यतार्षं** Dk. 165 satisfied or appeased hunger ; **तेपि चातितरंत्येव मृत्युं श्रुतिपरायणाः** Bg. 13. 25 cross beyond death.

अतितरणं Crossing, surmounting.

अतितारिन् *a.* Crossing, overcoming.

अतिथिः [अतति गच्छति न तिष्ठति; अत्-इथिन् Uṇ. 4. 2 ; *lit.* a 'traveller'; according to Manu एकरात्रं तु निवसन्नतिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्मृतः । अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते 3. 112] 1 A guest (fig. also); **अतिथिनेव निवेदितं** *S.* 4; **कुसुमलताप्रियातिथे** *S.* 6 dear or welcome guest ; **पुरंदरपुरातिथिषु पितृषु** Dk. 2 the guests of Indra's capital i. e. dead; so **समरे यमनगरातिथिरकारि** 12 ; **धन्यानां श्रवणपथातिथित्वमेति** (उक्तं) Ratn. 2. 7 becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only ; **करोति तं मुखं तन्वि चपेटापातनातिथिं** K. P. -2 Wrath. -3 N. of a son of Kuśa and Kumudavatî and grandson of Râma. **-Comp. -क्रिया-पूजा,-सत्कारः -सत्क्रिया,-सेवा** hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality attention to the guests. **-देव** *a.* [अतिथिर्देव इव पूज्यो यस्य] treating the guest as a God. **-धर्मः** title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests ; **गृह्यतां °र्मः** Pt. 1 ; **यदि त्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमाव्रजेत्** Ms. 3.111 should come as a guest. **-धर्मिन्** *a.* entitled to hospitality as a guest Ms. 3. 112. **-पतिः** the host or entertainer.

अतिथिन् *a.* Ved. Travelling, wandering. **-m.** (**-थी**) N. of a King, also called सहोत्र and अतिथि.

अतिथिग्वः An epithet of Divodâsa whom the gods helped in overcoming Śambara.

अतिदग्ध *a.* Badly or excessively burnt. **-ग्धं** A bad kind of burn.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; **अतिदाने बलिर्बद्धः** Chāṇ. 50.

अतिदाहः Violent inflammation.

अतिदिश् 6 P. 1 To assign, to make over, transfer.-2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy ; **प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायेन अतिदिशति** SB. ; **जनपदतदवध्योश्चेति प्रकरणे ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्तेऽत्रातिदिश्यंते** P. IV. 3. 100 Sk., IV. 1. 151 Mbh.

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning. -2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another ; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोगाय आदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतेः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते॥ प्राकृतात् कर्मणो यस्मात्तत्समानेषु कर्मसु । धर्मप्रवेशो येन स्यादतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शास्त्र°, कार्य°, निमित्त°, व्यपदेश° & रूप°. Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः, कर्मणा कर्मवत्तुल्यक्रियः or पुंवत्, णिद्वत्, व्यपदेशिवद्भावः & इण्वदिकः are instances. गोसदृशो गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or analogy ; **वाक्यार्थस्यातिदेशस्य स्मृतिर्व्यापार उच्यते** Bhâshâ. P. 80. अतिदेश is generally expressed by words showing likeness or resemblance, such as इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

अतिदीप्यः [अतिशयेन दीप्यते] A plant, Plumbago Rosea (रक्तचित्रक).

अतिदूर *a.* Very far; °रे, °रात्, °रेण usually with न (gen.) not far from; **तपोवनस्य°** *S.* 1.

अतिदेवः The Supreme or highest God ; N. of Śiva.

अतिद्वय *a.* [द्वयमतिक्रांतः ; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य वा] Surpassing the two (बृ-

हन्कथा and वासवदत्ता), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless; धिया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधन्वन् *m.* [अत्युत्कृष्टं धनुर्यस्य] 1 An unrivalled archer or warrior. -2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [धन्वानं अतिक्रांतः].

अतिधृतिः *f.* [अतिक्रांता धृतिं अष्टादशाक्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] 1 N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छंदस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each (षट्सप्ततिस्त्वतिधृतिः). -2 Nineteen.

अतिनाष्ट *a.* Ved. Out of danger.

अतिनिचृ (वृ) त् *f.* N.of a Vedic metre of 3 Pádas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7 ; (षट्कः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोतृणां विचार्याति । यस्याः सातिनिवृन्नाम गायत्री द्विदशाक्षरा).

अतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping. —द्र *a.* 1 Given to exessive sleep. -2 Without sleep, sleepless. —द्रं *ind.* Past sleeping time (निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते).

अतिनिर्हारिन् *a.* Very attractive (as an attributive of smell) ; आमोदःसोऽतिनिर्हारी Ak.

अतिनौ-नु *a.* [अतिक्रांतो नावं] Disembarked, landed.

अतिपंचा [पंचवर्षमतिक्रांता] A girl past five.

अतिपत् 1 P. 1 To pass over; neglect, omit, transgress. -2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross — *Caus.* 1 To delay, neglect ; see अतिपात्य below.-2 To disrespect, offend ; ये सत्यमेव हि गुरूनतिपातयंति Mu.3.34 transgress, violate ; अतिपातितकालसाधना Ki. 2.42. -3 To cause to fly past or by. -4 To make ineffectual ; संशमनमेवं संशोधनमतिपातयति Susr. -4 To snatch away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond ; omission, neglect, missing, transgressing ; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse (of time) ; अहो काल॰ तः Mál. 2.-2 Neglect, omission ; transgression ; न चेदन्यकार्यातिपातः *S.* 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with (the discharge of) any other duty; deviation from established laws or customs. -3 Befalling, occurrence ; दुःखातिपातेन कलुषीक्रियंते K. 289; जलधारातिपातः 302 falling.-4 Ill-treatment, or usage. -5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातित *pp.* 1 Put off, delayed &c.-2 Quite or entirely broken ; अस्थिनिःशेषतश्छिन्नमतिपातितम् Susr. —तं Complete fracture of a bone.

अतिपातिन् *a.* 1 Acute, running a rapid course. -2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.) ; ततार विद्याः पवनातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य *pot. p.* To be delayed or put off;काममनतिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य*S.*5.

अतिपत्रः [अतिरिक्तं बृहत् पत्रं यस्य] The teak tree, or the हस्तिकंदवृक्ष.

अतिपथिन् *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go beyond ; spring over.-2 To neglect, omit, trangress. — *Caus.* To allow to pass by.

अतिपद *a.* [अतिक्रांतः पदं] 1 Having no feet.-2 Too long by one foot.

अतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Going beyond, passing, lapse ; देशकालातिपत्तौ च गृहीत्वा स्वयमर्पयेत् Y. 2. 169.-2 Non-performance, failure ; लिङ्निमित्ते लङ् क्रियातिपत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 (the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied).-3 [पत्तिं अतिक्रांतः] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिपन्न *p. p.* Gone beyond, transgressed, missed, past &c.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy ; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपर *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies. —रः A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Far out of sight, not discernible; ॰वृत्ति obsolete (words).-2 Not hidden, visible.

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, incest, (मातृगमनं दुहितृगमनं स्नुषागमनं, पुंसां ; पुत्रपितृश्वशुरगमनं च स्त्रीणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यंते.)

अतिपादनिचृ(वृ)त् *f.* N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pàdas, the number of syllabes in each being respectively 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity ; ॰प्रहितास्त्रवृष्टिभिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रवृद्ध *a.* 1 Overbearing Ms. 9. 320.-2 Grown very much.

अतिप्रश्नः [अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः] A question about transcendental truths ; a vexatious or extravagant question that is asked though a satisfactory reply has already been given; *e.g.* Vàlàki's question to Yâjnavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः,-प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु कार्यः Pt. 1. 187 ; स्त्रीष्वतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101.-2 Over-rudeness, impertinence ; तद्विरमातिप्रसंगात् U. 5 ; मा भूत्पुनर्वत कथंचिदतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence; यदेतावतः परिभवातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv. 5 an insult. -3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule, or principle ; also = अतिव्याप्ति q. v. -4 A very close contact ; अतिप्रसंगाद्विहितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8.33 (अविच्छेदसंग). -5 Prolixity ; अलमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रेषितं The time after the ceremony in which the प्रैष Mantras are used.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or powerful ; जयत्यतिबलो रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः Rám. —लः An eminent or matchless warrior (अतिरथ). —लं 1 Great strength or power. -2 A powerful army. —ला 1 N. of a medicinal plant, Sidonia Cordifolia and Rhombifolia. -2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Visvâmitra to Râma:-गृहाण द्वे इमे विद्ये बलामतिबलां तथा । न तें श्रमो जरा वाभ्यां भविता नांगवैकृतम् ॥ न च सुतं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यंति नैर्ऋताः। न च ते सदृशो राम वीर्येणान्यो भविष्यति ॥ सदेवनरनागेषु लोकेष्विह पुमांश्चिषु । न सौभाग्ये न दाक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिश्रुतिपौरुषे ॥ नोत्तरे प्रातिपन्न्ये त्वत्तुल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यशश्चाप्ययमाप्स्यसि ॥ बलामतिबलां चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातरौ । क्षुत्पिपासे च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडयिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च दुर्गकांतारप्रदेशेष्वटवीषु च । सारतां त्रिषु लोकेषु गमिष्यासि च राघव ॥ पितामहसुते ह्येते विद्ये चायुर्बलावहे । See R. 11.9 also.-3 N. of one of Daksha's daughters.

अतिबालक *a.* Childish, puerile. —कः An infant.

अतिबाला [अतिक्रांता बाल्यावस्थां] A cow two years old ; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्यादतिबाला द्विवार्षिकी .

अतिब्रह्मचर्यं Over-continence, or abstinence (opp. अतिमैथुनं). —र्यः [अतिक्रांतो ब्रह्मचर्यं] One who has

violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभ (भा) रः 1 Excessive burden, great load; कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22; इति मनसि न्यस्तचिंतातिभारः Ratn. 3. 5; सा मुक्तकंठं व्यसनातिभारात् चक्रंद R. 14. 68 through excessive grief; दुःखातिभारोपि लघुः स मेने Ki. 3. 33. -2 Speed. -3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence). -**Comp.** -ग [अतिभारं गृहीत्वापि गच्छति] a mule.

अतिभीः *f.* [आति बिभेति अस्याः दर्शनात्; भी-क्विप्] Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभू 1 P. 1 To spring forth, arise; शब्दश्च घोरोऽतिबभूव Mb. -2 To surpass, excel; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभू *a.* Surpassing all, epithet of Vishṇu.

अतिभूमिः *f.* 1 Excess, culmination, highest pitch; °मिं गम्-या to go to excess, to reach the climax; °मिं तस्या अभिनिवेशो गमिष्यति Mál. 2; °मिं गतोनुरागः 7; तत्र सर्वलोकस्य °मिं गतः प्रवादः *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised abroad; °मिमयं गतो न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं K. 156; सर्वोत्सवानामतिभूमिमिवाधिशयाना 158; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः Dk. 30; °मिं गतेन रणरणकेन U. 1, Śi. 9. 78, 10. 80. -2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अमर्यादा); विपदि न दूषितातिभूमिः Śi. 8. 20. -3 Eminence, superiority. -4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting oneself, excess in eating.

अतिमंगल्य *a.* Very auspicious. -ल्यः N. of a tree, (बिल्ववृक्ष).

अतिमतिः *f.*-मानः Haughtiness, too great pride; अतिमाने च कौरवाः Chāṇ. 50.

अतिमर्त्य-मानुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमर्याद *a.* Exceeding due limits.

अतिमर्शः Close contact.

अतिमांस *a.* [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fleshy, plump, fat, as जंघा, अधरोष्ठ &c.

अतिमात्र *a.* [अतिक्रांतो मात्रां, आतिशयिता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; °भास्वरत्वं M. 1. 8; (in comp) very much, beyond measure; °सुदुःसहानि Ś. 4. 3 quite insupportable; °लोहिततलौ 1. 30; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामतिमात्रकर्शितां Ku. 5. 48 -त्रं,-मात्रशः *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमान *a.* [मानमतिक्रांतः] Immeasurable, very great or wide (as fame); °नया कीर्त्या Dk. 1.

अतिमाय *a.* [मायामतिक्रांतः] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Máyá or illusion of the world.

अतिमारुत *a.* Very windy. -तः, -वातः A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind.

अतिमित *a.* 1 Over-measured, excessive. -2 [अ-तिमित] Not wet.

अतिमित्रं A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त *a.* 1 Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated. -2 Barren, seedless. -3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls; अतिमुक्तमद्ग्रथितकेसरावली Mál. 5. 8. -क्तः-क्तकः 1 A kind of creeper (माधवी, Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरमोगरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree; cf. क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेणातिमुक्तलतां पल्लवितां सहते Ś. 3, परिगृहाण गते सहकारतां त्वमतिमुक्तलताचरितं मयि M. 4. 13.-2 N. of a tree, Dalbergia Oujeinensis (तिनिश).-3 (॰क्तकः) Mountain ebony; N. of a tree called हरिमंथ (तिंदुकवृक्ष, तालवृक्ष also).

अतिमुक्तिः *f.*-मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिमृत्यु *a.* Overcoming death. -त्युः Final liberation from death (मोक्ष); तमेव विदित्वा ऽतिमृत्युमेति नान्यः पंथा विद्यते Up.

अतिमोदा 1 Very great fragrance. 2- N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अतियवः A kind of barley.

अतियोगः Over-flow, excess.

अतिरंहस् *a.* Very fleet or swift; सारंगेणातिरंहसा Ś. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त *a.* Very red or very much attached. -क्ता N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

अतिरथः [अतिक्रांतो रथं रथिनं] An unrivalled warrior, fighting from his car (अमितान् योधयेयस्तु संप्रोक्तोऽतिरथस्तु सः); दत्त्वाऽभयं सोतिरथः Ve. 3.26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhârata Udyogaparvan.

अतिरभसः Great speed, precipitateness, head-long speed, rashness; °कृतानां कर्मणां Bh. 2. 99; दर्शन° प्रधावितेन K. 192 great hurry.

अतिरसा (Very juicy) N. of various plants, मूर्वा, रास्ना and क्लीतनक.

अतिराजन् *m.* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king.- 2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्र *a.* Ved. [अतिक्रांतो रात्रिं] Prepared over-night. -त्रः [आतिशयिता रात्रिः, ततः अस्त्यर्थे अच्] 1 An optional part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice (एकरात्रसाध्यगवामयने प्रथमसंस्थः यागभेदः).-2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच् (Gen. used in pass.) 1 To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.); अश्वमेधसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते H.4. 131; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते 'example is better than precept;' sometimes with acc.; न च नारायणोऽत्रभवंतमतिरिच्यते K. 203; or used by itself in the sense of 'to be supreme,' 'prevail', 'triumph', 'predominate', 'be mightier'; न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another; 12. 25; so दैवमत्रातिरिच्यते, स्वभावोतिरिच्यते H.1. 17; स्वल्पमप्यतिरिच्यते H. 2 is of great importance.-2 To be left with a surplus, be redundant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त *pp.* 1 Surpassed, excelled; सर्वातिरिक्तसारेण R.1. 14 strength exceeding that of all creatures; सुतजन्मातिरिक्तेन महोत्सवेन K. 137 surpassing the birth of a son. -2 Redundant, superfluous, remaining over and above; परिपूरितहृदयातिरिक्तहर्षमिव K. 66 not contained in the heart.-3 Excessive, exuberant. -4 Unequalled, unsurpassed; supreme, elevated; समश्नुवानाः सहसाऽतिरिक्ततां Ki. 14. 33 being raised up or elevated. -5 Different (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.). -6 Quite empty.-**Comp.** -अंग *a.* having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.). (-गं) a redundant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेकः [रिच्-घञ्] 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence; पौरुषातिरेकः U. 6; so मद°, वीर्य°, गुण° &c. -2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity.-3 Difference.

अतिरुच् *m.* [रोचते इति रुक् स्त्रीणां ऊरुदेशः; अतिक्रांतो रुचं Tv.] The knee. -क् *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अतिरुचिर *a.* Very lovely. **–रा** N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिजगती, and the other also called चुडि-लि-का.

अतिरूक्ष *a.* 1 Very rough or barren; devoid of affection, cruel. –2 Very affectionate [अतिक्रांतो रूक्षं]. **–क्षः** N. of a variety of grain.

अतिरूप *a.* 1 Formless, such as wind. –2 Very beautiful. **–पं** Great beauty; as °वती कन्या. **–पः** [अतिक्रांतो रूपं] the Supreme Being.

अतिरै *a.* (रि *n*) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.

अतिरोगः Consumption.

अति-लो-रोमश *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. **–शः** 1 A wild goat. –2 A large monkey. **–शा** A pot-herb (नीलबुह्रा) Convolvulus Argenteus.

अतिलंघनं 1 Excessive fasting. –2 Transgression; न युक्तमत्रार्यजनातिलंघनं Ki. 14. 9.

अतिलंघिन् *a.* Erring, committing mistakes; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलंघिनीः R. 19. 14

अतिलिहा N. of a Prâkṛita Metre of four lines with 16 Mâtrâs in each.

अतिवक्तृ *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टा चातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

अतिवक्र *a.* Very crooked. **–क्रः** N. of the five planets (भौम and others); अतिवक्रा नगाष्टके इति ज्योतिषोक्तं सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमस्थितिवशात् पूर्वगतिविपरीतपश्चाद्गतिशालिभौमादिपंचकं Tv.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदांतमहावाक्यश्रवणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेद सोऽतिवर्णाश्रमी भवेत्).

अतिवर्तुल *a.* Very round. **–लः** N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलायविशेष.)

अतिवह् 1 P. To carry over or across. —*Caus.* 1 To spend, pass (as time); किं वा मयापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Mâl. 6. 13; अतिवाहयांबभूव त्रियामां R. 9. 70; ऋतून् 19. 47.–2 To let pass over, get through successfully; गुहाविसारीण्यतिवाहितानि मया कथंचिद्घनगर्जितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेनातिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91.–3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिंस्तमालविटपांधकारे प्रविश्य एनमतिवाहयावः Ratn. 2 get out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him). –4 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over; अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37. –5 To follow, tread (as a path); लोकातिवाहिते मार्गे Sarva.

अतिवाहः [अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापणं स. त.] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions (अदृष्ट) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures. –2 Carrying over.

अतिवाहकः [अतीत्य एतं देहं वाहयाति देहांतरं प्रापयति; वह्-ण्वुल्] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing, spending. –2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load; too heavy burden; H. 3. –3 Despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य °नं भविष्यति Pt. 5 how shall I rid myself of him?

अतिवाहिक *a.* [अतिवाहोस्त्यस्य ठन्] Able to convey to other bodies, See अतिवाह.

अतिवाहित *pp.* Spent, passed. **–तः** An inhabitant of the lower world. **–तं** (सूक्ष्मशरीरं) =अतिवाह, q. v.

अतिवादः 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवादांस्तितिक्षेत Ms. 6. 47; reprimand, correction; अतिवादाद्वदाम्येष मा धर्ममभिशंकिथाः Mb.–2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole (अत्युक्ति); अतिवादं शंसति अतिवादेन वै देवा असुरान् अत्युद्य अथैनानत्यायन् Ait. Br.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Talkative, very eloquent; exclusively establishlng one's own assertion; विजानन् विद्वान् भवते नातिवादी Muṇḍ.

अतिवासः Fast on the day preceding a *S*râddha.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce. **–टः** A vicious elephant.

अतिविष *a.* 1 Very poisonous.–2 Counteracting poison. **–षा** N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar. अतिविष or अतिविख) Aconitum Ferox.

अतिविस्तरः Prolixity, diffuseness; U. 1, Mâl. 1.

अतिवृत् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry). 1 To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.). –2 (*a*) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also); वाग्विभवातिवृत्तं आचार्यकं Mâl. 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable; मुकुलावस्थामतिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तधाम्नः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise. (*b*) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate; योस्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167; कोतिवर्तते दैवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कोन्यो जीवितुकामो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तेत Mu. 3, *S*i. 6. 19. (*c*) To neglect, omit, let slip. (*d*) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend (especially by unfaithfulness), injure; शपथशतातिवर्ती Dk. 62 disregarding; ऋतुस्नातां सतीं भार्यां...अतिवर्तेत दुष्टात्मा; यथाहं कर्मणा वाचा शरीरेण च राघवं। सततं नातिवर्तेय Râm.; अपत्यलोभाद्यातु स्त्री भर्तारमतिवर्तते Ms. 5. 161.–3 (*a*) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्यामतिवर्तितुं वा Ki. 3. 40, *S*i. 14. 59; बांधवस्नेहं राज्यलोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks. 41. 40 to outweigh, preponderate. (*b*) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; get over, escape or get loose from; असाध्यानतिवर्तंते प्रमेहा रजनीं यथा Susr.; किमाचारः कथं चैतांस्त्रीन् गुणानतिवर्तते Bg. 14. 21 transcend these three qualities; दैवं पौरुषेण Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67.–4 (Intrans.) To pass away, glide away, elapse (as time); to be late or delay; एवं तयोः प्रत्यहमन्योन्याहारादिदानेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 1; महता स्नेहेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 2; समयो नातिवर्तते Mv. 6; आ षोडशाद्ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2. 38 is not late (नातिक्रांतकाला भवति). –5 To go away from, leave, abandon (abl.); यथा मे हृदयं नित्यं नातिवर्तति राघवात् Râm. —*Caus.* 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard; सुहृदश्चातिवर्तिताः Dk. 136.–2 To let out, discharge (as excrement).

अतिवर्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च। दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः शेषे दंडो विधीयते.

अतिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling; भुवनातिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12. 21; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c.–2 Excessive.–3 Foremost.

अतिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Surpassing, violation, transgression .-2 Exaggeration, hyperbole.-3 Violent effusion (as of blood); excessive action.

अतिवर्धनं Excessive growth, increase, adding to, increasing; एतत्खलु व्यजनानिलैरति (भि)वर्धनं प्रभंजनस्य यदस्मद्विधैः परिबोधनमार्यस्य K. 289; cf. "Carrying coals to New-castle", or "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ...or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess"; See the other phrases on the same page.

अतिवृद्ध *a.* Very old; very much grown.—द्धः N. of a Mantra in Tantras; चतुःशतं समारभ्य यावद्वर्णसहस्रकम् । अतिवृद्धः स मंत्रस्तु सर्वशास्त्रेषु वर्जितः ॥ —द्धा A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; भौमादयोल्पमूर्तित्वाच्छीघ्रमंदोचसंज्ञकैः । दैवतैरपकृष्यंते सुदूरमतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेधः Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदयवेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु घटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेधो द्विघटिका प्रभासंदर्शनाद्रवेः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कभेदः Tv.).

अतिवेल *a.* [अतिक्रांतो वेलां मर्यादां कूलं वा] 1 Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless.—लं *adv.* 1 Excessively. -2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्यथनं-था Infliction of great pain; सपत्ननिष्पत्त्रादतिव्यथने P. V. 4. 61.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. -2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyâya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open; अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं अतिव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य शूद्रेऽतिव्याप्तिः, तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

अतिशक्व(क) री A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

अतिशर्वरं Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्र *a.* Surpassing weapons; °नखन्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords.

अतिशी 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वान्महाभाग तयाऽतिशेषे R. 5. 14; चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46; 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमार्यस्य मतिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3. -2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पतीन्नातिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus. —*Caus.* (-शाययति) To excel; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17.

अतिशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Excess, pre-eminence excellence; वीर्य °R. 3. 62; महिम्नां.. अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विधातुः R. 6. 11 excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); महार्घस्तीर्थानामिव हि महतां कोऽप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'excessively'; °रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25; मुक्तागुणातिशयसंभृतमंडनश्रीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; °रयः, अश्वातिशयं K. 80 the best of horses; ° दारिद्र्योपहताः. -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints. —*a.* [अतिशयः अस्त्यर्थे अच्] Superior, pre-eminent, excessive, very great, abundant. -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolical language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D, but of 4 in K. P.; निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्यत्वं यद्यर्थोक्तौ च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोर्यश्च पौर्वापर्यविपर्ययः । विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां । सा च सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

अतिशयन *a.* [शी-भावे-ल्युट्] Surpassing, (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant.—नं Excess, abundance, superfluity.—नी N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयित *p. p.* 1 Excelled, surpassed &c.; ° सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. -2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

अतिशयिन् *a.* [शी-इनि] Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनीं समेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथित K. P. 1; °यिनि समाप्ता वंश एवाशिषस्ते V. 5. 21.-2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशायनं [शी-ल्युट्] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4. 15; अतिशायने तमबिष्ठनौ (superlative affixes) P. V. 3. 55.

अतिशायिन् *a.* [शी-णिनि] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकाम° &c. -2 Excessive. —नी N. of a metre.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसिः [श्रेयसीमतिक्रांतः] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.). -2 Worse than a dog.—श्वा Service; cf. सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3.—श्वः N. of a tribe.

अतिश्वन् *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिष्कद्वरी [fr. स्कंद्] A transgressor; a very dissolute woman.

अतिष्ठा 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वात्यातिष्ठद्दशांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1 was over and above by 10 Angulas. —ष्ठा [स्था-क्विप् षत्वं] Superiority, precedence. —*a.*, °वत्-वन् Surpassing, standing at the head of all.

अतिसक्तिः *f.* Close contact, or proximity; great attachment; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा *Si.* 9. 7.

अतिसंधा 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाभ्यामतिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः *S.* 3; कथं मया ब्रह्मबंधुरतिसंधेयः V. 2. -2 To prejudice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्यैर्द्वारैरतिसंदधीत रूपद्धर्धा *Bri.* S. 53. 82.

अतिसंधानं Cheating, deception; परातिसंधान° *S.* 5. 25; trick, fraud.

अतिसंध्या The time about the twilights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

अतिसर्पणं Violent motion or movement (of the child in the womb).

अतिसर्व *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all.—र्वः The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अतिसांतपनं A kind of very austere penance; (गोमूत्रगोमयक्षीरदधिस-

पि:कुशोदकान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसेत्तत्सांतपनं ; त्र्यहाभ्यस्तैश्चातिसांतपनं Vishṇu Smṛiti).

अतिसांवत्सर *a.* (**री** *f.*) Extending over more than a year; Ms. 8.153.

अतिसाम्या [अत्यंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N. of the plant मधुयष्टि, sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Manjith.

अतिसृ 1 P. Ved. To extend. —*Caus.* **1** To extend. **-2** To exert oneself to drive out ; give out (as a fluid).

अतिसर *a.* **1** One who goes beyond or exceeds.**-2** Leader, foremost. **—रः** Effort or exertion.

अति (ती) सारः [अतिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य, वा अतेर्दीर्घः] Dysentery, violent straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* [अत्यंतं सारयति मलं] The disease called अतिसार. **—***a.*, -अतिसारकिन् [अतिसारो यस्यास्ति, इनि कुक् च] Affected by, afflicted with, dysentery; **सातिसारोऽतिसारकी** Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. **1** To give, present, bestow, grant; **अतिसृष्टो राज्यार्धविभागः** Mu. 2; **पुरा नारायणेनेयमतिसृष्टा मरुत्वते** V. 1. 15; **राघवाय तनयां...अतिसृष्टवान्** R. 11. 48; **अनसूयातिसृष्टेन** 12. 27.**-2** To dismiss, abandon, part with.**-3** To permit, allow.**-4** To remit, forgive (as fine &c.).**-5** To leave as a remnant.

अतिसर्गः **1** Granting (of a wish); giving; **स्तुर्वरातिसर्गात्तु मया तस्य दुरात्मनः** R. 10.42.**-2** Granting permission (to do what one likes कामचारानुज्ञा) P.III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the Potential. **-3** Dismissal, discharge, parting with; giving away; **स्त्रीणां दानविक्रयातिसर्गा विद्यंते न पुंसः** Nir . **—***a.* [सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रांतः] Everlasting, permanent (नित्य); emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं **1** Giving, granting; consigning; **विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनात्** Ku.4. 32, consigning to the flames; **दीयतामिति वचोतिसर्जने** *Si.* 14. 48; **तत्तदीयविशिखातिसर्जनात्** Ki. 13. 57 giving back.**-2** Liberality, munificence. **-3** Killing. **-4** Deception. **-5** Separation from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ *a.* Very fragrant. **—भं** Great fragrance. **—भः** The mango tree.

अतिसौहित्यं Stuffing oneself with food; **न °त्यमाचरेत्** Ms. 4.62.

अतिस्पर्श *a.* Not liberal, niggardly, mean-spirited. **—र्शः** Slight contact or absence of contact of the tongue and palate in pronunciation; epithet of the semivowels and vowels.

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; **°हः कार्यदर्शी** V. 2 sees or finds what is to be done; **°हः पापशंकी** *S.* 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P.[अतिहस्त-णि] **1** To stretch out the hands (हस्तौ निरस्यति).**-2** [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To overtake (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. **1** To go beyond, pass on, over or beyond, cross (time or space); **स्तोकमंतरमतीत्य** *S.* 1; **जवादतीये हिमवानधोमुखैः** Ki. 14. 54 was gone to or reached ; **स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदत्येति भानुः** Me. 34 passes out of sight; **अतीत्यैकादशाहं तु नामकर्म तथाऽकरोत्** Râm. after 11 days; **गृहपंक्तयश्चिरमतीयिरे जनैः** *Si.* 13. 53. **-2** To enter, step over; **अद्वारेण च नातीयात् ग्रामं वा वेश्म वा वृतं** Ms. 4. 73.**-3** To excel, surpass, outstrip, be more than a match for; **त्रिस्रोतसः कांतिमतीत्य तस्थौ** Ku.7.15; **सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तंते वाजिनः** *S.* 1; **अग्निस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणं** *Si.* 2. 23; to exceed, go beyond, transcend; **कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति** Ms. 8.151 does not exceed; **अतीत्य वाचां मनसां च गोचरं स्थिताय** Ki. 18.41, *Si.* 16.48.**-4** To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; **न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात्** R. 19.53 did not overcome, outlive or survive ; to overtake, out-do.**-5** To walk by, walk past, pass by, leave behind ; **स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य** *S.* 6. 16 ; **सोत्यगात् आश्रमं** R. 15.37.**-6** To omit, neglect, disregard, violate, transgress, overstep; **न दिष्टमर्थमत्येतुमीशो मर्त्यः कथंचन** Mb. avoid; **अतीत्य हि गुणान् सर्वान् स्वभावो मूर्ध्नि वर्तते** H. 1.15; **देशं कालं च योऽतीयात्** Y. 2. 195; **अतीयात्सागरो वेलां न प्रतिज्ञामहं पितुः** Râm.; **भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै** Ms. 12. 90 oversteps the five elements (मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull.); **अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं विदित्वा** Bg. 8. 28, 14.20. **-7** (Intrans .) To pass, elapse (time); **अत्येति रजनी या तु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते** Râm.; **अतीते दक्षिणायने** &c. **-8** To overflow, be redundant, be in excess.**-9** To die.

अतीत *p. p.* [इ-क्त.] **1** Gone beyond, crossed.**-2** (Used actively) (*a*) exceeding, going beyond, avoiding, overstepping, having passed over or neglected &c., with acc. or in comp.; **परिच्छेदातीतः** Mál. 1.30 beyond or past definition; **संख्यामतीत** or **संख्यातीत** beyond enumeration, innumerable; **तामतीतस्य ते** Me. 29; **यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं** *Si.* 13. 1; **वयोतीतः** Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced in years; **सर्वारंभपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स उच्यते** Bg. 14.25; **कैर्लिंगैस्त्रीन् गुणानेतानतीतो भवति प्रभो** 14.21; **बाणपथमतीतः क्रव्यभोजनः** V. 5 gone beyond the reach of arrows, past bowshot ; **अतीतनौकेऽतिग्नु** Ak. who has left the boat, i.e. landed, disembarked. -(*b*) Gone by, passed away, past (as time &c.); **अतीते निशांते** Dk. 11; **असन्निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव** *S.* 6. 9; **°अनागतवर्तमानवेदिना** Pt. 1 ; **अतीते वर्षुके काले** Bk. 7.18; **°शैशवा** Ms. 8.27 ; **अतीते कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते** Ms.7.179 ; **°लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं** Pt. 2.182 of past gains; **वेत्ति जन्मांतराण्यतीतानि** K. 46. -(*c*) Dead, deceased; **सब्रह्मचारिण्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्मृतं** Ms. 5. 71 ; **अग्रजायामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदिष्यते** 9. 196, 197. **—तं** The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] **1** (*a*) Passing away, lapse; **कालं°** Ms. 8.145. (*b*) End, conclusion, termination, absence, disappearance ; **तपात्यये** Ku. 4. 44, 5.23; **शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोच्चयः** 3. 61; **आतप°** R. 1 . 52. **-2** Complete disappearance, death, destruction, passing away, perishing; **पितुरत्ययात्** Dk. 64.**-3** Danger, risk, harm, injury, evil; **जीवितात्ययमापन्नः** Ms.10 104 the life being in danger or jeopardy; **प्राणानामेव चात्यये** 5.27; **प्राणात्यये च संप्राप्ते** Y. 1. 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8. 69 ; **पुत्रदारात्ययं प्राप्तः** 10.99 (Kull. क्षुदवसन्नपुत्रकलत्रः). **-4** Suffering, misery, difficulty, distress. **-5** Guilt, fault, offence, transgression; **क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दंडो भागादृशगुणो भवेत्** Ms. 8. 243; **दाप्योष्टगुणमत्ययं** 8. 400 should be made to pay as a fine for his offence. **-6** Attack, assault Y. 2. 12. **-7** Overcoming, mastering mentally, comprehending; **बुद्धिश्च ते लोकैरपि दुरत्यया** Râm. **-8** Overstepping ; **क्षुरस्य धारा निशिता दुरत्यया** Ken. **-9** A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = **आत्ययिक** q. v.

अत्ययित *a.* **1** Exceeded, surpassed. **-2** Violated, outraged.

अत्ययिन् *a.* [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 157] Exceeding, surpassing.

अतींद्रिय *a.* [अतिक्रांत इंद्रियं]Beyond

the cognizance (reach) of the senses; अतींद्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3.41; यत्तत्सूक्ष्ममतींद्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाख्यं तदतींद्रियमुच्यते; °ज्ञाननिधिः Si.1.11 —यः The Soul or Purusha, (in Sânkhya phil.); the Supreme Soul. —यं 1 Pradhâna or Nature (in Sânkhya phil.).–2 The mind (in Vedânta) योसावतींद्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्मोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1.7 (Kull. इंद्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति °यं मनः).

अतीव [अति-इव] *ind.* 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very, very much, quite, too; °पीडित, °हृष्ट &c. –2 Surpassing, superior to (acc.); अतीवान्यान् भविष्यावः Mb.

अतुंद *a.* Not bulky, lean, lank.

अतुर *a.* Ved. Not rich or liberal.

अतुल *a.* [न. ब.] Unequalled, unsurpassed, matchless, peerless, incomparable, very great; भयमतुलं गुरुलोकात् Pt. 5. 31; so °पराक्रम, °रूप &c. —लः The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

अतुल्य *a.* Unequalled &c.

अतुषार *a.* Not cold. **Comp.**—करः The Sun; so अतुहिनकर, °रश्मि, °धामन् °रुचि &c.

अतुतुजि *a.* [न तुज्-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not a donor or giver, not liberal (अदातृ).

अतूर्त *a.* [न तूर्यते, तुर्-हिंसायां] Ved. Not obstructed or stopped or injured, unhurt. —र्तं The unlimited space, sky. –**Comp.**—दक्ष *a.* Ved. whose plans cannot be obstructed or are unhurt. —पथिन् *a.* Ved. whose path cannot be obstructed.

अतृणादः [न तृणं अत्ति, अद्-अण्] 'Not eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ वत्सं जातमाहुरतृणाद इति *Bri. Ar.* Up.

अतृण्या [न. त.] A small quantity of grass.

अतृदिल *a.* [न तृयते बध्यते, तृद्-किलच्] Ved. Not assailable, immovable, solid, firm (as a mountain).

अतेजस् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not bright, dim. –2 Weak, feeble. –3 Insignificant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्. —स *n.* Dimness, shadow, darkness; absence of vigour, feebleness, dullness.

अत्कः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृतिं, पंथानं &c. अत्-कन् कित्त्वं Uṇ. 3.43] 1 A traveller. –2 A limb or member (of the body). –3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

अत्कीलः N. of the author of some Vedic hymns, a descendant of Visvâmitra.

अत्ता [अतति सततं संबध्नाति; अत्-तक् इडभावः] 1 A mother.–2 An elder sister. –3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

अत्तिः *f.*, **अत्तिका** [अत्यते सर्वदा संबध्यते, कर्मणि क्तिन्] An elder sister &c.

अत्तृ &c. See under अद्.

अत्नं [अतति जयपराजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

अत्नः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Uṇ. 3. 6.] 1 Wind. –2 The sun. –3 A traveller. Written also as अत्नु.

अत्यः [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत् कर्तरि यत्] A courser, steed.

अत्यंहस् *a.* Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

अत्यग्नि *a.* Surpassing fire. —ग्निः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्यग्निष्टोमः [अतिक्रांतोऽग्निष्टोमं अधिकफलदत्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

अत्यंकुश *a.* [अंकुशमतिक्रांतः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; °शमिवोद्दामं गजं Rám.

अत्यध्वन् *m.* A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

अत्यंत *a.* [अतिक्रांतः अंतं सीमां नाशं] 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; °वैरं great enmity; °मैत्री; °हिमोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26.–2 Complete, perfect, absolute; °अभावः absolute non-existence; See below. –3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तवात्यंतवियोगमोघे हतजीविते R. 14. 65; भवत्यजरमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 151; °तं सुखमश्नुते Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं Me. 109; नायमत्यंतसंवासो लभ्यते येन केनचित् H. 4. 73.—तं *ind.* 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्थायीभवति चात्यंतं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा Pt. 1. 33; °शिशु Mu. 4. 14 very young.–2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life; अत्यंतमात्मसदृशेक्षणवल्लभाभिराहो निवत्स्यति *S.* 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्याता V. 4. 2.; oft in comp.; °गता See below; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49. –3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. –**Comp.** —अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-entity, a thing which does not exist at any one of the three periods of time, or does not exist for all time; त्रैकालिकसंसर्गावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव). —ग *a.* going or walking too much or too fast. —गत *a.* gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथमत्यंतगता न मां दहेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent. —गतिः *f.* 1. sense of 'completely'; अनत्यंतगतौ क्तात् P. V.4.4. 2. completion, accomplishment. —गामिन् *a.* 1. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much. —निवृत्तिः *f.* complete disappearance, absolute cessation. —वासिन् *m.* [वस्-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student. —संयोगः. close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे P. II. 1. 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence. —संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse. —सुकुमार *a.* very tender. (–रः) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक *a.* [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंत-ठन्] 1 Going too much or too fast. –2 Very near. –3 Not near, distant. —कं [अतिशयितं अंतिकं नैकट्यं] 1 Close proximity, immediate neighbourhood or being in close proximity. –2 [अतिक्रांतं अंतिकं] Great distance.

अत्यंतीन *a.* [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतीनः, भृशं गंता; अत्यंत-ख P. V. 2. 11] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वमत्यंतीनत्वमुन्नय Bk.

अत्यम्ल *a.* [अतिशयितोम्लो रसः फलपत्रादौ यस्य] Very acid or sour. —म्लः N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera. —म्ला, °पर्णी A species of citron (वनबीजपूर).

अत्यय, अत्ययिक &c. See under अती.

अत्यर्थ *a.* [अतिक्रांतः अर्थं अनुरूपस्वरूपं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; °तापात् M. 2. 13 —र्थं *adv.* Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्यमेत्य निपुणं नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ज्ञानिनोत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; °संपीडितः *S.* 7. 11 excessively pinched; °क्रुद्ध, °तृषित &c.

अत्यावि *a.* Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epithet of Soma.).

अत्यष्टि *f.* [अतिक्रांता अष्टिं षोडशाक्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यह्न *a.* [अतिक्रांतमहः] Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकारः [अतिशयितः आकारः तिरस्कारः] 1 Contempt, blame, censure; श्लाघात्याकारतदवेतेषु P. V. 1. 134. -2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याक्रम् =आक्रम् q. v.

अत्याचार *a.* [आचारमतिक्रांतः] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent. **-रः** Performance of works not sanctioned by usage (अनुचिताचरणं); irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य *a.* Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं हुतवहमुखे संभृतं तद्धि तेजः Me. 43.

अत्यानंदा Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याधानं 1 Laying on, imposition.-2 Transgression.-3 Violation of आधान, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय *a.* [इ or अय्-घञ्] 1 Transgressing.-2 Past going time. **-यः** 1 Transgression, violation. -2 Excess. -3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभः).

अत्यायु *n.* [अति-आ-या-कु] A kind of sacrificial vessel.

अत्यारूढ *a.* Grown to excess; °ढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. **-ढं,-ढिः** *f.* A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S.* 4. v. 1.; अत्यारूढं रिपोः सोढं चंदनेनेव भोगिनः R. 10. 42.

अत्यालः [अतिशयेन समंतात् अलति पर्याप्नोति; अति-आ-अल्-अच्] N. of a plant रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

अत्यासः [अति-अस्-घञ्] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as णमुल्; द्व्यहात्यासं or द्व्यहमत्यासं गाः पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days (अद्य पाययित्वा द्व्यहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति).

अत्याहितं [आधा-आधारे क्त,अत्यंतमाधीयते तन्निवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्याहितं *S.* 1, किं अत्याहितं सीतादेव्याः; न केवलं °तं सापवादमपि U. 2; मया °तमुपलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुच्चैरत्याहितं Mv. 6; श्रुतमत्याहितं M. 4 evil or evil news; oft. as an exclamation, 'Ah, me!' 'alas! alas!', 'how bad it is!' Mâl. 3, 7; V. 5. -2 A rash or daring deed (जीवानपेक्षिकर्म); अत्याहितं किमपि राक्षसकर्म कुर्यात् Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पांडुपुत्रैर्न किमप्यत्याहितमाचेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ता-कथा [उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्तिः, तां अतिक्रांता] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

अत्युक्तिः *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्तौ न यदि प्रकुप्यसि मृषावादं च नो मन्यसे । Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युग्र *a.* Very fierce. **-ग्रं** Asa fœtida.

अत्युपध *a.* [उपधां अतिक्रांतः] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमात्ये चात्युपधे Ak.

अत्यूमशा *ind.* [ऊर्यादिगण] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with भू, कृ or अस्.

अत्यूर्मि *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अत्यूहः [अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning.-2 [अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते; अति-ऊह्-अच्] A gallinule (दात्यूह). **-हा** A plant (नीलिका) Nyctanthes Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

अत्र (अत्रा Ved.) *ind.* [अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इदं-एतद् वा सप्तम्याः त्रल् प्रकृतेः अशभावश्च Tv.] 1 In this place, here; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S.* 1.; अत्र गृह्यते अत्र गृह्यते K. 119 here-here *i. e.* just now.-2 In this respect, matter, or case; as to this, (serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force); अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H. 1; अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र R. 3. 50; भवंतमेवात्र गुरुलाघवं पृच्छामि *S.* 5; तदत्र परिगतार्थं कृत्वा *S.* 6 informing him of this matter.-3 There, in that direction. -4 Then, at that time (Ved.); कः कोऽत्र भोः who is there? which of the servants is in attendance? who waits there? (used in calling out to one's servants &c.; cf. Hindustâni *ko hai*). **-Comp. -अंतरे** *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime *S.* 3. 11. **-दघ्न** *a.* (**घ्नी** *f.*) reaching so far up; as tall as this. **-भवत्** (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp. तत्रभवत्); °भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः *S.* 2; वृक्षसेचनादेव परिश्रांतामत्रभवतीं लक्षये *S.* 1.

अत्रत्य *a.* [अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थानसंबद्धो वा; अत्र-त्यप्] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place; दौरात्म्याद्रक्षसस्तां तु नात्रत्याः श्रद्दधुः प्रजाः R. 15. 72.-2 Produced or found here, of this place; local.

अत्र *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection. **-त्रः** Ved. [अद्-त्रन्] An eater, devourer; a demon, Râkshasa. **-त्रं** Food.

अत्रप *a.* [न. ब.] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रवस् *ind.* The year before last (?)

अत्रस्त, अत्रास,-त्रस्नु *a.* [न. त.] Not afraid, fearless; जुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21.

अत्रि *a.* [properly अत्त्रि, Uṇ. 4.68, अदेस्त्रिनिश्च, अद्-त्रिन्] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5. **-त्रिः** N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. (He appears in the Vedas in hymns addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vaivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasuya was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Ramayana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly; See Anasuya. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिसंहिता. In the Puranas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called आत्रिज,-जात,-दृग्ज, अत्रिनेत्रप्रसूत, -°प्रभव, °भव &c.; cf. also अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रेरिव द्यौः R. 2. 75 and अत्रेरिवेंदुः V. 5. 21.] **-**(pl.) descendants of Atri.

अत्रिन् *m.* A devourer, a demon.

अत्सरुकः [नास्ति त्सरुर्यस्य] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ (Ved. अथा) *ind.* [अर्थ्-ड, पृषोद० रलोपः Tv.] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a

sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here,' 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is suppossed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmâ: ओंकारश्चाथ शब्दश्च द्वावेतौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा। कंठं भित्त्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन मांगलिकावुभौ ॥ and therefore we find in *S*ankara Bhâshya अर्थांतरप्रयुक्त : अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति); अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगानुशासनं; अथेदं प्रारभ्यते द्वितीयं तंत्रं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोंकः here ends&c.).–**2** Then, afterwards (आनंतर्य) अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं मुमोच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्; न चेन्मुनिकुमारोयं अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः *S*. 7; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदागच्छेत् अथ त्वं छंदो ऽधीष्व P. III. 3. 9. Sk. –**3** If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पक्षांतर); अथ कौतुकमावेदयामि K. 144, *S*. 5. 27; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3.4; अथ गृह्णाति *S*. 7; Ku. 5.45; Mu.3.25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft. followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. –**4** And, so also, as also, likewise (समुच्चय); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1.31; भीमोऽथार्जुनः G.M. –**5** Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी *S*. 7; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः। अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः *S*. 5; अथ शक्नोषि भोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभवती कथमित्थंभूता M. 5; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशो ऽस्या दृष्टिरागः *S*. 2; अथ माठव्यं प्रति किमेवं प्रयुक्तं *S*.6 (अथ may in these two sentences mean 'but'). –**6** Totality, entirety (कार्त्स्न्य); अथ धर्मं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole धर्म (धर्म in all its details.). –**7** Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प); शब्दो नित्यो ऽथानित्यः G.M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोथ स्यातां समुच्चये। मंगले संशयारंभाधिकारानंतरेषु च। अन्वादेशे प्रतिज्ञायां प्रश्नसाकल्ययोरपि ॥ Some of these senses are indentical with those in (1), while some are not in general use. **-Comp.**—अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases); °च likewise, also. —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अप्सरःसंभवैषा। अथ किं *S*.1; अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः अथ किं Mu. 1.—वा 1. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction '*or*' and occupying the same place); व्यवहारं परिज्ञाय वध्यः पूज्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा-अथवा either–or; वाथ is often used in the same sense with वा; कार्तिके वाथ चैत्रे वा Pt. 3. 38; Ms.7. 182; अथापि वा also used in the same sense; एतदेव व्रतं कुर्युश्चांद्रायणमथापि वा 11. 118; 8. 287. 2. or rather, or why, or perhaps, is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात्। अथवा कृतं संदेहेन *S*. 1., 1. 16; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां.... अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशे ऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदुवस्तु हिंसितुं 8.45; वीर्यं किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकमथवा। विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh.2.10.

अथो= अथ in most senses; अथो वयस्यां परिपार्श्ववर्तिनीं.. ऐक्षत Ku. 5. 51; स्त्रियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg. 4. 35, Ki. 5. 16, 6. 1.

अथरिः-री Ved. *m*. *f*. A finger; finger-like or pointed flame (?)

अथर्यति Den.P. To go constantly.

अथर्य-र्यु *a*. Ved. Moving constantly, tremulous (गमनशील) Rv.7.1. 1; pointed like a lance, lambent (?)

अथर्वः =अथर्वन् below.

अथर्वणः [अथर्वा तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातृत्वात् अच् न टिलोपः] 1 *S*iva. –**2** N. of the Atharvaveda, See below.

अथर्वन् *m*. [अथ-ऋ- वनिप् शकंध्वादि॰ Tv.; probably connected with some word like *athar* fire] **1** A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. –**2** A Brâhmaṇa. –**3** N. of the priest who is said to have first brought down fire from the heaven, offered Soma and recited prayers. [He is represented as the eldest son of Brahma, sprung from his mouth; as a Prajapati appointed by Brahma to create and protect subordinate beings, who first learnt from Brahma and then taught the Brahma-vidya and is considered to be the author of the Veda called after him. His wife was *S*anti, daughter of Kardama Prajapati. He had also another wife called Chitti; he is also considered identical with Angiras and father of Agni.] –**4** Epithet of *S*iva, Vasishṭha.—(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda; जिष्णुं जैत्रैरथर्वभिः R. 17.13. —र्वा-र्वं *m*. *n*., °वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda. [It contains many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies and also contains a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites; cf. Mv. 2.24 मूर्तिमभिरामघोरां बिभ्रदिवाथर्वणो निगमः. It has nine *S*akhas and five Kalpas, and is comprised in 20 Ka*n*das. The most important Brahma*n*a belonging to this Veda is the Gopatha-Brahma*n*a, and the Upanishads pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another account, 31.] [cf. Zend *atharvan*, Pers. *àturbàn*.] **-Comp.** —अधिपः N. of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिजो ऽथर्ववेदराट्). —निधिः, -विद् *m*. receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; गुरुणाऽथर्वविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4, 1.59; (अथर्वविधिपदेन दुरितोपशमननिमित्तशांतिकपौष्टिकप्रवीणत्वं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं योत्यते Malli.) —भूताः (pl.) those who have become Atharvans, N. of the 12 Maharshis. —शिखा, -शिरस् *n*. (अथर्वणो वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन श्रेष्ठत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing with Brahmavidyâ.

अथर्वणिः [अथर्वणि तदुक्तशांत्यादौ वा कुशलः, इञ् सिस्त्विन भत्वाभावात् न टिलोपः Tv.] **1** A Brâhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it. –**2**. A family priest (पुरोधस्).

अथर्वांगिरस् *m*. A member of the class of this name. —(pl.) **1** Descendants of Atharvan and of Angiras. –**2** N. of the hymns of the Atharvaveda; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वांगिरसे तथा Y. 1. 312.

अथर्वांगिरस *a*. (सी *f*.) Connected with अथर्वांगिरस्. —सं Office of this person. —साः Hymns of this Veda.

अथर्वाणं Ritual of the Atharvaveda. —णः,-°विद् One studying or versed in this Veda or the ritual.

अथर्वी *a*. Ved. [न थुर्व्-अच्, पृषो॰ उलोपः गौरा॰- ङीष् Tv.] Not injuring or hurting, not destructive; pierced by a lance (?).

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [अत्ति, आद,-जघास, अघसत्, अत्स्यति, अत्तुं, अन्न,-जग्ध, जग्ध्वा] 1 To eat, devour. -2 To destroy. -3=अंद्, q. v. —*Caus.* To feed with, cause to eat; आदयत्यन्नं बटुना Sk. —*Desid.* जिघत्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*, Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*, Zend *ad*]. With अव to satisfy by food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.) stop the mouth of. —आ to eat &c. —प्र-सं to use up, consume, devour; समदंत्यामिषं खगाः Bk. 18. 12. —वि to gnaw.

अत्तृ *a.* [अद्-तृच्] One who eats; अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं Ms. 8. 309.

अद्-द *a.* (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring; मांसाद carnivorous, feeding on flesh; so मत्स्य°.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* [न. ब.] Toothless. —ष्ट्रः A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not right, left. -2 [न. ब.] Not bringing in Dakshiṇâ to the priests ; without any gifts (as a sacrifice); मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. -3 Simple, weak-minded, silly; मेनेऽथ सत्यमेवेति परिहासमदक्षिणा Râm. -4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. -5 Unfavourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दाक्षिण्य *a.* Not deserving Dakshiṇâ.

अदग्ध *a.* Not burnt; not burnt according to the rites.

अदंड *a.* [न. ब.] Free or exempt from punishment.

अदंड्य *a* 1 Not deserving punishment; अदंड्यान् दंडयन् राजा दंड्यांश्चैवाप्यदंडयन् Y. 2. -2 Exempt or free from punishment; नादंड्यो नाम राज्ञोस्ति यः स्वधर्मे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a* 1 Not given. -2 Unjustly or improperly given. -3 Not given in marriage. -4 Not having given any thing. —त्ता An unmarried girl. —त्तं A gift which is null and void (having been given under particular circumstances which make it revocable). -**Comp.** —आदायिन् *a.* the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्तालिप्सेत ब्राह्मणो धनं। याजनाध्यापनेनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः॥ —पूर्वा Not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Mál. 4.

अदत्र *a* [अद्-वा० अत्रन्] Ved. Fit to be eaten; अदत्रया दयते वार्याणि Rv. 5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयानि).

अदध्यंच् [अमुं अंचति अदस-अंच्-क्विप् अश्रागमः P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that, tending to that.

अदंत *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Toothless. -2 Not yet having the teeth formed or grown (said of young ones of men or animals before the teething time). -3 Ending in अत् or अ. —तः 1 A leech. -2 N. of Pûshan, one of the 12 *Adityas*, he having lost his teeth at the destruction of Daksha's sacrifice by Vîrabhadra.

अदंत्य *a.* 1 Not dental. -2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदब्ध,-दंभ *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Unbroken or unimpaired, unhurt, uninjured; pure, true; °असु, or °आयुः having uninjured or pure life; leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices; °धीति, °व्रत whose works or religious observances are unimpaired.

अदभ्र *a.* [दंभ्- रक्, न. त.] Not scanty, plentiful, copious; अदभ्रदर्भामधिशय्य स स्थलीं Ki. 1. 38; °अभ्रनिर्घोष Dk. 35.

अदंभ *a.* Honest, undeceitful. —भः 1 Honesty, absence of deceit. -2 N. of *S*iva.

अदय [न. ब.] Merciless, unkind, cruel. —यं *ind.* Mercilessly; ardently; fervently, closely (as an embrace) V. 5. 9.

अदर्शः 1 Day of new moon. -2 A mirror (= आदर्श).

अदर्शनं 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमाहितौत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28 the person whose sight one wishes to avoid; °नं गतः Pt. 2; °नीभूतः Pt. 1 become invisible ; अस्य °नं गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision ; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्याता V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible. -2 Neglect, or failure to see ; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10. 43. -3 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission ; अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60.

अदल *a.* 1 Leafless. -2 Without parts. —लः A plant (हिज्जल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula. —ला A plant (घृतकुमारी) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदस् *pron. a.* [न दस्यते उत्क्षिप्यते अंगुलिर्यत्र इदंतया निर्द्धारणाय पुरोवर्तिनि एवांगुलिनिर्देशः संभवति नापुरोवार्तिनि, न-दस-क्विप् Tv.] (असौ *m. f*, अदः *n*). That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker) (विप्रकृष्ट or परोक्ष); इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपम्। अदसस्तु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात्॥ अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी N. 1. 6.; असौ नामाऽहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत्। Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name); असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. 1. 26. अदस् is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्ष or सन्निकृष्ट objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 (असाविति पुरोवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः *S.* 1. 8.; अमी वह्नयः 4. 17, 7. 11. It is often used in the sense of तत् as a correlative of यत्; हिंसारतश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमेधते Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; योसावतींद्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्मोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7; योसौ कुमारसेवको नाम Mu. 3; योसौ चोरः Dk. 68; sometimes अदस् used by itself conveys this sense ; विधुरपि विधियोगाद्ग्रस्यते राहुणाऽसौ that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word तद् also and the quotations from K.P. —*ind.* There, at that time, then, thus, ever ; correlative to some pronominal forms ; यदादः, यत्रादः whenever, where-ever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदस् has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied; अदः कृत्य अदः कृतं ; । परं प्रत्युपदेशे तु अदः कृत्वा अदः कुरु । Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that P. VIII. 2. 80.

अदातृ *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly; आदाननित्याच्चादातुः Ms. 11. 15 not liberal -2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage ; कालेऽदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4.-3 Not liable to payment.

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदान *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not giving, miserly.-2 Without rut (or not charitable); सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनगात्रोपि निंद्य एव हि गर्दभः Pt. 2.70.

अदान्य, अदायिन्, अदामन्, अदाशु, अदाशुरि,-दाश्वस् *a.* Ved. Not giving

miserly, poor; irreligious, impious.

अदाभ्य *a.* Ved. 1 Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, undefiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय *a.* [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir.; कानीनश्च सहोढश्च क्रीतः पौनर्भवस्तथा। स्वयंदत्तश्च शौद्रश्च षडदायादबांधवाः॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दायमर्हति दाय-ठक् न. ब.] 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs; अदायिकं धनं राजगामि Kâty. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदारः [न. ब.] 1 One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [न. त.] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य *a.* 1 Incombustible. -2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt, epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक्क *a.* Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति *a.* [न दीयते खंड्यते बध्यते बृहत्त्वात्; दो-क्तिच्] Free, not tied; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible; entire, unbroken; happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses). **—तिः** [अत्ति प्राणिजातं; अद्-इतिच्] 1 Devourer *i. e.* death; यद्यदेवासृजत तत्तदत्तुमध्रियत, सर्वं वा अत्तीति तददितेरदितित्वं *Bri. Ar.Up.* -2 An epithet of God. **—तिः** *f.* [न दातुं शक्तिः] 1 Inability to give, poverty. -2 [दातुं छेत्तुं अयोग्या] (*a*) The earth. (*b*) The goddess Aditi, mother of the *A*dityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods; see further on. (*c*) Freedom, security; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (*d*) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (*e*) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु. (*f*) Speech; या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवतामयी (शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः *S*ankara). (*g*) A cow. (*h*) Milk; wife (?). **—ती** (*dual*) Heaven and earth. [अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yáska आदितिरदीना देवमाता, and the verse beginning with अदितिर्द्यौः &c. Rv. 1. 89. 10 he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन *i. e.* अनुपक्षीण, न क्षेषां क्षयोस्ति इति. In the *R*igveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devam*a*ta' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha. She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (Marta*n*da, the sun.) In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vish*n*u', but in the Maha-bharata, Ramayana and Pura*n*as, Vish*n*u is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vish*n*u in his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditinandanas'; See Daksha and Kasyapa also]. **–Comp.** **—जः,-नंदनः** a god, divine being.

अदीन *a.* Not low or depressed, high-spirited; mighty, not poor; rich, happy. **–Comp.** **—आत्मन्,-वृत्ति,-सत्त्व** *a.* not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ *a.* Not long. **–Comp.** **—सूत्र,-सूत्रिन्** *a.* [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख *a.* [न. ब.] Free from evil, propitious. **–Comp.** **—नवमी** the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devî to avert evil for the ensuing year.

अदुच्छुन *a.* Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts; °विषयः an unfortified country.

अदुर्मुख *a.* Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

अदू *a.* Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space); °वर्तिनीं सिद्धिं राजन् विगणयात्मनः R. 1. 87; °उज्झितवर्त्मसु मृगद्वंद्वेषु 1. 40; °त्रिंशाः Sk. not far from 30, i. e. nearly 30; °कोपा हि मुनिजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked, irascible. **—रं** Proximity, vicinity; वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः R. 6. 34; त्रिंशतोऽदूरे वर्तंते इति अदूरत्रिंशाः Sk.; अदूरे,-रं,-रेण,-रतः-रात् (with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from; अदूरे प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far distant, very near.

अदूषित *a.* Not vitiated, uncorrupted, unspotted, irreproachable; °धी possessing an uncorrupted soul.

अदृप्त *a.* Not proud, not vain; °क्रतु not proud-minded, sober, calm.

अदृश् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Sightless, blind. -2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

अदृश्य *a.* 1 Invisible; किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. -2 Not capable of being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर. **-Comp.** **—करणं** rendering invisible, a part of a conjurer's legerdemain.

अदृष्ट *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; °पूर्व not seen before. -2 Not known or experienced, not felt; °विरहव्यथं H. 1. 145. -3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of; unknown, unobserved. -4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal; न चादृष्टां (वृद्धिं) पुनर्हरेत् Ms. 8. 153. **—ष्टः** N. of some venomous substance or vermin. **—ष्टं** 1 The invisible one. -2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad); दैवमिति यदपि कथयसि पुरुषगुणः सोप्यदृष्टाख्यः Pt. 5. 30. -3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is supposed to be the result of good or bad actions done in one state of existence and experienced in another, the performance of good deeds being rewarded with residence in Heaven, and of bad deeds, visited with condemnation to Hell; धर्माधर्मावदृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनम्... अधर्मो नरकादीनां हेतुर्निंदितकर्मजः Bháshâ. P. 161-2. The Vedântins do not recognize अदृष्ट or luck; तर्हि कर्मणः सूक्ष्मावस्थापन्नसंस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्थानीयत्वेनांगीक्रियते; अदृष्टं आत्मधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकादयश्च, सांख्यपातंजलास्तु बुद्धिधर्म इत्यभ्युपगच्छंति Tv.). -4 An unforeseen calamity or danger (such as from fire, water &c.). **-Comp.** **—अर्थ** *a.* [ब.] having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical; having an object not evident to the senses. **—कर्मन्** *a.* one who has had no practice or practical experience, not practical, inexperienced; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्मा यः शास्त्रज्ञोपि विमुह्यति H. 3. 54. **—नरः,-पुरुषः** one of the 20 ways of peace-making, in which no third person is seen, said of a treaty concluded by the parties themselves without a mediator H. 4. 119. **—फल** *a.* [ब.] that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (**-लं**) the (future) result of good or bad actions; the

result or consequence hidden in the future. —हन् *a.* destroying poisonous vermin (?).

अदृष्टिः *f.* [विरुद्धा दृष्टिः] 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look, an angry or envious look. -2 Not being seen. —*a.* [न. ब.] Blind, sightless.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given; what cannot or ought not to be given away; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः R. 3. 16. —यं That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class: अन्वाहितं याचितकमाधिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्वं चान्वये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टासु वर्तमानेन देहिना । अदेयान्याहुराचार्या यच्चान्यस्मै प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥ -**Comp.** —दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not god-like or divine, not pertaining to a deity. -2 Godless, impious, irreligious. —वः [न. त.] One who is not a god. -**Comp.** —त्र *a.* [न देवाः त्रायंते प्रीयंते अनेन, त्रै करणे क] not gratifying the gods, such as food. —मातृक *a.* [न देवो मेघो माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water; hence (artificially) supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c., irrigated; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन्कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.

अदेवयत्-यु *a.* [न देवं याति प्राप्नोति] Not reaching the gods by prayers, impious, irreligious.

अदेशः [न. त.] 1 A wrong place, not one's proper place or strong position; °स्थो हि रिपुणा स्वल्पकेनापि हन्यते H. 4. 45; स्त्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः Ms. 8. 358; नादेशे तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c. -2 A bad country. The Smṛitis mention several places of this description: म्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुराष्ट्र, दक्षिणापथ, वंग, कलिंग &c. -**Comp.** —कालः wrong place and time; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ *a.* [स. त.] in the wrong place, out of place; absent from one's country.

अदेश्य *a.* [न. त. न देष्टुं योग्यः] 1 Not fit to be ordered, advised, indicated or pointed out; अदेश्यं यश्च दिशति Ms. 8. 53. -2 Not on the spot or pertaining to the place or occasion referred to.

अद्रेश्य *a.* Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

अदैन्य *a.* Involving no humiliation or self-degradation Bh. 3.144.

अदैव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Not predestined or predetermined (by Gods or by Fate). -2 Not connected with the Gods or their action, not divine; अदैवं भोजयेच्छ्राद्धं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull. वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनरहितं). -3 Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अदोग्धृ *a.* Not exacting; considerate (as a king.).

अदोमद-ध *a.* Ved. Not causing inconvenience.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. -2 Not milking; अदोहं चादिशद्गवां R. 17. 19.

अदोष *a.*[न.ब.]1 Free from faults, demerits, vices, or defects &c.; innocent; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि R.14. 34. -2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अश्लीलता, ग्राम्यता &c., See दोष; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K.P.1; अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. 1. —षः Not a fault; किमित्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

अद्गः [अद्यते देवैः, अद्-कर्मणि गन् Uṇ. 1.120, =पुरोडाश] A sacrificial oblation called पुरोडाश, q. v.

अद्धा *ind.*[अत्यते अत् तं संततं गमनं ज्ञानं वा दधाति क्विप् Tv.] 1 Truly, clearly, surely, undoubtedly, in truth, really, certainly, indeed; अद्धा श्रियं पालितसंगराय प्रत्यर्पयिष्यति R. 13. 65. -2 Manifestly, clearly; व्यालाधिपं च यतते परिरब्धुमद्धा Bv. 1. 95. -3 In this way, thus; °कृ=साक्षात्कृ.-**Comp.** —पुरुषः A right or true man. —बोधेयाः (pl.) N. of a school of the *S*ukla Yajurveda. — लोहकर्ण *a.* having ears clearly or quite red.

अद्धातिः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अद्भुत *a.* [Uṇ. 5. 1 अदि भुवो डुतच्; according to Nir. न भूतं 'the like of which did not take place before.] 1 Wonderful, marvellous; °कर्मन् of wonderful deeds;°गंध having wonderful smell; °दर्शन, °रूप; prodigious, extraordinary, transcendental, supernatural. -2 Ved. Unobserved, invisible (opp. दृश्य). —तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle; देव अद्भुतं खलु संवृत्तं *S.* 5 a wonderful or unexpected occurrence; अकालिकमनध्यायं विद्यात्सर्वाद्भुतेषु च Ms. 4. 118.-2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (*m.*) also;°उद्भ्रांतदेवासुराणि विक्रांतचरितानि U. 6 lost in wonder. —तः One of the 8 or 9 *Rasas*, the marvellous sentiment; जगति जनितात्यद्भुतरसः U. 3. 44. -2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Manvantara.-**Comp.** —एनस् *a.* Ved. in whom no sin is visible. —धर्मः a system of prodigies. —ब्राह्मणं N. of a portion of a Brâhmaṇa belonging to the Sâmaveda. —संकाश *a.* resembling a marvel; so °उपम. —सारः the wonderful resin (of the खदिर or Catechu plant); Mimosa Catechu. —स्वन *a.* having a wonderful sound. (—नः) N. of *S*iva.

अद्मन् *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal; a house (?).

अद्मनिः [अत्ति सर्वान्; अद्-मनिन् Uṇ. 2. 104 अदेर्मुट् च] Fire.

अद्मर *a.*[अत्तुं शीलमस्य; अद्-कर्तरि क्मरच्] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable. —द्यं Food, anything eatable —*ind.* [अस्मिन्नहनि इदंशब्दस्य निपातः सप्तम्यर्थे; अस्मिन् द्यवि अहनि वा Nir.] 1 To-day, this day; अद्य त्वां त्वरयति दारुणः कृतांतः Mâl. 5. 25; °रात्रौ to-night, this night; °प्रातरेव this very morning; oft. in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c.; °दिवसनक्षत्रं of this day, to-day's; अद्यैव this very day.-2 Now; अद्य गच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4. 68. -3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. L. *ho-die.*]. -**Comp.** —अपि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment; अद्यापि ते मन्युविषयः U. 3; अद्यापि नोच्छ्वसिति *ibid.*; न° not yet; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि). —अवधि 1. from to-day; °धि भवद्भ्यो भिन्नोऽहं Ve. 1. 2. till to-day. —पूर्वं before now; अद्यपूर्वोचारित &c. —प्रभृति *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth; अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतांगि तवास्मि दासः Ku. 5. 86.—श्वीन *a.* [अद्य श्वः परदिने वा जनिष्यते प्रसोष्यते वा, अद्य-श्वस्-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13] likely to happen to-day or to-morrow, imminent; °नं मरणं, °नः वियोगः Sk. (=आसन्न). (-ना) a female near delivery (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यश्वीनावष्टब्धे P.; अद्य श्वो वा विजायते इति अद्यश्वीना वडवा Sk. —सुत्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी*f*) [अद्य भवः; अद्य ट्यु तु-

डागमश्च] 1 Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day ; °दिवस, °काल &c. -2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern. -नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kâsi. on P.I.2. 57); See अनद्यतन also. -नी (*scil.* वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (=°भूतः).

अद्यतनीय = अद्यतन 1 Of to-day ; °हिमपातो व्यर्थतां नीयते Pt. 3. -2 Modern.

अद्यु *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्युत् *a.* Not bright.

अद्यूत्य *a.* [न द्यूतलब्धं न. त.] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got. -त्यं Unlucky gambling; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव *a.* [न. त.] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid. -वः Not a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction ; विनेतुरद्रव्यपरिग्रह एव बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयति M. 1; अद्रव्यमेत्य भुवि युद्धनयोपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [अद्-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 65; according to Nir. fr. दॄ to tear or अद् to eat.] 1 A mountain. -2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on. -3 A thunderbolt (आदृणाति येन Nir.). -4 A tree. -5 The sun. -6 A mass of clouds (probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain); a cloud (आदरयितव्यो भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्थे Nir.) mostly Ved. -7 A kind of measure. -8 The number 7.-**Comp.** -ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himâlaya. 2. N. of *S*iva (Lord of Kailâsa). -कर्णी a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternatea Lin. -कीला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कीलाः शंकव इव यस्याः] the earth. (-लः) N. of the mountain विष्कुंभ. -कुक्षिः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38. -ज *a.* [अद्रौ जायते; जन्-ड] produced from, or found among, mountains, mountain-born. (-जा) 1. a plant (सैंहली). 2. -कन्या,-तनया-सुता &c. Pârvatî. (-जं) red chalk (शिलाजतु). -जात *a.* mountain-born. (-तः) 1. forest conflagration. 2. the 'Sun-born', Hamsa or Swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being. -जूत,-दुग्ध Ved. [तृ. त.] expressed or extracted by means of stones. -तनया,-नंदिनी 1. N. of Pârvatî. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables. -द्विष्-भिद् *m.* [अद्रिं द्वेष्टि भिनत्ति वा, द्विष्-भिद्-क्विप्] the enemy or splitter of mountains (or clouds personified), epithet of Indra. -द्रोणि-णी *f*. 1. a mountain valley. 2. a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः-राजः &c. See °ईश. -बर्हस् *a.* Ved. [अद्रेर्बर्हं इव बर्हो यस्य] as strong or hard as a mountain; mountain-high (?). -बुध्न *a.* [अद्रेर्बुध्न इव बुध्नो यस्य] rooted in a mountain or rock; as hard as a stone or mountain. -भू *a.* [अद्रौ भवति जायते] mountain-born. (-भूः) N. of a plant (आखुकर्णी or अपराजिता). -मातृ Ved. [अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीते, अद्रेर्माता वा मा-तृच्] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ); having a mountain for the mother (?). -वह्निः forest conflagration. -शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of *S*iva; cf. °ईश, °इंद्र. -शृंगं,-सानु mountain peak. -सुत (°षुत), -संहत *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones. -सारः [अद्रेः सार इव ष. त.] 'the essence of mountains', iron. (-*a.*) hard like a mountain ; °मय made of iron or very hard.

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved. Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रुह्,-द्रुह्वन् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोघ *a.* Ved. [द्रुह्-घञ् वेदे घत्वं न. ब.] True, not false, free from malice ; °वाच् speaking the truth; °अवित guarding from malice. -घं *ind.* Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling;moderation, mildness Ms.4.2.

अद्वंद्व *a.* Without duality or enmity;असमस्तपदवृत्तिमिव अद्वंद्वां K.131.

अद्वय *a.* [नास्ति द्वयं यस्य] 1 Not two. -2 Without a second, unique; sole;अद्वयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sûtra. -यः [अद्वयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्त्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Buddha. -यं [न. त.] Non-duality, unity, identity ; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter ; the highest truth. -**Comp.** -आनंदः =अद्वैतानंदः q. v. -वादिन् (=अद्वैत०) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्स्वरूपं नान्यदतो द्वितीयमस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति). 2. Buddha.

अद्वयत्,-अद्वयस् *a.* Ved. Having no second ; सखा सुशेवो अद्वयाः Rv. 1. 187. 3 (द्वयरहित); free from duplicity, true, sincere (?).

अद्वयाविन् *a.* [अद्वयं अस्त्यर्थे विनि छंदसि दीर्घः] Not having two ways (देवपितृयानरूपमार्गद्वयरहित); पुत्रस्य पाथः पदमद्वयाविनः Rv. 1. 159. 3.

अद्वयु *a.* [द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य वा० उ, न. ब.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अंतर्बाह्यैकरूप).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door ; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेश्म वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73; नाद्वारेण विशेत् Y. 1. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य] 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे शिल्पेप्यद्वितीया मालविका M. 2 ; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीया रूपेण V. 2.-2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme . -यं Brahma ; एकं °यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष *a.* [न. ब.] Free from hatred or malevolence. -षः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषस् *a.* [द्विष-असुन्. न. त.]Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत *a.*[न. ब.] 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; °तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1.39.-2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique. -तं [न. त.]. 1 Non-duality, identity ; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter ; See अद्वय also. -2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -3 N. of an Upanishad ; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. -**Comp.** -आनंदः (अद्वय०) 1. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who,according to Colebrooke,flourished at the close of the 15th century. -वादिन् =अद्वयवादिन् q. v. above ; a Vedântin.

अध, अधा *ind.* Ved. Used like अथ as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover,' 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अधन *a.* [न. ब.] **1** Without wealth, poor.–2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law) ; भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय एवाधनाः स्मृताः । यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्य ते तस्य तद्धनम् ॥ Ms.8. 416.

अधन्य *a.* Unhappy, wretched, miserable; हंत धिङ् मामधन्यं U. 1. 42.

अधम *a.* [अव्-अम; अवतेः अमः, वस्य पक्षे धः Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest ; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अधममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमाधममध्यमाः &c.; oft. at the end of comp. ; नर°, द्विज°; चांडालश्चाधमो नृणां Ms. 10.12 lowest in position; अधम° the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch. **–मः 1** An unblushing sensualist (भयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामक्रीडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्याविचारकः *S*abda K.); वापीं स्नातुमितो गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यांतिकं K. P. 1. –2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणां वित्तज्ञानादिषु अधमत्वसूचकः रविचंद्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगभेदः Tv.). **–मा** A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियतमे ऽहितकारिणी). [cf. L. *infimus*]. **–Comp.** **–अंगं** [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमांग). **–अर्धं** [कर्म.] the lower half of the body (below the navel). **–अर्ध्य** *a.*[अधमार्धे भवः]connected with the lower part. **–आचार** *a.* [ब.] of the vilest conduct. (–रः) (कर्म०) the meanest conduct. **–ऋणः, -ऋणिकः** [अधमः अधमावस्थां प्राप्तः ऋणेन, ततः ठन्] a debtor (opp. उत्तमर्णः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt). **–भृतः-भृतकः** [कर्म.] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class, one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयोत्र मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः । अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः॥

अधर *a.* [न ध्रियते; धृ- अच्, न. त.] **1** Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, nether, downward; °वासः under garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. °अंबर *Si.* 1. 6; °ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below. (In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun). –2 Low, mean, vile ; °उत्तरं See below; lower in quality, inferior. –3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिन्. –4 Previous, preceding; as in अधरेद्युः, q. v. **–रः** The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general;°पत्रं Ku.5. 27 leaf-like lower lip; बिंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82; पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं *S.* 1.24; 1.21,3. 24; cf. अधरं खलु बिंबनामकं फलमाभ्यामिति भव्यमन्वयम् । लभतेऽधरबिंबइत्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदत्॥N.2. 24. **–रा** The nadir; (अधोदिश्) or the southern direction. **–रं 1** The lower part (of the body); पृष्ठवंशाधरे त्रिकं Ak.–2 Pudendum Muliebre (also *m.*). –3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also. **–Comp.** **–उत्तर** *a.* 1. higher and lower, inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावयोः °व्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; व्यत्यये कर्मणां साम्यं पूर्ववचाधरोत्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former; prior and later; sooner and later; यश्चाधरोत्तरानर्थान् विगीतान्नावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); श्रुतं भवद्भिरधरोत्तरं *S.* 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way, *i. e.* to consider good as bad and *vice versa*; (it might perhaps also mean "have you, i. e. the members of the King's court, heard this mean or base reply (अधरं च तदुत्तरं); (यदि न प्रणयेद्राजा दंडं स्वाम्यं च न स्यात्कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्तेताधरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अधरं = शूद्रादि, उत्तरं = प्रधानं) ; अधर्मेण जितो धर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer. **–ओष्ठः** the lower lip; अंगुलिसंवृत °*S.* 3. 25; Me. 82. (–ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip. **–कंठः** the lower part of the neck. **–कायः** [अधरं कायस्य] the lower part of the body. **–पानं** kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip. **–मधु, -अमृतं** the nectar of the lips. **–स्वस्तिकं** the nadir.

अधरीकृ 8 U., अधरयति Den. P. To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंचिदधरीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish ; भवता धीरतयाऽधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40, 6. 21 ; चरितैर्मुनीनधरयञ्शुचिभिः Ki. 6. 24 excelling ; अधरीकृतसर्वस्नेहेन अपत्यप्रेम्णा K. 25.

अधरीभू 1 P. To be worsted (in a lawsuit); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

अधरीण *a.* [अधरे भवः अधर-ख] **1** Lower. –2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिणंस्यते A R. 1.

अधरेद्युः *ind.* [अधरे दिने; अधर-एद्युस्] **1** On a previous day.–2 The day before yesterday ; the other day.

अधरस्मात्,-रतः,-स्तात्,-रात्,-तात्,-रेण *ind.* Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अधरांच् *a.* [अधरां दक्षिणां दिशं अंचति क्विप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south. **–ची** the southern direction. **–क्** *ind.* Beneath.

अधराचीन-च्य *a.* [अधराचि भवः;अधराच्-ख यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below ; being downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.]**1** Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; °दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मेण unjustly, in an improper way ; यश्चाधर्मेण पृच्छति Ms. 2.111 ; an unjust act ; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; °चारिन् committing unjust or unrighteous deeds ; so °आत्मन् of an irreligious spirit; तदा कथं °भीरुः *S.* 5 ; °मय full of wickedness or sin ; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyâya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration.) –2 N. of a Prajâpati or of an attendant of the sun. **–र्मा** Unrighteousness personified. **–र्मं** Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्मन्. **–Comp.** **–अस्तिकायः** the category of अधर्म, See अस्तिकाय.

अधर्मिन् *a.* Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य *a.* **1** Wicked, impious.–2 Illegal, unlawful ; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्या द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविह Ms. 3. 25.

अधवा [अविद्यमानो धवो भर्ता यस्याः] A widow.

अधस्, अधः *ind.* [अधर-असि, अधरशब्दस्थाने अध् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39.] **1** Below, down; पतत्यधो धाम विसारि सर्वतः *Si.* 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; व्यसन्यधोऽधो व्रजति स्वर्यात्यव्यसनी मृतः Ms. 7. 53. (According to the context अधः may have the sense of the nominative, °अंकुशः &c.; ablative, अधो वृक्षात् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे शेते). –2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तरूणां° *S.* 1. 14 ; rarely with abl. also; बाहित्थं तु ततोप्यधः Hemachandra; (when repeated) lower and lower,

down and down ; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2 ; यात्यधोधो व्रजत्युच्चैर्नरः स्वैरेव कर्मभिः H. 2.48 ; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकं Bh. 2. 10 ; from under, just below (with acc.);नवानधोऽधो बृहतः पयोधरान् Śi.1.4. In comp. with nouns अधः has the sense of (*a*) lower, under, as °भुवनं, °लोकः the lower world ; °वासः or °अंशुकं an under-garment ; or (*b*) the lower part; ° कायः the lower part of the body ; अधःकृ means to surpass,eclipse, overcome, vanquish, despise, scorn ; तपः शरीरैः कठिनैरुपार्जितं तपस्विनां दूरमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29 ; अधः कृताशेषांतःपुरेण K. 177 ; ° कृतकुसुमायुधं 179; Śi. 1.35, 3.52; °कृतैनसः Śi. 16.8 dispelled. **–Comp.** –अक्ष *a.* situated below the axle or car. (-क्षं) *adv.* below the car, under the axle. –अक्षजः [अक्षात् इंद्रियाज्जायते इति अक्षजं प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं, तदधरं ग्राहकत्वाभावात् हीनं यस्य सः Tv.;अधःकृतं अक्षजं इंद्रियज्ञानं येन Malli.] N. of Vishṇu; other etymologies of the name are also found: (1) अधो न क्षीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोक्षजः; (2) द्यौरक्षं पृथिवी चाधस्तयोर्यस्मादजायत । मध्ये वैराजरूपेण ततो ऽधोक्षज इष्यते।।–अधस् See above. –उपासनं sexual intercourse. –अंगं, –द्वारं- मर्म the anus ; Pudendum Muliebre. –करः the lower part of the hand(करभ). –करणं excelling, defeating, degradation ; K. 202 ; so ° क्रिया; सहते न जनोप्यधःक्रियां Ki. 2. 47 degradation, dishonour. –खननं undermining. –गतिः *f.*, –गमनं–पातः 1. a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards. 2. degradation, downfall, going to perdition or hell ; मूलानामधोगतिः K. 41 (where ° ति has both senses);° तिं आयाति Pt.1. 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17 ; अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं 8. 309 destined to go to hell. –गंतृ *m.* one who digs downwards, a mouse. –गं-घं-टा [अधरात् अधस्तादीरभ्य घंटेव तदाकारफलत्वात्] a plant Achyranthes Aspera (अपामार्ग). –चरः [अधः खनित्वा चरति-अच्] 1. thief. 2. one who goes downwards. –जानु *n.* the lower part of the knee. (*-ind.*) below the knee. –जिह्विका [अल्पा जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका] the uvula (Mar. पडजीभ). –तलं the lower part or surface ; शय्या°, खट्वा°. –दिश् *f.* the lower region, the nadir ; the southern direction. –दृष्टि *a.* casting a downward look ; a posture in Yoga ; करणान्यबहिष्कृत्य स्थाणुवन्निश्चलात्मकः। आत्मानं हृदये ध्यायेत् नासाग्रन्यस्तलोचनः ।। cf. also Ku.3.47.(–ष्टिः)a downward look. –पदं [अधोवृत्ति पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा] the place under the foot, a lower place. –पातः= ° गति q. v. above. –पुष्पी [अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः] N. of two plants अवाक्पुष्पी (Pimpinella Anisum)and गोजिह्वा (Elephantopus Scaber). –प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. –भक्तं [अधरं भक्तं यस्मात्] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. (भोजनांते पीयमानं जलादिकं). –भागः 1. the lower part (of the body) ; पूर्वभागो गुरुः पुंसामधोभागस्तु योषितां Suśr. 2. the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below ; °व्यवस्थितं किंचित्पुरमालोकितं Pt. 1. situated down below, See पाताल. –भूः *f.* lower ground, land at the foot of a hill. –मुख–वदन *a.* having the face downwards ; °खी तिष्ठति; °खैः पत्रिभिः R. 3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards. 3. upside down, topsy-turvy. (–खः) N. of Vishṇu. (–खा– खी) N. of a plant गोजिह्वा Premna Esculenta. (–खं) (नक्षत्रं) 1. flying downwards, having a downward motion; these *nakshatras* are: मूलाश्लेषा कृत्तिका च विशाखा भरणी तथा। मघा पूर्वात्रयं चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः ।। Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell. –यंत्रं a still. –रक्तपित्तं discharge of blood from the anus and urethra. –राम *a.*[अधोभागे रामः शुक्लः, दृष्टितर्पकत्वात् तस्य रामत्वं] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat) –लंबः 1. a plummet. 2. a perpendicular. 3. the lower world. –वर्चस् *a.* strong in the lower regions ; whose lustre penetrates downwards. –वशः Pudendum Muliebre. –वायुः [अधोगामी वायुः शाक. त.] breaking wind, flatulency. –शाय–य्य *a.* sleeping on the ground. (–य्या) sleeping on the ground ; अग्नींधनं भैक्षचर्यामधःशय्यां गुरोर्हितम् । आसमावर्तनात् कुर्यात्कृतोपनयनो द्विजः।। Ms. 2. 108. –शिरस् *a.* =मुख. (–*n.*) N. of a hell. –स्थ,–स्थित *a.* situated below. –स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागस्य योन्याः उपहासः छांदसः संधिः, स्त्रीणामधोभागस्य उपहसनं Tv.] Ved. Sexual intercourse.

अधस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अधोभवः अधस्–ट्यु तुट् च] 1 Lower, situated beneath. –2 Prior, previous.

अधस्तरा(मा) म् *ind.* [अतिशयेनाधः] Very low.

अधस्तात् *adv.* or *prep.* [अधर–अस्ताति, अध् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40.] Down, below, under, beneath, under-neath &c. (with gen.), See अधः; अधस्तान्नोपदध्याच्च Ms. 4. 54; धर्मेण गमनमूर्ध्वं गमनमधस्ताद्भवत्यधर्मेण Sāṅkhya K ; ° ताद्गतः Pt. 3. ; तस्याधस्ताद्वयमपि रतास्तेषु पर्णोटजेषु U. 2. 25; यस्य सर्वमेवाधस्ताद्वृत्तं K. 289 gone to hell.

अधामार्गवः [न धीयते अधाः, तादृशं मार्गं वाति वा–क Tv.] =अपामार्ग q. v.

अधारणक *a.* [न. त.] Not profitable ; °कं ममैतत्स्थानं Pt. 2.

अधिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा कि वा पृ. ह्रस्वः] 1 Mental pain or agony. See आधिः–2 A woman in her courses. (=अवि.) — *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs) over, above; (अधिकार); °स्था to stand over; °कृ to place over or at the head of ; °रुह् to grow over or above ; over and above, besides, in addition (आधिक्य);fully, completely (अतिशय,विशेष), to get something in addition to another; अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वरात्having obtained fully, अधि intensifying the meaning of the root; इतो वा सातिमीमहे दिवो वा पार्थिवादधि Rv. 1.6. 10; (अधीमहे आधिक्येन याचामहे).–2(As a separable adverb)Over, above, from above(mostly Vedic);षष्टिर्वीरासो अधि षट्Rv. 7.18. 14. –3 (As a preposition) with acc. (*a*) Above, over, upon, in (उपरि) ; यं दंतमधिजायते नाडीं तं दंतमुद्धरेत्Suśr.अध्यधि just above; लोकानुपर्युपर्यास्तेऽधोऽधोऽध्यधि च माधवः Bopadeva ; with gen. also ; ये नाकस्याधि रोचने दिवि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun ; °विटपि Śi. 7. 35; °त्वत् 7. 41; °रजनि 52 at night. (*b*) With reference to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in adverbial compounds in this sense); हरौ इति अधिहरि ; so अधिस्त्रि ; कृष्णमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता कथा अधिकृष्णं; so ° ज्योतिषं, ° लोकं, °दैवं, ° दैवतं treating of stars &c.; ° पुरंध्रि Śi. 6. 32 in the case of women. (*c*) (With abl.) Just over, more than (अधिक); सत्त्वादधि महानात्मा Kath. ; अविदितादधि Ken. (*d*) (With loc.) Over, on or upon, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something) (ऐश्वर्य) ; अधिरीश्वरे P. I. 4. 97 ; अधि भुवि रामः P. II. 3. 9 Sk. Râma rules over the earth ; the country ruled over may be used with loc. of 'ruler'; अधि रामे भूः *ibid*; प्रहारवर्म-

ण्यधि विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under the government of, become the property or possession of (अधि denoting स्वत्व in this case); under, inferior to (हीन); अधि हरौ सुराः (Bopadeva) the gods are under Hari. –4 (As first member of Tatpurusha compounds) (*a*) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; °देवता presiding deity; °राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; °पतिः supreme lord &c. (*b*) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); °दंतः=अध्यारूढः (दंतस्योपरि जातः) दंतः P. VI. 2. 188. (*c*) Over, excessive; °अधिक्षेपः high censure. According to G. M. अधि has these senses: अधिरध्ययनैश्वर्यवशित्वस्मरणाधिके। *e.g.*; उपाध्यायादधीते; इङोऽध्ययनार्थकत्वस्य अधियोतकः; अधिपतिः (ऐश्वर्ये); अधीनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः इनं; मातुरध्येति (स्मरणे); अधिकं (अधिके). In the Veda अधि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of 'out of', 'from,' 'of,' 'among,' 'before', 'beforehand', 'for', 'in favor of', 'in' 'at'.

अधिक *a.* [abbreviation of अध्यारूढ; अध्यारूढशब्दात् कन् उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73]. **1** More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम); तदस्मिन्नधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus 8 = 108; चत्वारिंशतोऽधिकाः = °चत्वारिंशाः more than 40; नवाधिकां नवतिं R. 3. 69; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्ठः Ms. 9. 117. –**2** (*a*) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr.; श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः *S.* 1. 30 more than the usual measure. (*b*) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater; abounding in, full of; strong in; °क्रोध R. 12. 90; वयोऽधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years; शिशुरधिकवयाः Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वं *S.* 7. 20; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2; रसाधिकैं मनसि *Si.* 17. 48 abounding in. –**3** (*a*) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense; अधिकां कुरु देवि गुरुभक्तिं K. 62; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker; पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Râm.; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2; यवीयान्गुणतोऽधिकः Ms. 11. 186, 9. 154. *b*) Superior to, better than; higher than (with abl. or in comp.); प्रमाणादधिकस्यापि मत्तदंतिनः Pt. 1. 327; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. 1. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c.; विधेरधिकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules; तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46; ब्रह्म प्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. 1. 212; अश्वाधिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry; धनधान्याधिको वैश्यः H. 4. 21 excels in, is superior by reason of; लोकाधिकं तेजः Mu. 4. 10 superior to; sometimes with gen.; पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधिको गुणैः K. 136. –**4** Later, subsequent, further than (of time); राजन्यबंधोर्द्वाविंशे (केशांतो विधीयते), वैश्यस्य द्व्यधिके ततः Ms. 2. 65 2 years later i.e. in the 24th year; sometimes with gen.; ममाधिका वा तुल्या वा Râm. –**5** Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण); विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको विशेषः H. Pr. 25; इज्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च। प्रतिग्रहो ऽधिको विप्रे याजनाध्यापने तथा॥ Y. 1. 118; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses; क्लेशोऽधिकतरस्तेषां Bg. 12. 5; °तरमिदानीं राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22; स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं *S.* 7. –**6** Redundant, superfluous; °अंग having a redundant limb; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां नाधिकांगीं न रोगिणीं Ms. 3. 8. –**7** Intercalated, intercalary (as a month &c.) –**8** Inferior, secondary. –**कं 1** Surplus, excess, more; लाभोऽधिकं फलं Ak. –**2** Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. –**3** A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole; आश्रयाश्रयिणोरेकस्याधिक्येऽधिकमुच्यते। किमधिकमस्य ब्रूमो महिमानं वारिधेर्हरिर्यत्र। अज्ञात एव शेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य भुवनानि॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्यं। युगांतकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत। तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः॥ S. D; महतोर्यन्महीयांसावाश्रिताश्रययोः क्रमात्। आश्रयाश्रयिणौ स्यातां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं तु तत्॥ K. P. 10. –*adv.* **1** More, in a greater degree; स राज्यं गुरुणा दत्तं प्रतिपद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. 1 shone the more; 3. 18; यस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरारोपयति पार्थिवः Pt. 1. 243; oft. in comp.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा *S.* 1. 20; °सुरभि Me. 21. –**2** Exceedingly, too much. –**Comp.** –**अंग** *a.* (गी *f.*) having a redundant limb. (–गं) [अधिकोंऽगात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. –**अधिक** *a.* more and more, out-doing one another. –**अर्थ** *a.* exaggerated; °वचनं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure); कुत्स्यैरधिकार्थवचने P. II. 1. 33; (°नं = स्तुतिनिंदाफलकमर्थवादवचनं; e.g. वातच्छेद्यं तृणं i.e. so light and weak; काकपेया नदी so deep and full). –**ऋद्धि** *a.* abundant, prosperous. R. 19. 5. –**तिथिः,** *f.* -**दिनं,** -**दिवसः** an intercalated day. –**दंतः**=अधिदंतः. –**मांसार्मन्** =अधिमांस q. v. –**वाक्योक्तिः** *f.* exaggeration, hyperbole. –**षाष्टिक-साप्ततिक** *a.* containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम *a.* [अधिकः कामो यस्य] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. –**मः** [कर्म.] Strong desire.

अधिकृ 8U. **1** To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty; be entitled to, have a right to; नैवाध्यकारिष्महि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2. 34; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce liking, not mere intimacy. –**2** To place at the head of, appoint, set; पांडवेन ह्यहं तात अश्वेष्वधिकृतः पुरा Mb.; दृप्तविनयाधिकृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud; शिथिलीकृतेऽधिकृतकृत्यविधौ Ki. 6. 30 set or appointed to duty; देवाः प्रसह्य तमधिकुर्युः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. –**3** To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of; अधिकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87; किरातार्जुनौ अधिकृत्य कृतं काव्यं किरातार्जुनीयम् Sk.; नाटकं प्रयोगेण अधिक्रियताम् *S.* 1 should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage. –**4** To be used as the head or governing rule; समर्थानां प्रथमाद्वा P. IV. 1. 82; इदं पदत्रयमधिक्रियते Sk. –**5** To superintend, be at the head. –**6** (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to; शत्रुमधिकुरुते Sk.; अधिचक्रे न यं हरिः Bk. 8. 20. –**7** To feel, enjoy; भवादृशाश्चेदधिकुर्वते रतिं निराश्रया हंत हता मनस्विता Ki. 1. 43. –**8** To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरणं [कृ-ल्युट्] **1** Placing at the head of, appointing &c. –**2** Relation, reference, connection; रामाधिकरणाः कथाः Râm. referring to. –**3** (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation or apposition; समानाधिकरणो or व्यधिक-

रणो बहुव्रीहिः; पीतांबरः, चक्रपाणिः &c.-4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge. -5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आधारोऽधिकरणं P. I. 4.45; कर्तृकर्मव्यवहितामसाक्षाद्धारयत् क्रियाम्। उपकुर्वत् क्रियासिद्धौ शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari; as गेहे स्थाल्यामन्नं पचति.-6 A topic, subject, section, article or paragraph; a complete argument treating of one subject; the Sûtras of Vyâsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyàyas, the Adhyáyas into Pàdas and the Pâdas into Adhikaraṇas or sections. (According to the Mîmàmsakas a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members :—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विशय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or *prima facie* argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्ष or सिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion); विषयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोत्तरं। निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धांतः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedântins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत last; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवं, विषयः संदेहः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking, the five members may be taken to be विषय, संशय, पूर्वपक्ष, उत्तरपक्ष and सिद्धांत or राद्धांत). -7 Court of justice, court, tribunal; स्वान्दोषान् कथयंति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3; ° रणे च साधनं Dk.40.-8 Stuff, material; विप्रतिषिद्धं चानाधिकरणवाचि P. II. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि); °एतावत्त्वे च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोष्ठाः Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy. —णी One who superintends.-**Comp.** —भोजकः a judge, Mk. 9. —मंडपः court or hall of justice Mk. 9. —विचालः [आधिकरणस्य विचालः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times; °विचाले च P.V.3.43; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया धा स्यात्; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुरु Sk. —सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणं आश्रयतया अस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. -2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्मन् *n* [अधिकं कर्म] 1 A higher or superior act. -2 Superintendence. —*m.* One who is charged with superintendence.-**Comp.** —करः,-कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen. —कृतः [अधिकर्म कृतं येन निष्ठांतस्य परनिपातः] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment; सर्वेष्वधिकृतो यः स्यात् कुटुंबस्य तथोपरि। सोऽधिकर्मकृतो ज्ञेयः स च कौटुंबिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *paterfamilias.*

अधिकर्मिकः [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अलं, अधिकर्म ठन्] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over; स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1; यः पौरवेण राज्ञा धर्माधिकारे नियुक्तः *S.* 1 superintendence of religious matters. -2 Duty, office, charge; power, post of authority; authority; निर्णयाधिकारे ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge; अविश्रामोयं लोकतंत्राधिकारः *S.* 5; द्वीपिनस्तांबूलाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1, V. 2. 1; अर्थ° administration of pecuniary matters; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; अधिकारे मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5; यः सर्वाधिकारे नियुक्तः प्रधानमंत्री स करोतु, अनुजीविना पर° चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2; शिल्पाधिकारे योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.-3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule; स्वाधिकारभूमौ वर्तिष्यते *S.* 7 seat of government or jurisdiction; °खेदं निरूप्य *S.* 5. -4 Position, dignity, rank; हृताधिकारां मलिनां Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a wife. -5 (*a*) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यमधिकारी च तत्प्रभुः S. D. 296; वत्सेऽधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (*b*) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c.; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brâhmaṇa to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c.; शूद्रोऽधिकारहीनोऽपि Y. 3. 262; with loc.; निषेकादिश्मशानांतो मंत्रैर्यस्योदितो विधिः। तस्य शास्त्रेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यस्य कस्यचित् Ms. 2.16; श्राद्धाधिकारसंपदस्तु इति भवंतो ब्रुवंतु (repeated in *S*ràddha ceremonies). -6 Prerogative of a king. -7 Effort, exertion; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c. -8 Relation, reference; कथा विचित्राः पृतनाधिकाराः Mb. -9 Place = अधिकरण; महत्खलु पुरुषाधिकारं ज्योतिः. M. 1. -10 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्त° Mit.; See अधिकरण.-11 Counting, enumeration, occasion for counting; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3.51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे). -12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules; *e. g.* सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 1; IV. 1. 82-3; तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 22; अधिकारोयं Sk. (This अधिकार is of three kinds: सिंहावलोकितं चैव मंडूकप्लुतमेव च। गंगाप्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारस्त्रिधा मतः ॥.) -**Comp.** —विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts; as राजा राजसूयेन यजेत्. —स्थ-आढ्य *a.* possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे इनि मतुप् वा] 1 Possessed of authority, having power; निस्पृहो नाधिकारी स्यात् Pt. 1. 164; संधिविग्रहकार्य°, कार्य° H. 3. -2 Entitled to, having a right to; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिणः; so उत्तराधिकारिन् heir; धनग्रहण° &c; तपस्यनधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised. -3 Belonging to, owned by. -4 Fit for. —*m.* (री-वान्) 1 An official, officer; न निष्प्रयोजनं अधिकारवंतः प्रभुभिराहूयंते Mu. 3; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. -2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner. -3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works. -4 Man as the lord of creation. -5 One well versed in the Vedânta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightful claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] Authorised, appointed &c; one possessed of authorised qualification, &c.; राज्ञश्चाधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 11; पात्राणि नाट्येऽधिकृताः. —तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing; संभावना ह्यधिकृतस्य तनोति तेजः Ki. 6. 46; प्रासाद° Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 424; राष्ट्र° Y. 1. 337.

अधिकृतिः *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind.* With reference to, regarding, concerning; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां *S.* 1; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि *S.* 2 I refer to, speak of, *S*akun-

talâ ; 3. 4 ; R. 11. 62. See अधिकृ above.

अधिक्रम् 1 U. To ascend, mount upon. -2 To attack, scale.

अधिक्रमः,–क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षित् *m.* [अधिक्षि भावे कर्तरि वा क्विप् तुक् च Tv.] Decay or one that causes decay; a lord or ruler (?)

अधिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure ; किं मां संभृतदोषैरधिक्षिपथ *S*. 5 heap accusations on me ; नृपतावधिक्षिपति शौरिं *Si*. 15. 44; न मे पादरजसा तुल्य इत्यधिक्षिप्तः M. 1. -2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter. -3 To superinduce (disease). -4 To surpass.

अधिक्षेपः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; प्रज्ञा° Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding ; भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28. -2 Laying upon; fixing; throwing. -3 Dismissal.

अधिगम् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure ; आज्ञाकरत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 ; अधिगच्छति महिमानं चंद्रोऽपि निशापरिगृहीतः M. 1. 13; भर्तारमधिगच्छेत् Ms. 9. 91 marry; श्रेयांसि सर्वाण्यधिजग्मुषस्ते R. 5. 34. (*b*) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (*c*) To accomplish ; अर्थं सप्रतिबंधं प्रभुरधिगंतुं सहायवानेव M. 1.9; न मे बुद्धिर्निश्चयमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to decide; for (*a*) see also Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66. -2 To approach, reach, go towards or near; गुणालयोऽप्यसन्मंत्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384 ; तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end. -3 To study, learn ; know; तेभ्योऽधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3 ; श्रुतमप्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41; 6. 38; Ms. 7. 39; 12. 109; Y. 1. 99, Bk. 7. 37. -4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत *p. p.* 1 Acquired, obtained &c; °परमार्थान्पंडितान्मावमंस्थाः Bh. 2. 17. -2 Studied, known, learnt, mastered ; किमित्येवं पृच्छस्यनधिगतरामायण इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः–मनं 1 Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c. ; दुराधिगमः परभागः Pt. 5. 34 ; वंशस्थितेरधिगमात् V. 5. 15; दाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage. -2 Mastery, study, knowledge ; असच्छास्त्राधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66. -3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निध्यादेः प्राप्तिः Mit. or धनप्राप्तिः; स्थापयंति तु यां वृद्धिं सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157. -4 Acceptance. -5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, -गमनीय, -गंतव्य *pot. p.* Attainable &c.

अधिगंतृ *a.* [गम्-तृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगव *a.* or *adv.* [गवि इत्यधिगवं अव्ययी-स.] Found in or derived from a cow ; स्वादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण *a.* [अधिका गुणा यस्य] 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious ; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या येन] well strung (as a bow) ; °शरासनं जनाः Ki. 12. 14. –णः A superior or eminent merit.

अधिचर् 1 P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth ; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिजिह्वः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two. –ह्वा-जिह्विका [अधिरूढा जिह्वा, स्वार्थे कन्] 1 The uvula. -2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य *a.* [अध्यारूढा ज्या यत्र, अधिगतं ज्यां वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow). –**Comp.** –धन्वन्-कार्मुक *a.* having the bow strung ; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके *S*. 1. 6.

अधिज्यता 1 The state of being strung ; °तां नी to string; R. 11. 14.

अधित्यका [अधि–त्यकन् P. V. 2. 34; पर्वतस्य आरूढस्थलमधित्यका Sk.] A table-land, highland; स्थाणुं तपस्यंतमधित्यकायां Ku. 3.17; अधित्यकायामिव धातुमय्यां R. 2. 29.

अधिदंडनेतृ *m.* N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्यारूढो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्व *a.* Wooden.

अधिदीधिति *a.* Of superior or transcendental lustre ; *Si*. 1. 24.

अधिदेवः-वता [अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देवता वा] 1 A presiding or tutelary deity ; ययाचे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17 ; 13. 68 ; 16. 9 ; Bv. 3. 3 ; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Mâl. 1. 21. (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity: श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वचो वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य अश्विनौ, वागिंद्रियस्य वह्निः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उपेंद्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च.-2 [अधिकृतो देवो येन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table, board for gambling (आधि उपरि दीव्यते यत्र.)

अधिदैवं-दैवतं [अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवतं वा] 1 The presiding god or deity; अधिदैवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8.1, 4, 7. 30 ; शिवाधिदैवतं ध्यायेत् वह्निप्रत्यधिदैवतं ; तमभिनंदंति...यः अधिदैवतमिव स्तौति K. 109. -2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अधिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The Supreme lord.

अधिनी 1 P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनायः [नी- घञ्,-अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनिर्णिज् *a.* Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपाति, आधि-पा-क] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head ; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp; नराधिपः lord of men, king ; गज° a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [अधिकः पतिः] 1 = अधिपः. -2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal; (मस्तकाभ्यंतरोपरिष्टात् शिरासंधिसन्निपातो रोमावर्तोऽधिपतिः, तत्रापि सद्यो मरणम् Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपाति-पा क्विप्] Ved. A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपांशुल *a.* Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) रुषः [अधिकः पु-पूरुषः] The Supreme Being.

अधिपेषणं [पिष्-ल्युट्] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिप्रज *a.* [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.) –जं *adv.* [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रष्टियुगं [प्रष्टौ निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the प्रष्टि or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions. –गः The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिवलं An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance ; S. D. 526.

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति ; भू-क्विप्] A master, superior ; foremost ; **राक्षसानामधिभुवि** Mv. 6. 47 ; **रघूणामधिभुवा** 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठायिभूतं or भूतं प्राणिमात्रमधिकृत्य वर्तमानं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all-pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; **अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं** Bg. 8. 1 ; **अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः** 8. 4 '**अधिभूत** is all perishable things.'

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] **1** Excess in eating.–**2** [अधिकं भोजनं धनं मूल्यं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; **दश वस्त्राधिभोजना** Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमंथः [अधिकं मथ्यते अनेन ; मंथ्-करणे घञ्] **1** Severe ophthalmia ; उत्पाटचत इवात्यर्थं नेत्रं निर्मथ्यते तथा । शिरसोर्धं तु तं विद्यादधिमंथं स्वलक्षणैः.–**2** = अधिमंथनं.

अधिमंथनं [मंथ्-भावे करणे वा ल्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood).

अधिमंथित *a.* [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [आधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मृदु बहुलं यकृत्प्रकाशं श्यावं वा तदधिमांसजार्म विद्यात् Susr.

अधिमांसक : [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हनुस्थे पश्चिमे दंते महाशोथो महारुजः । लालास्रावी (कालास्नायी) कफकृतो विज्ञेयः सोऽधिमांसकः Susr.

अधिमात्र *a.* [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.–**त्रं** On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिकों रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लप्रतिपदादिदर्शांतश्चांद्रो मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमुक्तिः *f.* Trust, confidence.

अधिमुह्यः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधियज्ञ *a.* Pertaining to a sacrifice ; °**ज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेत्** Ms. 6. 83. –**ज्ञः** Principal sacrifice ; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice ; °**ज्ञोहमेवात्र देहे देहभृतां वर** Bg. 8. 4 the अधियज्ञ is I myself in this body (i. e. Kṛishṇa) ; अत्रास्मिन्देहे अंतर्यामित्वेन स्थितोहमधियज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मप्रवर्तकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीधरः. –**ज्ञं** *adv.* On the subject of sacrifices , so अधियाग.

अधियांग = अधिकांग, q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिकों योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c. (ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकशुभयोगः) ; योगे क्षेममथाधियोगगमने क्षेमं रिपूणां वधः Muhúrta.

अधियोधः [आधिक्येन युध्यते ; युध्-अच्] The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting) ; **न हि कोपपरीतानि हर्षवीर्योत्सुकानि च । भवंति अधियोधानां मुखानि निहते पतौ** Râm.

अधिरज्जु *a.* Ved. [अधिगता रज्जुर्येन] Fastening, fettering.

अधिरथ *a.* [अध्यारूढो रथं रथिनं वा] Being on or over a car. –**थः 1** A charioteer, driver. –**2** N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karṇa. –**थं** Ved. A cart-load.

अधिराज् *m.,*-**जः** [अधिराजते; राज् क्विप्, राजन् -टच् वा] A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; **प्रायोपविष्टो गंगायामनादृत्याधिराट् श्रियं** Bhâg.; **अथास्तमेतु भुवनेष्वधिराजशब्दः** U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.) ; **हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः** Ku. 1. 1 ; so **मृग°, नाग°** &c.

अधिराज्यं-ष्ट्रं [अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] **1** Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy, sole sovereignty, imperial dignity, an empire. –**2** N. of a country.

अधिरुक्म *a.* [अधिगतं रुक्मं आभरणं येन] Having ornaments (of gold &c.).

अधिरुह् 1 P. **1** To ascend, mount (a throne, hill &c.); go up to, find access to, sit in or on (acc.); **पादाहतं यदुत्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति** Si. 2.46; **पुराधिरूढः शयनं महाधनं** Ki. 1. 38. lying on; **तुरगाधिरूढं** R. 7. 37 riding a horse; -12. 104; **बंधुजनाधिरूढैर्गजानां वृंदैः** Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on; **योगाधिरूढाः** R.13. 52; engaged or lost in contemplation; so Pt. 1; **सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे** R. 5. 68 bear or acquire; **प्रतिज्ञां°** enter on; **कीर्तिर्यामधिरोहति** Si. 2. 52. ; **सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवाधिरूढा** K. 158 mounted on the summit or pinnacle; **त्वां धूरियं योग्यतयाधिरूढा** Ki. 3. 50 this responsibility lies on your shoulders.–**2** To string; **अधिरोहति गांडीवं महेषौ** Ki. 13. 16.–**3** (Intran.) To rise or grow over or above.–*Caus.* [रोह -(प) यति] **1** To raise, place, seat, cause to mount or ascend ; **ताः स्वमंकमधिरोप्य** R. 19. 44 having placed or seated; Si. 12. 46. –**2** To restore, give back; **पुराणशोभामधिरोपितायां (वसतौ)** R. 16. 42 restored to its former grandeur. –**3** To string (as a bow); **कार्मुकं च बलिनाधिरोपितम्** R. 11. 81.–**4** To give, confer &c.; **उदारक इति प्रीतलोकाधिरोपितापरश्लाघ्यनामनि** Dk. 50.

अधिरुह् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Growing on ; **धरणिरुहाधिरुहो लतायाः** Si. 7. 46.

अधिरूढ *p. p.* **1** Mounted, ascended &c.–**2** Increased; °**समाधियोगः** engaged in profound meditation.

अधिरोपणं Act of raising, exalting or causing to mount.

अधिरोहः An elephant rider Si. 11. 7.

अधिरोहणं Ascending, mounting ; **चिता°** R. 8. 57. –**णी** [अधिरुह्यते अनया, रुह् करणे ल्युट्] A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. शिडी).

अधिरोहिन् *a.* Ascending, mounting, rising above &c. –**णी** [अधिरोहः साधनत्वेन अस्त्यस्याः] A ladder, flight of steps.

अधिवच् 2 P. To speak in favour of, advocate, side with.

अधिवक्तृ *m.* **1** One who advocates a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्तृ), an advocate.–**2** An orator.–**3** A comforter.

अधिवचनं 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं वचनं.).–**2** A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवाकः [वच्-घञ्] Advocacy ; **तमिद्धनेषु हितेष्वधिवाकाय हवंते** Rv. 8. 16. 5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

अधिवस् 1 P. **1** To inhabit, fix one's abode or residence in, settle, dwell or reside in (with acc. of place) ; **गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः** Me. 25 ; **यानि प्रियासहचरश्चिरमध्यवात्सं** U. 3. 8; **बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोध्युवास** R. 5. 63 ; 11. 61; 13. 79; Si. 3. 59; Bk. 5. 6; 1.3; 8. 79. –**2** To settle, alight or perch on.–**3** (2 A.) To put on (clothes). –*Caus.* **1** To cause to stay overnight. –**2** To consecrate, set up (as an image).

अधिवस्त्र *a.* [अध्यावृतं वस्त्रं येन] Clad, veiled; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

अधिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling ; **सतत°शुभगार्पितस्तनं** Mâl. 5. 8; **तस्यापि स एव गिरिरधिवासः** K. 137; **लक्ष्मीभृतोंभोधितटाधिवासान्** Si. 3. 71 situated on; settlement, habitation. –**2** An inhabitant, neighbour. –**3** Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand, sitting without food be-

fore a person's house till he ceases to oppose or refuse it (Mar. धरणा). -4 [अधिवासयति देवता अनेन, करणे घञ्] Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवासनं also. -5 A garment, mantle (अधीवासः also).

अध्युषित *p.p.* Inhabited, resorted to; विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 2. 70; बलैरध्युषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46; 9. 25; 14. 30; सप्तर्षिमंडल° K. 48.

अधिवास् 10P. To scent, perfume; कर्पूरपल्लवरसेन अधिवासय गंधपात्राणि K. 184; मंदारपुष्पैरधिवासितायां V.4. 35.

अधिवासः Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवासस्पृहयेव मारुतः R. 8.34; *S*i. 2.20, 5.42; K. 183.

अधिवासनं [वस्-णिच्, or-वास् ल्युट्.] 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances (संस्कारो गंधमाल्याद्यैः Ak.). -2 [वस्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, its invocation and worship by suitable Mantras &c. before the commencement of a sacrifice ;(यज्ञारंभात्प्राक् देवतायावाहनपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्मभेदः); making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिवासिन् *a.* 1 Inhabiting, dwelling or siting in. -2 Scenting &c.

अधिवासित *p. p.* 1 Invested or clothed with.-2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवाहनं Taking up, carrying over, conveying .

अधिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off or cutting through.

अधिविद् 6 U. To marry in addition to, supersede (as a wife) (said also of wives); अधिविविदुरमात्यैराहृतास्तस्य यूनः प्रथमपरिगृहीते श्रीभुवौ राजकन्याः R. 18. 53.

अधिविन्ना [विद्-क्त] A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again ; according to Hindu *S*ástras a wife may be superseded for any one of these 8 defects:—सुरापी व्याधिता धूर्ता वंध्यार्थघ्न्यप्रियंवदा । स्त्रीप्रसूश्चाधिवेत्तव्या पुरुषद्वेषिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms.9. 80-83.

अधिवेत्तृ *m.* [विद्-कर्तरि तृच्]A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अधिवेदः Marrying an additional wife. —दं *adv.* concerning the Veda.

अधिवेदनं [भावे ल्युट्]=अधिवेदः.

अधिशी 2A.To lie or sleep upon, sleep in, rest or recline upon; (with acc. of place); भुजांतरं R. 19. 32; अमुं 13. 6; 16. 49; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना *S*. 3; अध्यशयिष्ट गां Bk. 15. 114; चंद्रापीडः शयनतलमधिशिश्ये K. 98, 206; Ki. 1. 38; Dk. 112; to dwell, inhabit Bk. 10. 35; to sit in ; अथाधिशिश्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28. —*Caus.* To cause to sleep on ; दर्भशय्यामधिशाय्य Dk.105 placing on.

अधिशयित *p. p.* Reclining upon, used for reclining upon.

अधिश्रि 1U.1 To sleep on,ascend, mount, resort to; विलोचने बिभ्रदधिश्रितश्रिणी *S*i. 1. 24 possessed of beauty; अधिश्रयंतीर्गजताः 12. 50. -2 To place over.-3 (आधिश्री also) To put on fire, make hot.

अधिश्रयः [श्रि-भावे अच्] 1 A receptacle. -2 [श्री-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिश्रयणं-पणं [श्रि-श्री-भावे-ल्युट्] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिश्रीयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे ल्युट् ङीप्] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिश्री *a.*[आधिका श्रीर्यस्य] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इयं महेंद्रप्रभृतीनधिश्रियश्चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 7. 29.

अधिषवणं [अधिषूयते सोमोऽत्र; अधि-सु-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (*a.*) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे ल्युट्] Straining Soma juice.

अधिषवण्या [अधिषवणाय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक)used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा 1 P. (used with acc. P. I. 4. 46)1 (*a*) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.), resort to; अर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोऽधितष्ठौ R.6. 73; शाखिनः केचिदध्यष्ठुः Bk.15. 31; प्रतनुबलान्यधितिष्ठतस्तपांसि Ki. 10. 16 practising; मामधिष्ठाय Râm. depending on me. (*b*) To stand, be; अध्यतिष्ठदंगुष्ठेन शतं समाः Mb. (*c*) To stand over, mount. (*d*) To stand by, be near; आश्रमबहिर्वृक्षमूलमधितिष्ठति U. 4. -2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निर्जनं वनं Bk. 8. 79 ; श्रीजयदेवभणितमधितिष्ठतु कंठतटीमविरतं Git. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संग्रामे तानधिष्ठास्यन् Bk. 9. 72; त्वमधिष्ठास्यसि द्विषः 16. 40; स सदा फलशालिनीं क्रियां शरदं लोक इवाधितिष्ठति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठति लोकमोजसा स विवस्वानिव मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कृतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिकां निवसति Dk. 18. -4 (*a*) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाराजदशरथस्य दारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U.4, See अधिष्ठित also.(*b*) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रोत्रं चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च । अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयानुपसेवते 15.9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* [अधिष्ठा-क्त] 1 (Used actively) (*a*) Standing, being; दंतांतरमधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141; (oft. with अ dropped; ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानगम्यं हृदि सर्वस्य धिष्ठितं Bg.13.17.); वीरलोकमधिष्ठितस्ताः Mv. 5 gone to; राजप्रसाद° Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. (*b*) Possessed of, dependent on. (*c*) Directing, presiding over ; धर्माधिकरणाधिष्ठितपुरुषैः Pt. 1. -2 (Passively) (*a*) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकबंधाधिष्ठितो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अचिराधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अचिर° अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण possessed by; मयूर° K. 97; °पुरोभागां K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (*b*) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered ; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K.236,161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; *S*i.13.39. (*c*) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुरुषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्यारुंधतीवसिष्ठाधिष्ठितेषु रघुकुलकदंबकेषु U. 2 ; प्रनष्टाधिगतं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैरधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (*d*) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता राघवमातरः U. 1. 3; तव प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन उपायेन H. 4 aided or supported; ताताधिष्ठितानामपि बलानां Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः श्वापि H. 3. 136. (*e*) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमवलोक्य Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठातृ [स्था-तृच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guid-

ing, governing; tutelary, guardian; as °त्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity. —*m.* (ता) A superintendent, head, chief, protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वेंद्रियाधिष्ठाता Bhâshâ P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठानं [अधि-स्था-ल्युट्] **1** Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सन्निधि); अत्राधिष्ठानं कुरु take a seat here. **-2** Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. **-3** A position, site, basis, seat; त्र्यधिष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इंद्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire.)**-4** Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1.; so धर्म°; a place, locality, town; सर्वाविनयाधिष्ठानतां गच्छंति K. 106; कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने in a certain place. **-5** Authority, power, power of control, presiding over; अनधिष्ठानं H. 3. 90 loss of position, dismissal from a post (of authority); समर्थस्त्वमिमं जेतुमधिष्ठानपराक्रमैः Râm.; यथेह अश्वैर्युक्तो रथः सारथिनाऽधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठानाच्छरीरं Gaudapâda; महाश्वेता कृताच सत्याधिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference to truth. **-6** Government, dominion. **-7** A wheel (of a car &c.) **-8** A precedent, prescribed rule. **-9** A benediction. **-Comp.** **—शरीरं** A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिस्त्रि *ind.* [स्त्रियमधिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife. **—स्त्री** [अधिका स्त्री] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिस्यंदं *ind.* [अधिकः स्यंदो वेगो यथा स्यात्तथा] More quickly *Si.* 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. **1** To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; उपाध्यायादधीते Sk.; सोऽध्यैष्ट वेदान् Bk. 1. 2.**-2**(P.) (*a*) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind, (with regret), with gen.; रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; ममैवाध्येति नृपतिस्तृप्यन्निव जलांजलेः Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (*b*) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; गच्छाधीहि गुरोर्मुखात् Mb. (*c*) To teach, declare. (*d*) To notice, observe, understand. (*e*) To meet with, obtain; तेन दीर्घममरत्वमध्यगुः *Si.* 14. 31 — *Caus.* [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense; (तौ) सांगं च वेदमध्याप्य R.15.33; विद्यामथैनं विजयां जयां च ... अध्यापिपद् गाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत *p. p.* Learnt, studied, read, remembered, attained &c. **-Comp.** **—विद्य** *a.* who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीतिः *f.* [इ-क्तिन्] **1** Study, perusal; °बोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4. **-2** Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतिन् *a.* [अधीतमनेन; अधीत-इनि] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती चतुर्ष्वाम्नायेषु Dk. 120; वेदे,व्याकरणे &c.; त्वगुत्तरासंगवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] **1** Learning, study; remembrance.**-2** = अध्याय,q.v.

अध्ययनं [इ-ल्युट्] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brâhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a *S*ûdra Ms. 1. 88-91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्थाक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसकाः; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुर्भारवाही न तस्य भजते फलं । द्विजस्तथार्थानभिज्ञो न वेदफलमश्नुते ॥ or better still, Yâska's Nirukta: स्थाणुरयं भारहारः किलाभूदधीत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थं । अर्थज्ञ इत् (अर्थविद्) सकलं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेति ज्ञानविधूतपाप्मा ॥ See also under अनग्नि.

अध्यापकः [अधि-इ-णिच्-ण्वुल्] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरण°,न्याय ° professor or teacher of grammar, logic &c.; भृतक° a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; °उदित: styled a professor. According to Vishṇu-Smriti an *adhyápaka* is of 2 kinds: he is either an *Achárya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upádhyáya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood(वृत्त्यर्थं) See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं [इ-णिच्, भावे-ल्युट्] Teaching, instructing, lecturing,especially on sacred knowledge; one of the six duties of a Brâhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hârîta: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थमृक्थकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकरणं चेति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यापयितृ *m.* [इ-णिच्-तृच्] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय *a.* [इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 21] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदाध्यायः a student of the Vedas; so मंत्र° **—यः** **1** Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रशांताध्यायसत्कथा (नगरी) Râm.**-2** Proper time for reading or for a lesson; °ज्ञाः प्रचक्षते Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.**-3** A lesson, lecture; अधीयतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्यः.**-4** A chapter, a large division of a work, such as of the Rámáyaṇa, Mahâbhârata, Manu Smiriti, Pâṇini's Sûtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works:—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायांकसंग्रहाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तश्च पटलः कांडमाननं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पर्वोल्लासाह्निकानि च । स्कंधांशौ तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

अध्यायिन् *a.* [इ-णिनि] Studying.

अध्येतृ *m.*,**-त्री** *f.* A student, learner.

अधीकारः [कृ-घञ् उपसर्गदीर्घत्वं] = अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारानवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

अधीन *a.* [अधि-ख P. V. 4. 7; अधिगतः इनं प्रभुं वा] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; इक्ष्वाकूणां दुरापेऽर्थे त्वदधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; केन निमित्तेन भवदधीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीमंथ = अधिमंथ, q. v.

अधीर *a.* **1** Not bold, timid.**-2** Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable. **-3** Fitful, capricious. **-4** Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; °विप्रेक्षितमायताक्ष्या Ku. 1. 46; °लोचनः *Si.* 1. 53; 6. 25.**-5** Querulous, foolish, weak-minded. **—रा** **1** Lightning. **-2** A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

अधीवासः [वस् आच्छादने करणे घञ्] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person (उपरिष्टादावरकं वासः),

अधीशः [अधिकः ईशः] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler; अंग°, मृग°, मनुज° &c.

अधीश्वरः [अधिकः ईश्वरः] 1 A supreme lord or an employer. -2 An Arhat (among Jainas).

अधीष्ट *a.* [अधि- इष् दिवादि-क्त] Honorary, solicited. **—ष्टः** [भावे-क्त] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 (अधीष्टः =सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.).

अधुना *ind.* [अस्मिन् काले; इदमः इदंशब्दस्य सप्तम्यंतात्कालवाचिनः स्वार्थे अधुनाप्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk.] Now, at this time; **प्रमदानामधुना विडंबना** Ku. 4. 12.

अधुनातन *a.* (**नी** *f*) [अधुना भवार्थे ट्युल् तुट्च] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर *a.* [नास्ति धूः चिंताभारो वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c. **— धूः** [न. त.] Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमकः [न. ब.] 'Smokeless', burning or blazing fire.

अधृत *a.* Not held or controlled &c. **—तः** One of the 1000 names of Vishṇu (सर्वेषां धारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्रतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः).

अधृतिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. -2 Incontinence. -3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Not bold, modest, shy. -2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; **हूतासो वसवो ऽधृष्टाः** Rv. 6. 50. 4.

अधृष्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; **मनसाप्यधृष्यं** Ku. 3.51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp. अभिगम्य); **अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादोरत्नैरिवार्णवः** R. 1. 16. -2 Modest, shy. -3 Proud.

अधेनुः [न. त.] A cow not yielding milk.

अधैर्य *a.* [न. ब.] Without self-possession, courage &c., swayed by excitement. **—र्यं** Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

अधोऽक्ष, अधोंशुक, अधोऽक्षज See under अधस्.

अध्यक्ष *a.* [अधिगतः अक्षं इंद्रियं व्यवहारं वा] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; **वैरध्यक्षैरथ निजसखं नीरदं स्मारयद्भिः** Bv.4. 17. -2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. **—क्षः** 1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; **मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरं** Bg. 9. 10; **यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितास्त्वया** Ku. 6. 17; oft. in comp.; **गज°, सेना°, ग्राम°, द्वार°.** -2 An eye-witness (Ved.). -3 N. of a plant (क्षीरिका) Mimusops Kauki.

अध्यक्षरं *ind.* On the subject of syllables; above all syllables. **—रं** The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्यग्नि *ind.* [अग्नौ अग्निसमीपे वा] Over, by or near the nuptial fire. **—***n.* (**ग्नि**) One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन (woman's property) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage : विवाहकाले यत्स्त्रीभ्यो दीयते ह्यग्निसन्निधौ । तदध्यग्निकृतं सद्भिः स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So **अध्यग्निकृतं-अध्यग्न्युपागतं**; पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम् । आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्.

अध्यंच् [अधि-अंच्-क्विप्] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent. -2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्यंडा [अधिकमंडमिव बीजं यस्याः सा] N. of two plants(अजशृंगी)Carpopogon Pruriens, and भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्यधि *ind.* On high (acc.); **°धि लोकं** Sk.

अध्यधिक्षेपः [अधिकः अधिक्षेपः] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्यधीन *a.* [आधिक्येन अधीनः] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; **नाध्यधीनो न वक्तव्यो न दस्युर्न विकर्मकृत्** । Ms. 8. 66 (Kull. अत्यंतपरतंत्रो गर्भदासः).

अध्यय, अध्ययनं &c. See under **अधी.**

अध्यर्ध *a.* [अधिकमर्धं यस्य] Having an additional half; **एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्ठः पुत्रोऽध्यर्धं ततोऽनुजः** Ms. 9.117; **शतमध्यर्धमायता** Mb., i.e. 150; **°योजनशतात्** Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half; °कंस amounting to one and a half Kamsa; so °काकिणीक, कार्षापण-णिक, °खारीक, °पण्य, °पाय, °प्रतिक, °माष्य, °विंशतिकीन, °शत-त्य, °श-शा-तमान °शाण, °शाण्य, °शूर्प, °सहस्र, °सौवर्ण &c. (P. V.1. 28-35.). **—र्धः** Wind (यदस्मिन् इदं सर्वं अध्यार्ध्नोत् अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अध्यर्धः पवनः इति स्थितम् *Bri.* Up.).

अध्यर्बुदं [अधिकं or अधिजातं अर्बुदं] A tumour, goitre; यज्जायतेऽन्यत्खलु पूर्वजाति ज्ञेयं तदध्यर्बुदमर्बुदज्ञैः Susr.

अध्यवसो 4 P. 1 To determine, resolve; **कथमिदानीं दुर्जनवचनादेवं अध्यवसितं देवेन** U. 1; **अतुलैर्भ मरणमध्यवसितं** K. 171; **किमध्यवस्यंति गुरवः** Ve.1; **अभिधातुमध्यवससौ न गिरा** *Si.* 9. 76; resolve or mean to do.-2 To attempt, exert, undertake; **मा साहसं अध्यवस्यः** Dk. 123; **व्रतं दुष्करमध्यवसितं** H. 1.-3 To grapple with.-4 To conceive, apprehend, think; **अकार्ये कार्यवदध्यवस्य** Dk. 86.

अध्यवसानं [भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Effort, determination &c. See अध्यवसाय.-2 (In Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and अप्रकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other; **निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत्** K.P.10; on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2.

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion; **न स्वल्पमप्यध्यवसायभीरोः करोति विज्ञाननिधिर्गुणं हि** H.1. v.l.; **°सहचरेषु साहसेषु** Dk. 161. -2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension; **संभावनं नाम अस्तित्वाध्यवसायः** P. VI. 2. 21. -3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy; **तत्कोयं पदे पदे महाननध्यवसायः** U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits; (with महानध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning would be 'why this effort on your part *i. e.* to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation'.).

अध्यवसायिन् *a.* [सो-णिनि] Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवसित *p. p.* Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined.

अध्यवहननं [आधि उपरि अवहननं] Beating again what is being threshed and peeled (पूर्वावघातेन वितुषीकरणेपि पुनरवघातः).

अध्यशनं [अधिकमशनं] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested; **साजीर्णे भुज्यते यत्तु तदध्यशनमुच्यते** Susr.

अध्यस्थि *n.* [अधिरूढमस्थि] A bone growing over another.

अध्यस् 4 P. 1 To place upon another, add or append to. -2 (In Phil.) To attribute or ascribe falsely, attribute the nature of one thing to another; **सर्वो हि पुरोऽवस्थिते विषये विषयांतरमध्यस्यति, बाह्यधर्मानात्मन्यध्यस्यति** S. B.

अध्यस्त *p. p.* [अस्-क्त] 1 Placed upon or over. -2 Attributed, wrongly ascribed or supposed; as शुक्तौ रजतमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्मणि जगदध्यस्तं &c.

अध्यासः [अस्-घञ्] 1 False attribution, wrong supposition (मिथ्याज्ञानं, अतस्मिंस्तद्बुद्धिः or अयथार्थानुभवः); स्मृतिरूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः ; for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यारोप also.-2 An appendage.-3 Putting down upon; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याक्रम् 1U. 1 To fix upon, to occupy. -2 To attack.

अध्याक्रांत *a.* Taken possession of, occupied; °ता वसतिरमुना *S.* 2. 14.

अध्यात्म *a.* [आत्मनः संबद्धं, आत्मानि अधिकृतं वा] Belonging to self or person; concerning an individual. **—त्मं** *ind.* [आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self. **—त्मं** The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul; अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते Bg. 8. 3 (स्वस्यैव ब्रह्मण एवांशतया जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवनं स एव आत्मानं देहमधिकृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते *S*ridhara) 'Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible; its manifestation (as an individual self) is अध्यात्म'–Telang's Bhagavadgîtâ; °चेतसा 3.30.—**Comp.** **—ज्ञानं-विद्या** knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन्, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.); त्रयीं विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14; °विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदतामहम् Bg.10. 32 (अध्यात्मविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते देहभिन्नत्वेन, सांख्यादिमते प्रकृतिभिन्नत्वेन आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वेदांतिमते तु ब्रह्माभिन्नत्वेन इति भेदः ; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तस्या अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्.). **—दृश्-विद्** *a.* [अध्यात्मं पश्यति वेत्ति वा] one proficient in this knowledge; न ह्यनध्यात्मवित्कश्चित् क्रियाफलमुपाश्नुते Ms. 6. 82. **—योगः** [आत्मानं क्षेत्रज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः] concentration of the mind on the *A*tman drawing it off from all objects of sense. **—रति** *a.* [स. ब.] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit; Ms. 6. 49. **—रामायणं** N. of a Rámáyaṇa which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it narrates Ráma's story.

अध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापक-पनं, अध्याय See under अधी.

अध्यारुह् 1P.1 To ascend, mount; विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यारुरोहेव रजश्छलेन R. 16. 28; (fig.) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over; लतेव विटपकानध्यारोहति K. 105; बुद्धिहीनोऽत्युच्छ्रितोऽपि भूभृत् परैरध्यारुह्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154.—*Caus.*[-रोहयति] 1 To cause to ascend, mount or sit in.-2 (-रोपयति) (*a*) To place one in, entrust or appoint to; to cause, produce, bring about; कुसुमायुधस्य दुर्जयतामध्यारोपयंती K. 148; कस्य न बंधुत्वमध्यारोपयसि 202. (*b*) To attribute falsely; दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयद्भिः K. 108 (falsely) representing even vices as virtues. (*c*) To overdo, exaggerate.

अध्यारूढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended.-2 Raised above, elevated.-3 Above, superior to, more than (with instr.); below, inferior; ततोऽध्यारूढानां पदमसुजनद्वेषजननं Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office; आयुधपरिग्रहं यावदध्यारूढो दुर्योगः U. 6 my insolence went the length of taking up arms.

अध्यारोपः 1 Raising, elevating &c. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma (which is not really the material world) to be the material world; असर्पभूतरज्जौ सर्पारोपवत्, अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्रूपारोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्त्वारोपो ऽध्यारोपः Vedântasâra.-3 Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यारोपणं 1 Raising &c.; अलीक° K. 222, 108.-2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यारोपित *p.p.* Falsely attributed or supposed; hyperbolical.

अध्यावापः [अधि-आ-वप्-घञ्] 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). -2 [आधारे घञ्] A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहनिकं [अध्यावाहनं पितृगृहात्पतिगृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं; लब्धार्थे ठन्] One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन or woman's property, the property which she receives when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी नीयमाना तु पैतृकात् (गृहात्)। अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥.

अध्यास् 2 A. 1 (*a*) To lie down, settle upon; occupy, dwell in (as a seat or habitation); seat oneself in or upon, enter upon, get into (as a path &c.) (with acc. of place); त्वरिततरमध्यास्यतामियं वनस्थली K. 28; 36, 40; पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; द्वितीयमाश्रममध्यासितुं समयः V. 5; द्वारदेशमध्यास्ते Dk. 3 is waiting at the door; R. 2. 17; 4. 74; 6. 10; 12. 85; 13. 22, 76; 15. 93; Me. 76; Bk. 1. 5; Ms. 7.77; अये सिंहासनमध्यास्ते वृषलः Mu. 3; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1 occupy the seat of judge, accept the office of judge. (*b*) To take possession of, grasp, seize; धेन्वा तदध्यासितकातराक्ष्या R. 2. 52 with eyes tremulous on account of her being seized by him (अध्यासितं = आक्रमणं). (*c*) To resort to, inhabit; यदध्यासितमर्हद्भिस्तद्धि तीर्थं प्रचक्षते Ku. 6. 56.-2 To live in conjugal relation; cohabit with. -3 To be directed or fixed upon.-4 To rule, govern, influence; affect, concern (mostly Ved.).—*Caus.* To cause one to sit down upon; भवंतमध्यासयन्नासनं Bk. 2. 46.

अध्यासनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. -2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः See under अध्यस्.

अध्याहारः-हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis (आकांक्षाविषयपदानुसंधानं). -2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्युष्ट *a.* (Ety?) Coiled up three and a half times; °वलयः a snake forming a ring coiled up three and a half times; अवाप्य स्वां भूमिं भुजगनिभमध्युष्टवलयं स्वमात्मानं कृत्वा A. L. 10.

अध्युष्ट्रः [अधिगतः उष्ट्रं वाहनत्वेन] A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्यूढ *a.* [अधि उपरि ऊढः] 1 Raised, exalted, elevated, hanging over. -2 Abundant, increased, copious. -3 Rich, affluent. **—ढः** *S*iva. **—ढा** A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अधिविन्ना q. v.).

अध्यूध्नी [अधिकं ऊधो यस्याः अनङ् ङीप् च] 1 A cow with full and fat udders. -2 The vessel (in the body) above the udder or above the scrotum; perhaps urethra (?).

अध्यूह् 1 U. 1 To overlay, place on or upon. -2 To raise above.

अध्यूहनं Putting of a layer (of ashes &c.).

अध्येषणं [अधि- इष् प्रेरणे- ल्युट्] Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c, as an honorific duty. **—णा** [अधिका एषणा प्रार्थना] Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्रि *a.* [न-धृ-क्रि] Not restrained, irresistible. **-Comp. —गु-गू** *a.* [अध्रि-गम्-कू-डिच् ऊङादेशो वा] of irresistible motion or course (अधृतगमन), impetuous;**यदध्रिगावो अध्रिगू इदा चिदह्नो अश्विना**Rv.8. 22.11(**-गुः**)N. of a heavenly killer of sacrificial victims, or the name of the formula itself ending with an invocation of Agni. **—ज** *a.* [अध्रि जनयति, जन्-ड]making irresistible. **—पुष्पलिका** the betel-nut plant.

अध्रियमाण *a.* 1 Not held, not to be got hold of; not forthcoming. -2 Not surviving, dead.

अध्रुव *a.* 1 Uncertain, doubtful.-2 Unsteady, moving, not fixed or permanent ; **स्वांगेऽध्रुवे** P. III. 4. 54 ; separable (which can be severed or detached without fatal or disastrous effects) (येन विना न जीवनं सोऽध्रुवः Sk.) **—वं** An uncertainty ; **यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवाणि निषेवते । ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यंति अध्रुवं नष्टमेव च**; cf. the English phrase 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'

अध्रुषः Quinsy ; a kind of disease attended with fever arising from the affection of blood; शोथः स्थूलस्तोददाहप्रकाशी रक्ताज्ज्ञेयः सोऽध्रुषो रुग्ज्वराढ्यः Susr.

अध्वन् *m.* [अत्ति बलं; अद्-क्वनिप् धादेशः Up. 4. 115 ; perhaps from अत् also] 1 (*a*) A way, road; passage, orbit (of planets &c.) ; **मुक्ताध्वानं ये लंघयेयुर्भवंतं** Me. 54. (*b*) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed) ; **पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानं जगाम** K. 119, 120; **कियत्यध्वनि सा उज्जयिनी** 207; Dk.13; **अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः** R. 1. 47 ; **उल्लंघिताध्वा** Me. 45 ; **कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे** &c. (*c*) Journey, travel, course, march; **नैकः प्रपद्येताध्वानं** Ms. 4. 60 undertake a journey; **अध्वसु त्रिषु विसृष्टमैथिलः** R. 11. 57 after three marches; **परिक्लांतः किलाध्वना** Ki 11. 2 way-worn; U. 1. 34 ; Me. 17, 38; **अध्वा वर्णककस्थौल्यसौकुमार्यविनाशनः** Susr. -2 A recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it (शाखा,अवयव); एकविंशत्यध्वयुक्तमृग्वेदमृषयो विदुः। सहस्राध्वा सामवेदो यजुरेकशताध्वकं ॥ अध्वा वेदगतिः शाखा इति पर्यायवाचकाः । -3 Time (Kâla), time personified, (being the eater of all).-4 Air ; sky, atmosphere. -5 Place. -6 Means , resource ; method.-7 Attack (अधिकदुरारोहणं). अध्वन् is changed to अध्व after prepositions; प्राध्वः, व्यध्वः &c. - **Comp.— अतिः** [अध्वानमतति, अत्-इ] 1. a traveller. 2. an intelligent person. **—अधिपः,-ईशः** [ष. त.] an officer in charge of the public roads. **—अयनं** [अध्वन्ययनं] journey, travel. **—गः**:1. one who travels; a traveller, way-farer ; **संतानकतरुच्छायासुप्तविद्याधराध्वगं** Ku. 6. 46 (°गामिन्). 2. a camel. 3. a mule. 4. the sun; **°भोग्यः** N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera (आम्रातकवृक्ष) अध्वगैः अयत्नलभ्यफलत्वात् भोग्यः. (**-गा**) the Ganges. **—गत्** *m.*[अध्वानं गच्छति;गम्-क्विप् P. VI. 4. 40] a traveller. **—गत्यंतः-गंतव्यः** [ष. त.] measure of length applicable to roads ; **देशकालाध्वगंतव्यः** Vârt. **—जा** [अध्वनि जायते ; जन्-ड] A plant (स्वर्णुली or स्वर्णपुष्पी). **—पतिः** 1. the sun (दिवैव पथिकानां गमनात् रात्रौ च गमननिषेधात् सूर्यस्य अध्वपालकत्वं or अध्वनः आकाशस्य पतिः). 2. inspector of the road. **—रथः** [अध्वने हितः पर्याप्तो रथः शाक. त.] 1.a travelling coach.2.[अध्वैव रथो यस्य] a messenger skilled in travelling (पथि प्रज्ञो दूतः). **—शल्यः** [अध्वनि शल्यमिव आचरतीति क्विप्-अच् Tv.] N. of a tree (अपामार्ग) (अध्वगानां पादवस्त्रादौ शल्यवद्वेधकारकत्वात् तथात्वं).

अध्वनीन, अध्वन्य *a.* [अध्वानं अलं गच्छति ; अध्वन्-ख-यत् वा ; अध्वनो यत्खौ P. V. 2. 16] Able to undertake a journey, speedingona journey ; **क्षिप्रं ततोऽध्वन्यतुरंगयायी** Bk. 2. 44. **—नः-न्यः**:A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वर *a.* [न ध्वरति कुटिलो न भवति ध्वृ- अच्. न. त. ; ध्वरतिर्हिंसाकर्मा तत्प्रतिषेधो निपातः अहिंस्रः Nir.] 1 Not crooked, not broken, uninterrupted ; **इमं यज्ञमवतामध्वरं नः** Yv. 27. 17 (अध्वरं=अकुटिलं शास्त्रोक्तं). -2 Intent, attentive. -3 Durable, sound. **—रः** [अध्वानं सत्पथं राति ददाति फलत्वेन, रा-क] A sacrifice, a religious ceremony ; also a Soma sacrifice ; **तमध्वरे विश्वजिति** R. 5. 1. **—रः-रं** 1 Sky or air (आकाश).- 2 The second of the 8 Vasus, -**Comp.—कल्पा** an optional sacrifice (काम्येष्टि).**—कांडं** [ष. त.] part of the शतपथब्राह्मण which treats of sacrifices. **— ग** [अध्वरं गच्छति] intended for a sacrifice. **—दीक्षणीया** [ष. त.] consecration connected with an Adhvara; so **°प्रायश्चित्तिः** an expiation &c. **—मीमांसा** [ष. त.] N. of Jaimini's Pûrvamîmânsâ. **—श्रीः** [ष. त.] glory of the Adhvara. **—समिष्टयजुः** *n.* N. of an aggregate of libations connected with a sacrifice.

अध्वरीयति, अध्वर्यति Den. P. To desire to have a sacrifice performed; or to perform one.

अध्वर्युः [अध्वरमधीते Nir.; अध्वर-क्यच्-युच् ततोऽत्याकारलोपः Tv.] 1 Any officiating priest, technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. His duty was "to measure the ground, build the altar, prepare sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, light the fire, bring the animal and immolate it," and while doing this to repeat the Yajurveda; होता प्रथमं शंसति तमध्वर्युः प्रोत्साहयति Sk. See अच्छावाक also. -2 The Yajurveda itself. —pl. Adherents of that Veda. **-Comp. —वेदः** Yajurveda.

अध्वस्मन् *a.* [ध्वंस् मनिन् किच न. त.] Imperishable ; bright (?).

अध्वांतं [न. त.] Twilight, gloom, slight darkness, shade. **—तः** [ष. त.] End of the journey.-**Comp. —शात्रवः** [अध्वांतस्य मार्गसीमायाः शात्रव इव Tv.-] A plant (श्योनाक) Cassia Fistula or Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade).

अन् 2P.[अनिति, आन-नी-त्, आन, अनितुं, अनित] 1 To breathe ; **आनीदवातं स्वधया तदेकं** Rv. 10. 129. 2.-2 To move, go about, live ; **को ह्येवान्यात् यदेष आकाश आनंदो न स्यात्** Taitt. Up.-3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved). —*Caus.* आनयति; *desid.* अनिनिषति. -(4 A.) To live.

अन् *m.* [क्विप्] The soul ; **विश्वे चनेदना** Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [अन्-अच्] Breath, respiration ; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वं प्राण इति Bri. Up. [cf. L. *animus*, Gr. *anemos*].

अननं [अन् ल्युट्] Act of breathing, living &c.

अनंश *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; **°शौ क्लीबपतितौ जात्यंधबधिरौ तथा । उन्मत्तजडमूकाश्च ये च केचिन्निरिंद्रियाः ॥** Ms.9.201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhâyana, Kâtyâyana and Nârada. -2 Without parts, un-

divided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनंशुमत्फला [न अंशुमत् मोचकाभ्यंतरस्थत्वात् फलं यस्याः] The plantain tree.

अनक *a.* Mean, base; See अणक.

अनक्ष् *a.* [न अक्ष्णोति व्याप्नोति विषयानिंद्रियेण,अक्ष्-क्विप् न. त.] Without sight, blind.

अनक्ष *a.* 1 Without an axle-tree. -2 Sightless, blind.

अनकदुंदुभिः = आनकदुंदुभि q. v.

अनकस्मात् *ind.* [न. त.] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

अनक्षर *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered; मुखमनक्षरं स्वाकृतेः Bh. 2. 56. -2 Unfit to be uttered. **—रं** [अप्रशस्तान्यक्षराणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure. **—***adv.* Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; °रं पप्रच्छ K. 219, 143; °व्यंजितदौर्हृदेन R. 14. 26.

अनक्षि *n.* [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye, weak eye.

अनगार *a.* [न. ब.] Houseless. **—रः** A vagrant ascetic.

अनगारिका The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

अनग्नि [न. त.] 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्यते। अनग्नाविव शुष्कैधो न तज्ज्वलति कर्हिचित् Nir.-2 Absence of fire. **—***a.* 1 Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; **विदधे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमग्निचित्** R.8. 25;said of a sacrifice also(अग्निचयनरहितो यज्ञः).-2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; **अनग्निरनिकेतः स्यान्मुनिर्मूलफलाशनः** Ms. 6. 25, 43; irreligious, impious.-3 Dyspeptic.-4 Unmarried. **-Comp.—त्र-त्रा** *a.* Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligious Rv. 1. 189. 3. **—दग्ध** *a.* Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (श्मशानकर्म न प्राप्ताः); a class of Manes Ms. 3. 199.

अनघ *a.* [न.ब.]1 Sinless, innocent; **अवैमि चैनामनघेति** R. 14. 40. -2 Free from blame, faultless, handsome; **रूपमनघं** *S.* 2. 10; **यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः** Ak.; °**सर्वगात्री** Dk.123. -3 Without mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c.; safe, unhurt; **यास्त्वामनघमद्राक्ष्म** Dk. 108; **कचिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः** R. 5. 7; **मृगवधूर्यदा अनघप्रसवा भवति** *S.*4 safely delivered or brought to bed; °**प्रसूतेः** R. 14. 75. -4 Without grief or sorrow; **दयालुमनघस्पृष्टं** R. 10. 19.-5 Free from dirt, impurities &c., pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; *Si.* 3, 31. **—घः** 1 White mustard.-2 N.of Vishṇu; **अनघो विजयो जेता**; also of *S*iva and of several other persons, a Gandharva, Sádhya &c.

अनंकुश *a.* [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] 1 Ungovernable, unruly. -2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनंग *a.*[न. ब.] 1 Bodiless, without a body; formless, incorporeal; **त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः** Ku. 4. 9.-2 Different from the body.-3 Without a supplement or auxiliary. **—गः** Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by *S*iva with the fire of his third eye, when he tried to seduce the God's mind towards Pârvatí for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Târaka). **—गं** 1 Sky, air, ether. -2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अगुणत्वेन तस्य तथात्वं).-**Comp.—क्रीडा** [तृ.त.] 1. amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. **—द** *a.* [उप. स.] inspiring love; °**देततुभूते भुजलते** K. 220 (also without Angada); **बाह्वोरनंगदत्वस्य बाले ते कारणे उभे** Bhâr. Ch. **—द्वादशी** N.of the 83rd chapter of भविष्योत्तरपुराण; °त्रयोदशीव्रतं, see under व्रत. **—लेखः** (मदनलेखः) a love letter; °**लेखक्रिययोपयोगं** (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7. **—रंगः** N. of an erotic work describing the several postures (आसन) pertaining to sexual intercourse. **—शत्रुः**, **-असुहृत्** &c. N. of *S*iva. **—शेखरः** N. of a metre of four lines, each with 15 iambic feet.

अनंगकं The mind.

अनंगुरि-लि *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of fingers.

अनच्छ *a.* Not clear, dirty.

अनजका, अनजिका [अप्रशस्ता अजा] A miserable or small goat.

अनंजन *a.*[न.ब.] 1 Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; **नेत्रे दूरमनंजने** S.D.-2 Faultless, taintless.-3 Without any connection (निःसंबंध). **—नं** 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 The supreme spirit (परब्रह्म), Vishṇu or Náráyaṇa.

अनडुह् *m.* [अनः शकटं वहति](अनड्वान्, °ड्वाहौ, °डुद्भ्यां &c.)1 An ox, bull.-2 The sign Taurus. **—ही** or **अनड्वाही** A cow. **-Comp. —जिह्वा** [अनडुहो जिह्वेव पत्राणि यस्याः सा] a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अनंतमूल.) **—द** *a.* [उप. स.] a giver of oxen.

अनडुत्क *a.* Having oxen.

अनडुहः N. of a sage.

अनणु *a.* [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. **—णुः** Coarse grain, peas &c.

अनति *ind.* Not very much; compounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति; e. g. **अनतिक्रमः** moderation; **अनतिक्रमणीय** not to be transgressed, inviolable; **अनतिदृश्य** opaque; **अनतिद्भुत** unsurpassed, real true, proper; **अनतिव्याध्य** invulnerable; **अनत्यंतगति** sense of diminutive words; **अनत्यय** imperishable, undecaying &c.; **अनतिप्रश्न** not to be asked to excess; **अनतिविलंबिता** absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vâgguṇas, q. v.

अनद्धा *ind.* [न. त.] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely.-**Comp. —पुरुषः** not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the manes.

अनद्यः [न अद्यः भक्ष्यः अप्राशस्त्ये नञ्] White mustard.

अनद्यतन *a.*(नी *f.*)[न.त.]Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pâṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future P. III. 2. 111, III. 3. 15; °भूते लङ्-अपचत्; °ने भविष्यति लुट्-पक्ता; परोक्षानद्यतने लिट् पपाच. **—नः** Not the current day; अतीतायाः रात्रेः पश्चार्धेन आगामिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो दिवसोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्भिन्नः कालः.

अनधिक *a.* [न. त.]1 Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect. -3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

अनधिकारः [न.त.] Absence of authority, right, claim &c. **-Comp. —चर्चा** intermeddling, officiousness.

अनधिकारिन् *a.* Not entitled to.

अनधिगत *a.*[न. त.]Not obtained, acquired or studied.-**Comp. —मनोरथ***a.* foiled in one's expectations. **—शास्त्र** *a.* who has not learnt the *S*ástras.

अनधीन *a.* [न. त.]Independent. **-नः-नकः** [संज्ञायां कन्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटतक्षः) ; स हि कुट्यां वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

अनध्यक्ष *a.* [न. त.] **1** Not perceptible or observable, invisible; **मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत्।** Bhâshâ P.**-2** Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्यायः, अनध्ययनं [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); **अद्य शिष्टानध्यायः** U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4; 105-8, 117-8, 126 &c.

अननुभावुक *a.* Unable to comprehend ; °ता non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अननुभाषणं 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition. **-2** Tacit assent.

अनंत *a.* [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible ; **°रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य** Ku. 1. 3. **-तः 1** N. of Vishṇu; गंधर्वाप्सरसः सिद्धाः किन्नरोरगचारणाः । नांतं गुणानां जानंति (नास्यांतमधिगच्छंति) तेनानंतोऽयमुच्यते॥; also of Vishṇu's couch, the serpent *S*esha; of Kṛishṇa and his brother ; of *S*iva, the 14th Arhat ; Vâsuki, the lord of serpents.**-2** A cloud.**-3** Talc. **-4** N.of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia. **-5** The 23rd asterism श्रवण. **-6** A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day. **-7** The letter आ. **-ता 1** The earth(the endless).**-2** The number one.**-3** N. of various females; of Pàrvatí.**-4** N. of various plants; शारिवा, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant) दूर्वा, आमलकी, गुडूची, अग्निमंथ, कणा, लांगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अग्निशिखा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली. **-ती** A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman. **-तं 1** The sky, atmosphere. **-2** Infinity, eternity. **-3** Absolution, final beatitude ; **तदनंताय कल्पते** Pt. 2. 72 . **-4** The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म,); सत्यं ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मेति श्रुतिः । न व्यापित्वाद्देशतोऽतो नित्यत्वान्नापि कालतः। न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वात्म्यादानंत्यं ब्रह्मणि त्रिधा ॥ **-Comp. -आत्मन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit. **-कर** *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III.2.21. **-ग** *a.* moving for ever. **-गुण** *a.* possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number; **प्लवंगानामनंतगुणैर्धते** Mv. 6. 55. **-चतुर्दशी**, **-° व्रतं** [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada when Ananta is worshipped. **-जित्** (अनंतानि भूतानि जितवान्) 1. N. of Vâsudeva, the conqueror of all. 2. N. of an Arhat deity. **-तान** *a.* of endless width, extensive. **-तीर्थकृत्** *m.*1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity. **-तृतीया** the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख; नभस्ये वाथ वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां... उक्तानंततृतीयैषा सुतानंदफलप्रदा. **-दृष्टिः** [अनंता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य] N. of *S*iva, or of Indra. **-देवः** [अनंतो देव इव]1. the serpent *S*esha. 2. [अनंते दीव्यति; दिव्-अच्] N. of Nârâyaṇa who sleeps on *S*esha. **-पार** *a.* of endless width, boundless;**°रं किल शब्दशास्त्रं** Pt.1. **-मायिन्** *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. **-मूलः** a medicinal plant; (शारिवा). **-राशिः** an infinite quantity. **-रूप** *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishṇu. **-वातः** a disease of the head, resembling tetanus. **-विजयः** [अनंतान् विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N.of Yudhishṭhira's conchshell Bg. 1.16 **-वीर्यः** N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age. **-व्रतं** see अनंतचतुर्दशी above. **-शक्ति** *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being. **-शयनं** Travancore ; *S*rírangapaṭṭaṇa (?) **-शीर्ष** N. of Vishṇu or the Supreme Being. (**-र्षा**) N. of the wife of Vàsuki. **-शुष्म** *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing. **-श्री** *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक *a.* [स्वार्थे कन्] Endless, eternal &c. **-कं** The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jainas).

अनंत्य *a.* [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite. **-त्यं 1** Eternity, infinity.**-2** The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Endless, eternal. **-***m.* One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर *a.* [नास्ति अंतरं व्यवधानं, मध्यः, अवकाशः &c. यस्य] **1** Having no interior or interior space, limitless; **तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अबाह्यं. -2** Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; **हलोऽनंतराः संयोगः** P. I. 1. 7, See संयोग. **- 3** (*a*) Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; **अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीननंतरान्** R. 8. 19; **भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनंतरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वर्षे** K.136; immediately adjoining; Ki.2. 53, R.7. 21; not distant from (with abl.); **आत्मनोनंतरममात्यपदं ग्राहितः** Mu. 4; **ब्रह्मावर्तादनंतरः** Ms .2. 19 (Kull. अनंतरः किंचिदूनः); **अरेः अनंतरं मित्रं** 7.158; or in comp ; **विषयानंतरो राजा शत्रुः** Ak. who is an immediate neighbour. -**4** Immediately before or after; **तदिदं क्रियतामनंतरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं** Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; **अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः** Chand. M. having characteristics mentioned just before. -**5** Following, coming close upon (in comp); **शंखस्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि** Ku. 1. 23; 2. 53; **°करणीयं** *S.* 4 the next duty, what should be done next. -**6** Belonging to the caste immediately following ; **पुत्रा येऽनंतरस्त्रीजाः** Ms. 10.14.-**7** Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous. **-रं** [न.त.] **1** Contiguity, proximity ; **अनंतरविहिते चास्यासने** K. 93. **2** Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence). **-रं** *ind.* [Strictly it is acc. of time कालात्यंतसंयोगः ; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्यात्तथा] **1** Immediately after, afterwards.-**2**(With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); **पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं** R. 3. 7; **त्यागाच्छांतिरनंतरं** Bg. 12. 12. ; **गोदानविधेरनंतरं** R. 3. 33, 36.; 2. 71 ; **स्वामिनोनंतरं भृत्याः** Pt. 1. ; rarely with gen.; **अंगदं चाधिरूढस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽनंतरं मम** Râm. ; or in comp. ; **घनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं पयः** *S.*7. 30. ; R. 4. 2. ; Ms. 3. 252, Y. 2. 41 ; **वचनानंतरमेव** K. 78 immediately after those words. **-Comp. -जः** or **जा** [अनंतरस्या अनंतरवर्णाया मातुः जायते] the child of a Kshatriyâ or Vaisyâ mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4. 2. born immediately before or after ; a younger or elder brother. (**-जा**) a younger or elder sister ; **अनुष्ठितानंतरजाविवाहः** R. 7. 32. ; so °जात.

अनंतरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनंतरयः [अंतरयः दूरीकरणं, न. त] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनंतराय *a.* [न. ब.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनंतर्गर्भिन् *m.* [अंतर्गर्भो यस्य; अ-

स्त्यर्थे इनि न.त.] N. of Kuśa grass used for the पवित्र, q.v.

अनंद *a.* [न नंदयति ; नंद्-णिच् अच्] Joyless, cheerless. —दः N. of a purgatory.

अनन्नं Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य *a.*1 Not different, identical, same, not other than, self; अनन्या राघवस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा। सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना तथानन्या च भर्तरि Râm.–2 Sole, unique, without a second. -3 [नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य] Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no other object or person to think of &c.;अनन्याश्चिंतयंतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else', 'having no other object.' –**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* not subservient to any other object, principal. —आश्रित *a.* independent, not resorting to another. (—त्तं) unencumbered estate (in law). —गतिः *f.* sole resort or resource. —गतिक *a.* [न. ब.] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left ; अनन्यगतिके जने विगतपातके चातके Udb. —गुरु *a.* than which nothing is greater *Si.* 1. 35. —चित्त,-चित, -चेतस्, -मनस्,-मानस,-हृदय *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind; विचिंतयंती यमनन्यमानसा *S.*4. 1; K.75. —जः, -जन्मन् *m.* [नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य; आत्मभूचित्तभू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशत्वात् or नास्ति अन्यः यस्मात्सोऽनन्यः विष्णुः ; तस्माज्जातः] Cupid, the god of love; मा मूमुहत्खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा Mâl. 1. 32. —दृष्टि *a.* gazing intently or steadfastly at; °ष्टिः सवितारमैक्षत Ku. 5. 20. —देव *a.* having no other (superior) God, epithet of the Supreme Being. —परता exclusive devotion or attachment; पुरश्चक्षूरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता Mâl. 6. 15. —परायण *a.* devoted to no other (woman) *S.* 3. 19. —पूर्वः [नान्या पूर्वा यस्य] having no other wife; वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकरोद्गुणैः Ku. 6. 92. (-र्वा) [न अन्यः पूर्वो यस्याः सा] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. —भाज् *a.*[न अन्यं अन्यां वा भजते] not devoted to any other person; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाप्नुहि Ku. 3. 63. —विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable ; V.1. 1 ; Mv. 1. 25. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. —शासन *a.* not ruled over by any one else; R. 1. 30; Dk. 2. —सामान्य, – साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one ; अनन्यनारीसामान्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुरूरवाः V. 3. 18; °राजशब्दः R. 6. 38; M. 5; 4. 10; not capable of being performed by any one else, Ku.3. 19. —सदृश *a.*(शी *f.*) having no equal, matchless, peerless; यथैताननन्यसदृशान् विदधासि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता,– त्वं Identity, sameness.

अनन्यादृश *a.*(शी *f.*)Not like others, singular.

अनन्वयः [न. त.] 1 Want of connection. –2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥.

अनन्वित *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unconnected. –2 Irregular, desultory; irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of; as पुत्र°, भार्या° &c.

अनप *a.* [न संति आधिक्येन आपो यत्र] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकरणं-कर्मन्,-क्रिया 1 Not injuring.–2 Non-delivery.–3 (In law) Non-payment ; दत्तस्यानपकर्म च Ms. 8. 4 ; दत्तस्य or वेतनस्य °क्रिया 214.

अनपकारः Harmlessness. *-a.*, —कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय्य *a.* Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir ; °त्यश्च किल तपस्वी *S.* 6; K. 59, 63. –2 Not propitious or favourable to children; causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. °ता,-° त्वं childlessness ; नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति *S.* 7.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shame less.

अनपनिहित *a.* Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

अनपयति *ind.* Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).

अनपर *a.* Having no other or second, having no follower, sole; तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमनपरं S. B.

अनपराध -धिन् *a.* Innocent, guiltless, harmless. —धः Innocence.

अनपवाचन *a.* Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.

अनपव्ययत् *a.* Ved. Not letting go; able.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable ; निरन्वयोऽनपसरः Ms. 8. 198 (अपसरः प्रतिग्रहक्रयादिः) –रः — An usurper.

अनपस्पृश् *a.* Not obstinate.

अनपस्फुर्-र-रत् *a.* (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay.–2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying; प्रणमंत्यनपायमुत्थितं (चंद्रं) Ki. 2. 11. —यः 1 Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. –2 N. of *Siva.*

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीरासीदनपायिनी R. 17. 46.; 8. 17; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; चलेष्वर्थेषु लुब्धेन न यशःस्वनपायिषु Mu. 5. 14; Ki. 14. 37, 2. 43; *Si.* 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपावृत् [न. ब.] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तिशून्य); unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष-क्षिन् *a.* [न. त.] 1 Regardless.–2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. –3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. –4 Impartial.–5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. —क्षा Disregard, indifference, carelessness. —क्षं *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of ; carelessly, accidentally ; °त्वात् since it has no reference to.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past; अनपेतकालं कथयांबभूवुः Ki.6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. –2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.) ; अर्थादनपेतं अर्थ्यं Sk. ; धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते P. IV. 4. 92. See अपेत also. –3 Not devoid of, possessed of; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनप्त *a.* Ved. [न आप्तः, वेदे पृषो॰ह्रस्वः]

Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिरनात); not watery (?).

अनप्रस् *a.* [नास्ति अप्रः रूपं यस्य] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).

अनप्सरस्-रा *f.* Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph; अ॰ सरेव प्रतिभासि V. 2.

अनफा A particular configuration of planets ; रविवर्जं द्वादशगैरनफा ; सच्छीलं सुखान्वितं प्रभुं ख्यातियुक्तमनफायाम् Dîpikâ.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.); °ज्ञः कैतवस्य *S.* 5; वृत्तांतानामनभिज्ञास्मि K. 236 ; °ज्ञः परमेश्वरगृहाचारस्य Mv. 2; Ku. 6. 43.

अनभिम्लान *a.* [न.त.] Not faded. -**Comp.** —**वर्ण** *a.* Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent.

अनभिलक्षितः An impostor.

अनभिलाष *a.* Free from desire. —**षः** 1 Want of appetite or desire. -2 Non-relish.

अनभिशस्त,-स्ति,-स्त्य *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless; °शस्तेनी leading to perfection or to heaven.

अनभिसंधानं Absence of design or purpose; so अनभिसंधिः ; °कृत done undesignedly.

अनभिहित *a.* 1 Not named or asserted; see अभिहित under अभिधा. -2 Not fastened (Ved.). —**तः** N. of the chief of a Gotra.

अनभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition ; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी *Si* 2. 43.

अनभ्याश,-स *a.* Not near, distant &c.; °समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar Sk.

अनभ्र *a.* Cloudless ; इयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनभ्रि *a.* Ved. Epithet of rainwater ; requiring no shovel (?).

अनमः [न नमति अन्यान्] A Brâhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing).

अनमितंपच (= मितंपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनमित्र *a.* Having no enemies. —**त्रं** A state of having no enemies.

अनमीव *a.* Ved. [नास्ति अमीवो रोगो यस्य न. ब.] Well, happy, free from disease ; comfortable, salubrious, sinless. —**वं** Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनंबर *a.* Wearing no garment. —**रः** A Buddhist mendicant.

अनम्र *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud; अनम्राणां समुद्धर्तुः R. 4. 35.

अनयः [अप्रशस्तो नयः] 1 Bad management or conduct ; injustice ; unfairness; समृद्धिरनयाद्विनश्यति Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course ; अनयो नयसंकाशो हृदयान्नापसर्पति Pt. 3.184. -3 Adversity, calamity, distress ; जीवेदेतेन राजन्यः सर्वेष्वप्यनयं गतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits ; 102.-4 [अयः शुभावहो विधिस्तदन्यः अनयः] Misfortune, adversity ; ill-luck.-5 A variety of dice-play, gambling (शाराणां वामावर्तेन अभीष्टस्थाननयनं).

अनरण्यः N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvâku and king of Ayodhyá, who was overthrown by Rávaṇa.

अनरुस् *a.* [न. ब.] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

अनर्गल *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered ; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टमनर्गलं R. 3. 39.-2 Unlocked.

अनर्घ *a.* [नास्ति अर्घो मूल्यं यस्य न. ब.] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable; R. 5.2; *Si*.14. 88.—**र्घः** [न.त.] Wrong or improper value.-**Comp.**—**राघवं** N. of a drama in 7 acts by Muràri Misra ; also called Muràri Nàṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century.

अनर्घत्वं-ता Pricelessness, invaluable nature ; H. Pr. 4.

अनर्घ्य *a.* Invaluable ; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected; अनर्घ्यमर्घेण तमाद्रिनाथः Ku. 1. 58.

अनर्थ *a.* [न.ब.]1 Useless, worthless; शुनः पुच्छमिवानर्थं पांडित्यं धर्मवर्जितं Pt. 3. 97.-2 Unfortunate, unhappy. -3 Harmful, disastrous, bad ; चित्तज्ञानानुवर्तिनोऽनर्था अपि प्रियाः स्युः Dk. 160 ; wicked (opp. दक्षिण). -4 Not having that meaning (but another); having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless.-5 Poor. —**र्थः** [न. त.] 1 Non-use or value.-2 A worthless or useless object.-3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune ; R. 18. 14 ; रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *S.* 6 ; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. 1 ; cf. छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति &c.; Ms. 4. 193, H. 4. 92; harmful object, danger; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2.-4 Nonsense, want of sense. -5 N. of Vishṇu (आप्तसर्वकामत्वात्तस्य तथात्वं).-**Comp.** —**अंतरं** [न अर्थांतरं] sameness or identity. —**कर** *a.* (**री** *f.*) 1. doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful ; unprofitable, productive of evil. —**नाशिन्** *m.* N. of *S*iva (destroyer of calamities). —**भाव** *a.* malicious. —**लुप्त** *a.* [दृष्टार्थेन अलुप्तः] not devoid of the apparent meaning; free from all that is worthless. —**संशयः** [अनर्थकारी संशयः शाक. त.] 1. a great evil, hazardous adventure ; प्रतिनिवर्ततामस्मादनर्थसंशयात् Mál. 5. 2. [न. त.] not a risk of one's money; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्थ्य, अनर्थक *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless ; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 1; °आयास K. 108; not significant, as a particle used expletively.-2 Nonsensical.-3 Unprofitable.-4 Unfortunate. —**कं** Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्व *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose (अशिथिल) Rv. 1. 164. 2. ; free, unobstructed, permanent.

अनर्वन् *a.* [अर्व्-हिंसायां कनिन्, अर्वा सपत्नः न. त.] 1 Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated (अद्वेष्य); Rv. 1. 136. 5. -2 Having no horse.

अनर्विश् *m.* [अनसा शकटेन विशति प्राप्नोति; विश्-क्विप्, अहरा॰ रुः] 1 One who sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c.-2 [ऋ-कर्मणि विच्, अरं गंतव्यं प्रति विशति, विश्-क्विप्, न. त.] One who is not able to reach the destination.

अनर्शराति *a.* [अनर्शाय अपापिष्ठाय रातिर्दानं यस्य] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनर्ह *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit, not worthy of (with gen. or in comp); अनर्हा गृहवासस्य Pt.4.; तान् हव्यकव्ययोर्विप्राननर्हान् मनुरब्रवीत् Ms. 3. 150.-2 Inadequate, unsuitable. -3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

अनलः [नास्ति अलः पर्याप्तिर्यस्य, बहुदाह्यदहनेपि तृप्तेरभावात् Tv. ; cf. नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां ; said by some to be from अन् to breathe]. 1 Fire. -2 Agni or the god of fire. See अग्नि.-3 Digestive

power, gastric juice ; मंदः संजायतेऽनलः Suśr. -4 Wind. -5 Bile. -6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth. -7 N. of Vâsudeva. -8 N. of various plants ; चित्रक, रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea, भल्लातक the marking nut tree.-9 The letter र्.-10 The number three. -11 (Astr.) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle. -12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका. -13 A variety of Pitrideva or manes (कव्यवाहोऽनलः सोमः). -14 [अनान् प्राणान् लाति आत्मत्वेन] The soul (जीव). -15 N. of Vishṇu (न नलति गंधं प्रकटयाति न वध्यते वा नल्-अच्).-16 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -द a. [अनलं यति] 1.removing or destroying heat or fire; करिणां मुदे सनलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25.2.=अग्निद q.v. -दीपन a. [अनलं दीपयति] promoting digestion, stomachic. -प्रभा [अनलस्य प्रभेव प्रभा यस्य] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्मती) Helicacabum Cardiospermum. -प्रिया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. -साद: loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस a. 1 Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful, R. 9. 15. -2 Unable, incompetent.

अनलिः [अनिति-अच् अनः अलिर्यत्र ब. शकंध्वा.] N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana Grandiflora (तत्पुष्पाणां मधुपूर्णतया तन्मधुभिर्भ्रमराणां जीवनधारणात्तथात्वं Tv.).

अनल्प a. 1 Numerous. -2 Not a little ; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.); Ki.14. 18 ; much; जल्पंत्यनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136 profusely, in many words; विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.-Comp.-घोष a. very clamorous or noisy. -मन्यु a. greatly enraged.

अनवकाश a.[न. ब.] 1 Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable. -3 Having no opportunity or space. -शः [न. त.] Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह a. [न. ब.] Irresistible, uncontrolled, impetuous, resistless ; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहंति) Mâl. 1. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न a. 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. -2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive.-3 Undefined; दिक्कालादि° Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1; undiscriminated, unmodified. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

अनवद्य a. [न अवद्यः निंद्यः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, irreproachable ; Bh. 2. 21 ; R.7. 70. -द्या N. of a damsel.-Comp. -अंग, -रूप a. having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome ; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (-गीं) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवद्राण a. Not sleepy.

अनवधान a. [न. ब.] Careless, inattentive. -नं Inadvertence, inattention ; °ता carelessness, remissness in duty (प्रमाद); कर्तव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्याथवा क्रिया । उच्यते द्वितयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानता ॥.

अनवधि a. Unlimited, infinite.

अनवन a. [न. ब.] Affording no help or protection.

अनवनामित a. Not lowered or bent down; °वैजयंतः a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered).

अनवपृग्ण a. Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवब्रव a. [अवब्रू-अच् न वचादेशः न. त.] Irreproachable, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित) ; speaking authoritatively.

अनवभ्र a.[न भ्रंशते वा. ड.Tv.] Undiminished,undecaying, durable,lasting (अवभ्रंशशून्य);°राधस् Rv. 1. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवम a. Not low or infeior ; high, exalted, superior ; सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

अनवरत a. Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted ; ° धनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4. -तं adv. Incessantly, continuously.

अनवराध्यं a. [अवरस्मिन् अर्धे भवः, यत् न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब - बन a. [न. ब.] Having no prop or support; not dependent. -बः-बनं Independence.

अनवलोभनं [न अवलुप्यते पुमान्येन, अवलुप्-ल्युट् पृषो० पस्य भः Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवस a. [अव्-असच् अवसः भोजनं प्रीतिकरत्वात् न. ब.] Ved. Having no (wholesome) food to eat (पथ्याशनरहित); Rv. 6. 66. 7 ; not stopping to eat by the way (?).

अनवसर a.1 Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose. -2 Ill-timed , inopportune. -3 Out of place, baseless ; °रोयं घंटानादः H. 3. -रः 1 Absence of leisure. -2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness ; कं याचे यत्र तत्र ध्रुवमनवसरग्रस्त एवार्थिभावः Mâl. 9. 30.

अनवसान a. [न. ब.] Endless, having no setting ; free from death.

अनवसित a. [न. त.] Not ended or finished; not determined. -ता N. of a kind of Trishṭubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

अनवस्कर a. Free from dirt pure, clear.

अनवस्थ a. [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र] Unsteady ; °स्थो निष्करुणश्च Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed ; °स्थो वायुः Śi. 11. 28.-स्था [न. त.] 1 Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. -2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence. -3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (उपपाद्योपपादकयोरविश्रांतिः) ; एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलक्षतिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च °प्रसंगः S. B.-4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहाभावः).

अनवस्थान a. Unstable, unsteady, fickle. -नः Wind.-नं 1 Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपराजयानवस्थानात् Dk.161. -2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, unsettled ; °स्तिमितमूढघूर्णन्नयनः U. 3 with unsteady eyes ; Ku. 4. 28. -2 Changed, altered ; अहो °तो भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2.-3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारिन्) ; नारीहत्वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. 11. 139. -4 Unable to stay or remain ; प्रस्थितं तमनवस्थितं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; °त्वं, °स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

अनवह्वर a. [अवह्वृ-कौटिल्ये-अच्. न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

अनवांच् a. Not tending downwards, looking up.

अनवानं ind. [अवानः श्वासोच्छ्वासः स यथा न स्यात्तथा] Without breathing between, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

अनवाय a. [अव- इ- घञ् अवायः अवयवः, न. ब.] Without parts (निरवयव) ; uninterrupted, unyielding.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा = अनपेक्ष-क्षा q. v.

अनवेक्षणं 1 Carelessness, inattention; अनवेक्षणादपि कृषिः Pt.1. 169.-2 Want of supervision.

अनव्रत *a.* [न. ब.] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances. —तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

अनशनं Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; °नं च शाययित्वा Dk. 156 making him fast; °नात् उत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4.—*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

अनशनाय *a.* Ved. Not hungry.

अनश्नत् *a.* Not eating; °सांगमनः the sacrificial fire in the sabhà which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनश्व *a.* Having no horse or horses. —श्वः Something that is not a horse.

अनश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Imperishable.

अनस् *n.* [अनिति शब्दायते अन्-असुन्] 1 A cart; उद्गाता चाप्यनः क्रये Ms.8. 209; Y. 1. 184, 3. 269, *S*i. 12. 26.-2 [अनिति जीवत्यनेन] Food, boiled rice.-3 Birth.-4 A living being.-5 A kitchen. -6 A parent (father or mother); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayîbhâva comp. अनस् is changed to अनस ; as अध्यनसं &c.; also at the end of Tat. Comp. ; महानसं &c.

अनसूय-यक *a.* [न. ब.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; श्रद्दधानोऽनसूयश्च Ms. 4. 158; Bg. 18. 71. —या [न. त.] 1 Absence of envy, charity of disposition, freedom from spite or ill-will; न गुणान् गुणिनो हंति स्तौति चान्यगुणानपि। न हसेचान्यदोषांश्च सानसूया प्रकीर्तिता.-2 N. of a friend of *S*akuntalâ.-3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion.[She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anas*u*ya created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Man*d*avya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Man*d*avya cursed her that she would become a widow at sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anas*u*ya, her freind, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anas*u*ya changed Brahmà, Vish*n*u and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the Ramaya*n*a she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sìta whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity, and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14. 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvásas].

अनसूयु *a.* =अनसूय ; इदं तु ते गुह्यतमं प्रवक्ष्याम्यनसूयवे Bg. 9. 1.

अनस्थ-स्थिक [न. ब.] Boneless. —स्थः 1 A boneless limb or member. —2 Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of the Sânkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहन् *n.*[न अहः अप्रशस्तमहः]A bad or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, indeed.

अनाकार *a.* Formless, shapeless, epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपातः] 1 Inopportune time.-2 [आसम्यक् अन्नादिसंपन्नः कालः आकालः न. त. Tv.]. Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अन्नाकाल).-**Comp.** — भृतः one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकाश *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Opaque, not transparent.-2 Having no transparent atmosphere; differing from it. —शः-शं Not an atmosphere, one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Not perplexed or confused, calm, collected, self-possessed. -2 Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a.* Not prevented (अनिवारित); unreclaimed.

अनाक्रांत *a.* Unassailed. —ता [आक्रमितुमयोग्या सर्वतः कंटकावृतत्वात् , न. त.] Prickly nightshade, Solanum Jacquini (कंटकारिवृक्ष).

अनाक्षित् *a.* Ved. Not staying.

अनाग *a.* [न आ सम्यग् गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन नागः अधर्मः ; न. ब. Tv.] Sinless; Rv. 10. 12. 9 (अनागान् = अपापान्). —गा N. of a river.

अनागत *a.* [न आगतः, न. त.] 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं H. 1.57.-2 Not got or obtained; वर्धिष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति *S*i. 5. 14; so °आर्तव.-3 Future, to come; see compounds below. -4 Not learnt or attained, unknown. —तं The future time, future; °तं यः कुरुते स शोभते Pt. 3. 164 he shines (thrives, prospers) who provides for the future; अनागतवतीं चिंतामसंभाव्यां करोति यः Pt.5. 71. -**Comp.** —अवेक्षणं looking to the future, provident thought, foresight. —आबाधः [अनागतः आबाधः दुःखं] future (physical) trouble or calamities, illness &c. affecting the body in times to come; °प्रतिषेधनीयं N. of chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in Susruta. —आर्तवा [स्त्रीपुष्पविकासनं आर्तवं, न आगतमार्तवं यस्याः] a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —विधातृ *m.* [अनागतं उद्दिश्य विदधाति] one who provides for the future, provident, prudent (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5); अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा। द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते यद्भविष्यो विनश्यति ॥ (where Dr. Peterson translates the three names by 'Mr. Provider-against-a-future-evil', 'Mr. Cool-head,' and 'Mr. what-will-be-will-be').

अनागतिः *f.* Non-arrival, non-attainment, non-access.

अनागम *a.* 1 Not come, not present. -2 [न. ब.] (In law) Without the title-deed or document of possession (such as purchase deed &c.), anything possessed from time immemorial and without any documentary proof; °उपभोगः enjoyment of property without such a deed. —मः 1 Non-arrival. -2 Non-attainment.

अनागम्य *a.* Unapproachable.

अनागामिन् *a.* 1 Not coming, not arriving. -2 Not future, not likely to return. —*m.* An epithet of the third among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागामुक *a.* Not likely to return.

अनागंधित *a.* Not smelt; (fig.) not touched or affected; सर्वदोषानागंधितं प्रतिवचनमाह *S*ankara.

अनागस् *a.* 1 Innocent, blameless; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि *S.* 1. 11.–2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a.* Devoid of customary observances or duties, improper in behaviour, unprincipled, regardless of custom, law or propriety &c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense. **–रः**,-अनाचरणं Absence of due observances or customary duties, improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle; अनाचार is of two kinds विहितस्य अननुष्ठानं निषिद्धस्य चानुष्ठानम्.

अनाज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown, not properly known. –2 Surpassing all that has yet been known.

अनातप *a.* Free from or devoid of heat or the blaze of the sun, not exposed to heat, cool, shady; वांछन्देशमनातपं विधिवशात्तालस्य मूलं गतः Bh. 2. 90. **–पः** Coolness, shade.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent; °रोत्कंठितयोः v.l. for अनादर M. 3.15.–2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21. –3 Not ill or diseased, well, healthy, in good health; अनातुरः सप्तरात्रमवकीर्णिव्रतं चरेत् Ms. 2. 187; 4. 144.

अनात्मन् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. –2 Not spiritual, corporeal. –3 One who has not restrained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वर्तेतात्मैव शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6. **–***m.* [अप्रशस्तो भिन्नो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) *i. e.* the perishable body; अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योयमत्यंतं त्यज्यते ऽथवा। जानीयात्तमनात्मानं बुद्ध्यंतं वपुरादिकम्॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्या साऽविद्या परिकीर्तिता॥ **-Comp.** **–ज्ञ**, वेदिन् *a.* 1. devoid of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. 2. not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; मा तावदनात्मज्ञे *S.* 6; कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मयि °ज्ञः M. 1; स्फुटमापदां पदमनात्मवेदिता *Si.* 15. 22. **–प्रत्यवेक्षा** reflection that there is no spirit or soul (with Buddhists). **–संपन्न** *a.* foolish, destitute of qualities (of the soul), not self-possessed; न त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद् वृत्तिमीहेत पंडितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a.* [नास्ति आत्मा स्थिरो यत्र] Unreal, transitory, of an unenduring character, an epithet (with Buddhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीन *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* [आत्मा वश्यत्वेन नास्त्यस्य] Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses; अनात्मवंतः पशुवत् भुंजते येऽप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a.* [आत्मनः इदं आत्म्यं शरीरं न. ब.] Impersonal, incorporeal (अशरीर). **–त्म्यं** Want of affection for one's own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a.* 1 Not constant or perpetual, not final.–2 Intermittent, recurrent.

अनाथ *a.* [न. ब.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1.43; R. 12.12. **–थं** Ved. Helplessness.–**Comp.** **–पिंडदः**,-पिंडिकः 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils. **–सभा** a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [न. ब.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15. **–रः** [न. त.] 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; षष्ठी चानादरे P. II. 3. 38, मन्यकर्मणि अनादरे विभाषाऽ प्राणिषु 17. –2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care', see the word); °खंडितशंकरशरासनः U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god'); अनादरोपात्तधृतैकसायकं Ki. 14. 36.

अनादरणं Disrespectful conduct, neglect.

अनादरिन् *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [आदिः कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य सः] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिरादिर्गोविंदः सर्वकारणकारणं; also of हिरण्यगर्भ.–**Comp.** **–अनंत**,-अंत *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (-तः) N. of *Siva.* **–निधन** *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. **–मध्यांत** *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादिता-त्वं State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत् *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वासुदेवेनादीनमनादीनवमीरितं *Si.* 2. 22.

अनादृत *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised; Ms. 2. 234; °सत्कार not accepting the hospitality. –2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनादृतस्यामरसायकेष्वपि Ki. 14. 10. **–तं** Disrespect, contempt.

अनादेय *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादानादादेयस्य च वर्जनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेशः Absence of direction or command.–**Comp.** **–कर** *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आदेशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 =अनादि q.v. –2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an epithet applicable, according to the Naiyáyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedântins.

अनाधि *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृष् *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट-ष्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible. –2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुकृत्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद *a.* Ved. [अनु ददाति; दाक न. त., पृ. दीर्घः] Unsurpassed in giving (अतुल्यदातृ).

अनानुपूर्व्यं 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. –2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूतिः *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention. **–**(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4. 2.

अनापि *a.* आप्यते-आप् कर्मणि इन् आपिः आप्तो बंधुश्च, न. ब. Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. –2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get. –3 Unfit, not apt, unskilful; युग्यस्थाः प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे दंड्याः शतं शतं Ms. 8. 294. **–प्तः** A stranger.

अनाप्तिः *f.* Non-attainment.

अनाप्न *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्नुरेनसां *Si.* 16. 38 not touched by sin.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [आबिभेति आभी-उणा-इनि, आभयिन् न. त.] Not at all

afraid, fearless, undaunted; अनाभयिन्नरिमा ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभूः स्तोता न. त.] Not praising or worshipping, irreligious (अस्तोतृ); not coming in front.

अनामन् *a.* 1 Nameless. -2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. -2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* [अननमनः, अनं जीवनं अमयति रुजाति, अम्-कनिन् Tv.] Piles (अर्शोरोग).

अनामक *a.* [न. ब. स्वार्थे कन्] Nameless, infamous. —कः-कं =अनामन् above.

अनामा, अनामिका [नास्ति नाम अन्यांगुलिवत् यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन्] The ring-finger; so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तया हि शिवेन ब्रह्मशिरश्छिन्नं, तेन तस्या अपवित्रजातीयता; अतएव तस्याः पवित्रीकरणार्थं यज्ञादौ पवित्रनामककुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामिकाधृता दर्भा ह्येकानामिकयापि वा। द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्यां तु धार्ये दर्भपवित्रके॥; also पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकवेरभावादनामिका सार्थवती बभूव ॥. Subhásh.

अनामय *a.* [नास्ति आमयः रोगो यस्य] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जन्मबंधविनिर्मुक्ताः पदं गच्छंत्यनामयं Bg. 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness. —यः-यं Good or sound health; health, well-being, welfare; स भवंतमनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह *S.* 5; महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health; अप्यनामयं राज्ञः Mv. 1 how does the king do? ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत्क्षात्रबंधुमनामयं । वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य शूद्रमारोग्यमेव च Ms. 2. 127. —यः [नास्ति भयं यस्मात्] N. of Vishṇu (or *S*iva according to some); पुण्यकीर्तिरनामयः; विष्णुर्हि बाह्याभ्यंतरपीडां निवारयति तस्मादनामयः.

अनामयत् *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting. —*n.* Health (?)

अनामयित्नु *a.* 1 Not injuring or paining; हस्ताभ्यामनामयित्नुभ्यां Rv. 10. 137. 7. -2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless.

अनामृण *a.* [आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृण्-क. न. ब.] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (हिंसकरहित).

अनामृत *a.* Immortal.

अनायक *a.* Without a leader, disorderly.

अनायत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. -2 Not propped or supported. -3 Not long, of short duration; अनायतस्वभावभंगुराणि सुखानि K. 175. -4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent; °त्तो रोषस्य K. 45 not swayed by; uncontrolled, independent; एतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यदनायत्तवृत्तिता H. 2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independence of life.

अनायन *a.* [न आयनं चालनं यत्र] Invariable (एकांत).

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; ममाप्येकस्मिन् °से कर्मणि त्वया सहायेन भवितव्यं *S.* 2. —सः 1 Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; शरीरं पीडयते येन शुभेनाप्यशुभेन वा। अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वीत अनायासः स उच्यते ॥ -2 Idleness, neglect; °सेन easily, without difficulty, readily. -**Comp.** —कृत *a.* done easily or readily. (-तं) an infusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फांट.

अनायुष्य *a.* [आयुषे न हितं न. त.] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.); अनारोग्यमनायुष्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57, 4. 134.

अनारत *a.* 1 Not ceasing or stopping, continuous, uninterrupted. -2 Eternal. —तं 1 Continuity. -2 Absolute non-entity (अत्यंताभाव). —*adv.* Continuously, always; eternally; अनारतं तेन पदेषु लंभिताः Ki. 1.15, 40.

अनारंभः Non-commencement, not undertaking; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वा °भः प्रतीकारस्य *S.* 3; °भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणम्.

अनारभ्य *a.* Unfit to be commenced or undertaken —*ind.* Without commencing; without reference to any particular thing; *e. g.* °वादः detached remark (upon sacrifices &c); किंचित्कर्मारभ्य उद्यते उच्यते इत्यारभ्यवादः न आरभ्यवादः. —**Comp.** —अधीत *a.* [न आरभ्य किंचिदधीतः] studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative work); learnt as a detached subject; येषां मंत्राणां कर्मविशेषे विनियोगो नोक्तः तेषां मंत्राणां अनारभ्याधीतत्वात् ब्रह्मयज्ञे एव विनियोग इति मीमांसा.

अनारंभण *a.* Having no support (for अनालंबन); also written अनारंबण.

अनारोग्य *a.* [नास्ति आरोग्यं यस्मात् न. ब.] Unwholesome, not conducive to good health, fatal to health; अनायुष्यमनारोग्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57. —ग्यं Sickness, indisposition; °कर unhealthy, unwholesome.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked; dishonest. —वं 1 Crookedness (moral also), fraud, insincerity *S*i. 8. 11. -2 [नास्ति आर्जवं सारल्यं स्वाच्छंद्यं वा यस्मिन्] Disease.

अनार्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) Unseasonable, inopportune, premature (as a flower blossoming out of season). —वा A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable (not deserving to be styled आर्य), not polite or decent; vulgar; not belonging to an *A*rya, unworthy, vile, base, mean, wretched; अनार्यानार्यलिंगिनः Ms. 9. 260; अनार्यायां समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणात् 10. 66; H. 4. 25; कीटका नाम देशोऽनार्यनिवासः Nir. void of *A*ryas; शकुंतलायामनार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा *S.* 4 the king has behaved basely or unworthily towards *S*akuntalâ; कदाचिदस्मिन्नप्यनार्योऽनार्यमाचरिष्यति Ve. 4. —र्यः 1 One who is not an *A*rya. -2 A country not inhabited by the *A*ryas. -3 A *S*ûdra. -4 A Mlechchha. -5 An ignoble person. -**Comp.** —कर्मिन् *a.* doing work unbecoming an *A*rya or becoming only a non-*A*rya. —ज *a.* of vile or base origin. (-जं) [अनार्यदेशे जातं] agallochum (being produced in the country of the Mlechchhas &c.). —जुष्ट *a.* discarded by the good, not practised or observed by the *A*ryas or respectable people. —तिक्तः [अनार्यप्रियः तिक्तः शाक. त] N. of the plant Gentiana Cherayta Rox. (Mar. किराईत).

अनार्यकं [अनार्ये देशे भवं अनार्यकं] Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्ष *a.* 1 Not belonging to the *R*ishis, not Vedic; not belonging to the text of a Vedic hymn (as इति used in the Padapâṭha with certain words not followed in the *S*amhitâ by इति); संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतौ अनार्षे P. I. 1. 16 (=अवैदिके Sk.). -2 Not added to a *R*ishi's name (as an affix); P. IV. 1. 78.

अनार्षेय=अनार्ष.

अनालंब *a.* Without support or stay; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरो-

हति *Si.* 2. 52.—**बः** Want of support; despondency.—**बी** *S*iva's lute.

अनालंबु (भु)का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनालाप *a.* [न. ब.] Reserved, taciturn.—**पः** Reserve, taciturnity.

अनालोचित *a.* Unseen, unheeded, unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

अनावया *a.* Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

अनावर्तिः *f.* Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or returning; °र्ती कालो व्रजति स वृथा तत्र गणितं Bh. 3. 115.

अनाविद्ध *a.* 1 Not pierced or wounded; unperforated; °द्धं रत्नं *S.* 2. 10.–2 Unhurt, uninjured.

अनाविल *a.* 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear. –2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रोगोपसर्गावैरनाकुल).

अनावृत्त *a.* Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time; मलमासेप्यनावृत्तां तीर्थयात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence. –2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टिः *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of ईति q.v.

अनाव्रस्कः Uninjured condition.

अनाश *a.* [न. ब. नास्ति आशा यस्य] 1 Hopeless, despondent. –2 [नास्ति नाशो यस्य] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

अनाशक *a.* [न आ सम्यक् यथेच्छं आशः अशनं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न. ब. कप्] Devoid of full enjoyment or indestructible, not hurtful. —**कं** Fast, abstaining from eating even to death; यज्ञेन दानेन तपसाऽनाशकेनैतमेव विदित्वा मुनिर्भवति *Bri. Ar.* Up; Y. 3. 154.

अनाशकायनं [न नश्यति अनाशकः आत्मा तस्यायनं प्राप्त्युपायः] The state of ब्रह्मचर्य, unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul; अथ यदनाशकायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत्। एष ह्यात्मा न नश्यति यं ब्रह्मचर्येणानुविंदते Ch. Up.; a course of fasting as a penance(?).

अनाशस्त *a.* Not praised.

अनाशिन् *a.* [न नश्यति or न कर्मफलमश्नुते; न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme Being; अनाशिनोऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफलभोक्तृत्वाभावात्).

अनाशु *a.* [नश् उण्, न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible. –2 [अश् -उण्, न. त.] Not pervading or occupying.–3 [न-आशु] Not quick, slow.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (गृहस्थाद्याश्रमशून्य); अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत्तु क्षणमेकमपि द्विजः; अनाश्रम-मे-वासः not dwelling in any *As*rama.

अनाश्रय *a.* Defenceless, unprotected, isolated. —**यः** Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; तथानुशिष्टापि अनाश्रवैवासीत् Dk. 57; K. 350; भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्रित *a.* Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached; non-inherent.

अनाश्वस् *a.* [अश् भोजने क्वसु निपातः न. त. P. III. 2. 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting; धृतजयधृतेरनाशुषः Ki. 12. 2; *Si.* 14. 49.

अनास् *a.* [आस्यते निरास्यते ष्ठीवनमनेन इति आः मुखं, तन्नास्ति साधनत्वेन अस्य] Without mouth or face; without the power of speech (आस्यव्यापारशब्दरहित).

अनासादित *a.* Not obtained, not found or met with; not encountered or attacked; not occurred or having happened, non-existent. -**Comp.** —**विग्रह** *a.* unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाह्यवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 63; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12 a male or female is no consideration &c.; Ki. 4. 34. –2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect; अत्यद्भुतैर्मम हृतस्य तथाप्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39 diffidence.—*a.* (**स्थ**) Indifferent.

अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site. –2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. 1. 116. 5.

अनास्वाद *a.* Without taste, insipid. —**दः** Insipidity.

अनास्वादित *a.* Untasted; *S.* 2. 10.

अनास्राव *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, intact.–2 [आहतं छेदो भोगो वा तन्नास्ति यस्य] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोरें). –3 Not produced by beating (as sound).–4 Not multiplied. —**तं-तः** The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तंत्रशास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामध्यस्थं द्वादशदलपद्मं); शब्दो ब्रह्ममयः शब्दोऽनाहतो यत्र दृश्यते। अनाहताख्यं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परिकीर्तितम्॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting.—**रः** 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापादयिष्यामि H. 1. –2 Non-production. –3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारिन् *a.* Fasting.

अनाहार्य *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural, not producible.–2 Not eatable.

अनाहुतिः *f.* Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited.–**Comp.**—**उपजल्पिन्** an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —**उपविष्ट** *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25, 43.

अनिक्षुः [न इक्षुः सादृश्ये अप्राशस्त्ये वा नञ्] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontaneum.

अनिगीर्ण *a.* 1. Not swallowed.–2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अनपह्नुतभेद); *e. g.* in अश्वः श्वेतो धावति, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निगीर्ण or hidden.

अनिग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable. —**हः** 1 Non-restraint.–2 Non-refutation.–3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; °स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

अनिङ्ग्य *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिच्छ,-च्छक,-च्छु,-च्छुक-,च्छत *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिच्छंतमपि मां against my will.

अनिच्छा Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित *a.* [अन्-इत] Not gone with, unattended, destitute of; °भा having no splendour; वनितयाऽनितया रजनीवधूः R. 9. 38; *Si.* 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal,

perishable (नश्वर) (opp. नित्य); गंधवती पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्य; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना। यशः कायेन लभ्येत तन्न लब्धं भवेन्नु किं॥ H. 1. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मो ऽनित्यः सुखदुःखेष्वनित्ये जीवोऽनित्यो हेतुरस्याप्यनित्यः Mb. –2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special.–3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्णे चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (लोहितकः कोपेन अन्यथा तु श्वेतवर्ण इति भावः); आनाय्योऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयतेऽनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147. –4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं H. 4. 68; °हृदया हि ताः Rám.–5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् दृश्यते युध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22. –त्यं *adv.* Occasionally, not permanently, incidentally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102. –**Comp.** –कर्मन्-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. –दत्तः, -दत्तकः, -दत्रिमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption). –प्रत्यवेक्षा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away. –भावः transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability. –समः a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं). –समासः a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members.).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful, –द्रा sleeplessness, vigilance.

अनिधृष्ट *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इन).

अनिंद्र *a.* [न. ब.] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इंद्रोपासनाशून्य); मामनिंद्राः कृणवन्ननुक्थाः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिंद्रियं 1 Reason (that which is not the senses).–2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपद्यमान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

अनिपातः Not a fall, continuance of life.

अनिबद्ध *a.* Not bound, incoherent; °प्रलापिन् prattling (talking incoherently).

अनिबाध *a.* Unobstructed; Rv. 3. 1. 11. –धः Liberty.

अनिभृत *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden. –2 Immodest, bold.–3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; °करेष्वाक्षिपत्सु प्रियेषु Me. 68; °वेलावीचिबाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13. 66; असौ संध्याशंखध्वनिरनिभृतः खे विचरति Mál. 2. 12 not hidden, loud; *Si*. 10. 66. See निभृत also.

अनिभृष्ट *a.* [नि-भ्रंश्-क्त, निपातः न-त.] Unobstructed, unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4, 10. 116. 6.

अनिभ्य *a.* Not wealthy (इभ्य).

अनिमकः [अन्-जीवने शब्दे च, भावे बाहु॰इमन् इत्यनिमः जीवनं, तेन कायति प्रकाशते, कै-क. Tv.] 1 A frog (तस्य मरणेपि पुनरुज्जीवनात्). –2 A cuckoo. –3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्). –4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मकेशर.–5 N. of the tree मधूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded, immense (अपरिच्छिन्न); °नो धूमकेतुः Rv. 1. 27.11.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलाननिमित्तहासैः *S*. 7. 17; °त्तं मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25; °उत्कंठा M. 3. 9. –त्तं 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness. –2 A bad omen, ill-omen; चारुदत्तस्यैव दर्शनमनिमित्तं प्रमार्जयिष्यति Mk. 6; ममानिमित्तानि हि खेदयंति 9. 10; शमनार्थं अनिमित्तस्य Ve. 2, 3. – *adv.*, -°तः Groundlessly, causelessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमिंदुवदने किमत्रभवतः पराङ्मुखी भवसि M. 1. 18; Ms. 4. 144. –**Comp.** –निराक्रिया averting ill omens. –लिंगनाशः a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमिषं-षा-मेषं *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly.

अनिमि (मे) ष *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; °लोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; °पक्ष्मणा 131; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43; °दर्शनरमणीयैः K. 50 fish and twinkleless glances.–2 Vigilant, watchful. –3 Open (as eyes, flowers). –षः 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); *Si*. 5. 57. –2 A fish.–3 Vishṇu.–4 N. of Mahákála. –**Comp.** –दृष्टि, -नयन, -लोचन *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

अनिमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.

अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestricted. –2 Indefinite, uncertain, not fixed; irregular (forms also); °वेलं आहारोऽश्यते *S*. 2 at irregular hours.–3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; °रुदितस्मितं (वदनकमलकं) U. 4. 4; Mál. 10. 2.–**Comp.** –अंकः an indeterminate digit (in Math.). –आत्मन् *a.* not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled. –पुंस्का a woman loose in conduct, unchaste. –वृत्ति *a.* 1. having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). 2. having no regular income.

अनियंत्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; °अनुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः *S*. 1.

अनियमः 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः। षष्ठे पादे गुरु ज्ञेयं शेषेष्वनियमो मतः॥Ch. M. –2 Irregularity, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vagueness, doubt. –3 Improper conduct. –*a.*, अनियमित *a.* Irregular.

अनियुक्तः An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to vote.

अनिर *a.* [न ईरयितुं शक्यते, ईर्-क पृ॰ ह्रस्वः] That cannot be propelled or driven along; अप त्या अस्थुरनिरा Rv. 8. 48. 11 (प्रेरयितुमशक्य). –रा 1 Want of food; utter destitution (अन्नरहितदारिद्र्यं); युयुतमस्मदनिराममीवां Rv. 7. 71. 2. –2 [नास्ति इरा अन्नं यस्याः पं. ब.] A calamity such as अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि (=ईति).

अनिराकरणं Not obstructing or warding off.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not articulated or clearly spoken.–2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; °क्तप्रातःसवनः प्रथमः Káty.; एतस्मिन्नदृश्येऽनात्म्येऽनिरुक्ते Ait. Br. –**Comp.** –गानं indistinct singing or humming, a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.

अनिरुद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable. **—द्धः 1** A spy, secret emissary.-**2** N. of a son of Pradyumna. [Aniruddha was the son of *K*ama and grandson of *K*rish*n*a. Ush*a*, the daughter of a demon named B*a*n*a*, fell in love with him and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of *S*o*n*itapura. B*a*n*a* sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, K*r*ish*n*a, Balar*a*ma and K*a*ma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. B*an*a, though aided by *S*iva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of *S*iva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dv*a*rak*a* with Ush*a* as his wife. He had also another wife Roch*a*n*a*, grand-daughter of king Rukmin of Vidarbha, who bore him a son named Vajra.].-**3** Also N. of Vish*n*u ; and of *S*iva; of an Arhat, a contemporary of Buddha. **—द्धं** A cord or rope (for fastening cattle). -**Comp. —पथं** [न निरुद्धः पंथा यत्र ब.] 1. unobstructed path.-2. the sky, atmosphere (तत्र कस्यापि गतिरोधनाभावात्). **—भाविनी** Aniruddha's wife Ushâ.

अनिर्णयः Uncertainty, indecision.

अनिर्दश, अनिर्दशाह *a.* [न निर्गतानि दशाहानि यस्य] Within the 10 days of impurity caused either by childbirth or death; **विगतं तु विदेशस्थं शृणुयाद्यो ह्यनिर्दशं** Ms. 5. 75; **अनिर्दशाया गोः क्षीरं** 5. 8; 5. 79; 4. 212, 217 ; not ten days old; **अनिर्दशाहां गां सूतां** Ms. 8. 242.

अनिर्दिष्ट *a.* Undefined, not specified ; **क °कारणं गम्यते** V. 2 without a definite aim.

अनिर्देशः Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefinable, ineffable, indescribable, inexplicable, incomparable; **° सुखः स्वर्गः कस्तं विस्मारयिष्यति** V. 3. 18. **—श्यं** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिर्मल *a.* Dirty, foul.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* **1** Unutterable, indescribable, undefinable, epithet of the Supreme Being. -**2** Improper to be mentioned. **—यं** (In Vedânta) **1** Mâyâ or illusion, ignorance.-**2** The world. -**Comp. —सर्वस्वं** N. of a work by *S*rîharsha, also called खंडनखंडखाद्य; तत्र सर्वेषां पदार्थानां इदंतया निर्वक्तुमशक्यता दर्शिता.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed; unbathed; **अरुंतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः** R. 1. 71.

अनिर्वाहः 1 Non-completion; non-accomplishment. -**2** Inconclusiveness. -**3** Insufficiency of income; being straitened in means.

अनिर्विद *a.* Not fatigued or tired; **अनिर्विदाया विदधे विधात्रा** *S*i. 3. 34.

अनिर्विण्ण *a.* Not depressed or fatigued; an epithet of Vish*n*u.

अनिर्वेदः Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-reliance, plucking up courage; **अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलमनिर्वेदः परं सुखं । अनिर्वेदो हि सततं सर्वार्थेष्वनुवर्तते** Râm.; **अनिर्वेदप्राप्याणि श्रेयांसि** V. 4; cf. 'Faint heart never won fair lady'.

अनिर्वृत *a.* **1** Ill at ease, uneasy, discomposed, unhappy. -**2** Unaccomplished, unfulfilled (अनिर्वृत्त also in this sense).

अनिर्वृतिः-त्तिः *f.* **1** Uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.-**2** Poverty, destitution; **अनिर्वृतिनिशाचरी मम गृहांतरालं गता** Udb.

अनिर्वेश *a.* Destitute of employment, wretched, miserable.

अनिलः [अनिति जीवति अनेन, अन् इलच् Un. 1. 54] **1** Wind ; **प्राणानामनिलेन वृत्तिरुचिता** *S*. 7. 12 ; **स सखा दीप इवानिलाहतः** Ku. 4. 30. (The number of winds is 7 :—आवहो निवहश्चैव उद्वहः संवहस्तथा । विवहः प्रवहश्चैव परिवाहस्तथैव च ॥ and these are again subdivided into 7 divisions, the total number being 49). -**2** The god of wind. -**3** One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds. -**4** N. of one of the 8 Vasus, *i. e.* the fifth.-**5** The wind in the body, one of the humours; **°हन्, °हत, °घ्न**.-**6** Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind.-**7** The letter य्.-**8** Symbolical expression for the number 49.-**9** N. of the lunar asterism स्वाति.-**10** N. of Vish*n*u (तस्य प्राणात्मना सर्वदेहधारणात् तथात्वं). -**Comp. —अयनं** way or course of the wind. **—अशन,-आशिन्** *a.* [अनिलमश्नातीति] 1. feeding on the wind, fasting.-2. a serpent. **—अंतकः** (wind-destroying) N. of a plant (Ingudî) or अंगारपुष्प. **—आत्मजः** son of the wind, epithet of Bhîma and Hanûmat. **—आमयः** [अनिलकृतः आमयः शाक. त.] 1. flatulence.-2. rheumatism (वातरोग). **—घ्न,-हन्,-हत** *a.* curing disorders from wind. **—घ्नकः** a large tree (बिभीतक) Terminalia Belerica. **—पर्यायः** pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye. **—प्रकृति** *a.* of a windy nature. (-तिः) N. of the planet Saturn. **—व्याधिः** derangement of the bodily (internal) wind. **—सखः** fire (the friend of wind); so **° बंधुः**.

अनिलोडित *a.* Inexperienced.

अनिर्लोडित *a.* Not well considered; **°कार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा** *S*i. 2. 27.

अनिवर्तन *a.* **1** Not turning away, firm, steadfast.-**2** Right, not fit to be abandoned.

अनिवर्तिन् *a.* **1** Brave, not retreating ; also an epithet of Vish*n*u and the Almighty God.-**2** Not returning; **यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु** K. P. 10.

अनिविशमान *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; **पुनाना यंत्यनिविशमानाः** Rv. 7. 49. 1.

अनिवेशन *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

अनिश *a.* Ved. **1** Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निशा तद्धेतुकत्वेनोपचारात् चेष्टाविनाशः सा नास्ति यस्य). -**2** Ever afraid. **—शं** *ind.* Incessantly, ceaselessly; **अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्नभिमतो मे** *S*. 3.4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिशित *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; **°सर्ग** incessantly flowing; Rv. 10. 89. 4.

अनिषिद्ध, अनिषेध्र Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed.

अनिष्कृत *a.* Unfinished, not settled. **—Comp. —एनस्,-पाप** having the guilt not settled, *i.e.* unexpiated.

अनिष्ट *a.* **1** Unwished, undesirable ; unfavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen.); **ध्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किंचित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा** Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband. -**2** Evil, forbidden.-**3** Bad, unlucky, ominous. -**4** Not honoured with a sacrifice. **—ष्टं** An evil, mishap, misfortune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; **°एकबुद्धि** Mâl. 8.12; **अवत्यनिष्टादपि नाम दुःसहान्मनस्विनीनां प्रतिपत्तिरीदृशी** Ku. 5. 42; ill-omen ; **प्रातरेव ° दर्शनं जातं** H. 1.

-Comp. —अनुबंधिन् *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपभोगेषु °धिषु यः सुखबुद्धिमारोपयति K. 155. —आपत्तिः *f.*, -आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —आशंसिन् *a.*(°सूचक)indicating or boding ill. —ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet. —दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind. —प्रसंगः 1. an undesired occurrence.–2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —फलं an evil result. —शंका fear of evil. —हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्टिन् *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिष्टृत *a.* Ved. Unhurt.

अनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिष्पत्रं *ind.* [निःसृतं पत्रं पक्षो यत्र तादृशं न भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* **1** Not crossed, set aside or got rid of. –**2** Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge). -**Comp.** —अभियोगः a defendant who has not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीकः-कं [अनिति जीवत्यनेन; अन्-ईकन् Uṇ. 4. 16-17] **1** Army, forces; troop, host; दृष्ट्वा तु पांडवानीकं Bg.1. 2; पदातींश्च महीपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80.–**2** A collection, group, mass; नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3.53. –**3** Battle, fight, combat. –**4** A row, line, marching column. –**5** Front, head; chief; रथेषु नोऽनीकेष्वधिश्रियः Rv. 8. 20. 12. (सेनामुखेषु); अग्निर्वै देवानामनीकं *S*at. Br; अग्निमनीकं कृत्वा.–**6** Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुखं) (तस्य प्राणवायुनिस्सारणात् तथात्वं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस्); स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved. in these two senses). –**7** Edge, point. -**Comp.** —स्थः 1. a warrior, combatant. –2. a sentinel, (armed) watch. –3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer. –4. a war-drum or trumpet.–5. a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकवत् *a.*Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकशः *adv.* In rows or columns.

अनीकिनी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्त्यस्याः इति वा, अनीक-इनि] **1** An army, host, forces. –**2** Three chamûs or one-tenth of a complete army (अक्षौहिणी); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots.–**3** A lotus.

अनीच *a.* **1** Not low or vile, decent, respectable.–**2** Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent.-**Comp.** —अनुवर्तिन् *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (-*m*) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.*Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीतिः *f.* **1** Impropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct.–**2** (न-ईतिः) Freedom from calamity. -**Comp.** —ज्ञ,-विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c.; °वाजिन् *m.* 'white-horsed'; N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

अनीश *a.* **1** Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुरनीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20.–**2** Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); powerless; गात्राणामनीशोऽस्मि संवृत्तः *S*. 2; अनीशया शरीरस्य हृदयं स्ववशं मयि न्यस्तं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104. –**3** Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र.—शः N. of Vishṇu (सर्वनियंता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः). —शा Helplessness (दीनभाव); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुह्यमानः Muṇḍ.

अनीश्वर *a.* **1** Having no superior, uncontrolled. –**2** Unable; शयिता सविधेप्यनीश्वरा सफलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182. –**3** Not relating to God; ध्यानेनानीश्वरान् गुणान्-दहेत् Ms.6.72.–**4** Not acknowledging God, atheistical. —रं The godless one (with Sánkhyas), epithet of the world; जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्. -**Comp.** —वादः atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler. —वादिन् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —हः N. of a king of Ayodhyá. —हा Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki.2.10 carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant. —तं Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय) **1** After, behind, along after (पश्चात्); सर्वे नारदमनु उपविशंति V. 5; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन् R. 8. 72; तं गच्छंत्यनु ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाशया Mu. 1.14; असौ कुमारस्तमजोनुजातः R. 6. 78; रत्या च साशंकमनुप्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुप्तामनु संविवेश सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातरनूदतिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् P.II.4.18 Sk.; तदनु कथंयमाधवीयामवस्थां Mál. 9. 26 afterwards.–**2** Along, along-side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयामः); जलानि सा तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; सोऽश्वमेधशतेनेष्ट्वा यमुनामनु वीर्यवान्। त्रिशताश्वान् सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःशतान् Mb.; अनुगंगं वाराणसी = गंगामन्वायतं (गंगादैर्घ्यसदृशदैर्घ्योपलक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. II. 1. 16 Sk.; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21; गिरिरिव अनुतटपुष्पितकर्णिकारयष्टिः V. 3.3 along the sides or slopes.–**3** After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. II 3. 8 Sk. (हेतुभूतजपोपलक्षितं वर्षणं); so वृक्षमनु विद्योतते विद्युत्. –**4** With, along with (सहार्थे); connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P.I.4. 85 Sk. (नद्यासह संबद्धा); उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7.24 along with, contemporaneously; *S*i.8. 56; दिवसोनुमित्रमगमद्विलयं 9. 17. –**5** Inferior or subordinate to (हीने); मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हरिं सुराः=हरेर्हीनाः P. I. 4. 86 Sk.–**6** In a particular relation or state (इत्थंभूताख्याने प्रकारविशेषनिरूपणे); भक्तो विष्णुमनु Sk. (विष्णोरित्थंभूतः, भक्तिविशेषयुक्तः) an ardent devotee of Vishṇu; यस्त्वां द्वेष्टि स मां द्वेष्टि यस्त्वामनु स मामनु Rám. favourably inclined or devoted to.–**7** Having a part or share, participation; or one that claims a share of (भागे); भागोऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्वामी; लक्ष्मीर्हरिमनु (हरेर्भागः) Sk., हरिस्वामिकभागवतीत्यर्थः. –**8** Repetition, in a distributive sense, mostly in comp. (वीप्सार्थे, विषयतायां); अनुदिवसं day by day, every day; अनुक्षणं every moment; °वेलं every time, frequently; वृक्षं वृक्षमनु सिंचति Sk. waters tree after tree, *i. e.* every tree (यावद्वृक्षव्यापकः सेकः).–**9** Towards, in the direction of

near, to, at (अनुर्यत्समया P. II. 1. 15); अनुवनमशनिर्गतः Sk.; °नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river;प्रजिघाय कांतमनु मुग्धतरः 9. 55 to (प्रति); on or in, with the force of the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतटं विभाति 4. 39, 7. 1; तस्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां (जह्नोः कन्यां) Me. 50. –10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठं=ज्येष्ठस्यानुपूर्व्येण in order of seniority; °पूर्वं; अनुरूपं =रूपस्य योग्यं Sk.–11 Corresponding with, like, in imitation of; सर्वे मामनु ते प्रियाविरहजां त्वं तु व्यथां मानुभूः V. 4. 25; so अनुगर्ज् to roar after or in imitation of. –12 Following, conformable to (अनुगत); तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य). –13 With regard to, towards, in respect of; अर्घ्यदानमनु चोदितो वचः Si. 14. 53; साधुर्देववत्तो मातरमनु.–14 On account of, by reason of (with abl.); समस्तो बत लोकोऽयं भजते कारणादनु । त्वं तु निष्कारणादेव प्रीयसे वरवर्णिनि ॥ Râm. As a separable adverb अनु is used only in the Vedas and means after, afterwards, later on, now, at this time, again, once more, then, and further. (The senses of अनु as given by G. M. are :—अनु वेदाध्ययनानुष्ठानसामीप्यपश्चाद्भावानुबंधसाम्याभिमुख्यहीनविसर्गलक्षणेषु ; e. g. वेदे अनुवाकः; अनुष्ठाने अनुतिष्ठति; सामीप्ये अनुमेघं वर्षति; पश्चाद्भावे तदनु ; अनुबंधने अनुशेते; साम्ये अनुकरोति; आभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वत्सः; हीने अनुहरिं सुराः; विसर्गे अनुजानीते ; लक्षणे अनुवनमशनिर्गतः). The senses of अनु may be thus expressed in verse:– आयामेऽपरभावे च (पश्चादर्थे) वीप्सायां सन्निधौ तथा । इत्थंभूते लक्षणे च भागसादृश्ययोरपि ॥ योग्यतायां तथा हीने तृतीयार्थे ह्यनुक्रमे । अर्थेष्वेतेषु बहुशो ह्यनुशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥.

अनुः Ved. 1 A man.–2 N. of a son of Yayâti.

अनुक a. [अनु-कन् P. V. 2. 74, अनुकामयते इति अनुकः कमिता Sk.] 1 Greedy; desirous.–2 Libidinous, lustful (as a lover).–3 Sloping.

अनुकथ् 10 P. To relate after (some one else), mention subsequently.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention ; आदेशः कथनं, अन्वादेशोऽनुकथनं Kâsi. on P. II. 4. 32.–2 Relation, narration ; discourse, conversation.

अनुकनीयस् a. The next youngest.

अनुकंप् 1 A. To take pity or compassion on, sympathize with, pity (with acc.); किमुज्झिहानजीवितां वराकीं नानुकंपसे Mál. 10; कथं ब्राह्मणी मामनुकंपते Mk. 3; कंपसे नानुकंपसे 4. 8; with loc. also ; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मय्यनुकंपसे Mb.—Caus. To pity &c.; शफरीं प्रथमा वृष्टिरिवान्वकंपयत् Ku. 4. 39.

अनुकंपक a. Pitying, taking compassion on, sympathizing with.

अनुकंपन a. One who pities, kindhearted, compassionate.—नं Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकंपा [कंप्-अङ्] Compassion, commiseration, pity; with gen.; तेषामेवानुकंपार्थं Bg. 10. 11 ; or with loc.; भक्त्या गुरौ मय्यनुकंपया च R. 2. 63; or in comp.; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48; अनुकंपायां कन् P. V. 3. 76.

अनुकंपित p. p. Pitied; °आत्मन् having a compassionate spirit.

अनुकंपिन् a. Pitying (in comp.); sympathizing with.

अनुकंप्य pot. p. Pitiable, worthy of sympathy ; किं तत्र येनासि ममानुकंप्या R. 14. 74; दुहितरमनुकंप्यामद्रिरादाय दोर्भ्यां Ku. 3. 76. —प्यः 1 A courier, express messenger. –2 An ascetic.

अनुकांक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम a. [कामस्य सदृशः अनुरूपो वा] 1 Agreeable to desire, according to one's desire.–2 [अनुकामयते कम्-अच्] Desirous, lustful.—मं ind. At will, according to desire or wish, as desired, at pleasure. —मः [अनुरूपः कामः] Proper or worthy desire ; desire ; °कृत fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकामीन a. [कामस्य सदृशं अनुकामं; ख प्रत्ययः; अनुकामं गामी यथेष्टं गंता इत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 11 Sk.] Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases ; अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

अनुकाल a. [कालस्य योग्यः] Opportune, timely, adapted or suited to the time.—लं ind. Opportunely, on a proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल a. [अनुगतः कूलं तटं स्नेहादिबंधनं वा] 1 Favourable, agreeable (lit. following the bank or slope, according to the current, with the grain;), as wind, fate &c.; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9; शांत°पवनश्च S. 4. 10 ; °परिणामा संवृत्ता S. 7 ; V. 3. 20. –2 Friendly, kind, well or kindly disposed. –3 Conformable to; pleasing, agreeable or favourable to, conducing to, capable of ; oft. in comp.; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकांताः S. 2. 7; अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 45 not inclined to pride ; दर्शनानुकूलाहमस्य न वेति 197 ; कुशलविरचितानुकूलवेशः R. 5. 76 befitting, suitable. —लः 1 A faithful or kind husband, (एकरतिः S. D. or एकनिरतः एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः), a variety of नायक. –2 'Favourable to all,' epithet of Vishṇu. —ला 1 N. of a tree (दंती) Croton Polyandrum. –2 N. of a metre. —लं 1 Favour, kindness ; नारीणामनुकूलमाचरसि चेत् K. P. 9.–2 (Rhet.) A figure in which unfavourableness turns into kindness ; अनुकूलं प्रातिकूल्यमानुकूल्यानुबंधि चेत् S.D.; कुपितासि यदा तन्वि निधाय करजक्षतम् । बधान भुजपाशाभ्यां कंठमस्य दृढं तदा ॥.

अनुकूलता-त्वं 1 Favour, conformity, kindness, good will; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात् R. 1. 42 the wind being favourable. –2 Prosperity.

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate, act in a friendly way towards; (तं) अनुकूलयतींद्रोऽपि कल्पद्रुमविभूषणैः Ku. 2. 39 ; Ki. 13. 71 ; Si. 7. 11.

अनुकृ 8 U. 1 To do after or afterwards ; follow ; especially to imitate, do after or in imitation of, resemble, equal, copy (with gen.); ततोऽनुकुर्याद्विशदस्य तस्याः ... स्मितस्य Ku. 1.44 ; श्यामतया हरेरिवानुकुर्वतीं K. 10; अनुकरोति भगवतो नारायणस्य 6,282; ननु कलभेन यूथपतेरनुकृतम् M. 5; (also with acc.) ; सर्वाभिरन्याभिः कलाभिरनुचकार तं वैशंपायनः K. 76 ; शैलाधिपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मीं Bk. 2. 8; बहुतरं भवंतमनुकरोति V. 5; Ms. 2.199. –2 To requite, recompense.–3 To try on, adjust, adapt; बंधं ततोऽनुकुर्वीत Susr.

अनुकर a. Imitating. —रः An assistant.

अनुकरणं,-कृतिः f. 1 Imitation; त्वदीयसुचरितैकदेशस्यानुकरणं किलैतत् Mu. 7. –2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दानुकरणं onamatopœia; अव्यक्तानुकरणस्यात इतौ P. VI. 1. 98; V. 4. 57; I. 4. 62 ; धूमोद्गारानुकृतिनिपुणाः Me. 69. –3 Compliance; ओमित्येतदनुकृतिहस्म वै Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्तृ m. 1 An imitator. –2 Actor, performer.

अनुकर्मन् n. 1 Imitation. 2 [पश्चात्कृतं कर्म] A subsequent rite.

अनुकारः [कृ-घञ्] Imitation, resemblance; सुलभानुकारः खलु जगति वेधसो निर्माणसंनिवेशः Mál. 9.

अनुकारिन् *a.* Imitating, resembling (with gen. or in comp.); प्रियायाः किंचिदनुकारिणीषु लतासु दृष्टिं विलोभयामि *S.* 6; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि *S.* 2. 16; 1. 21; R.1. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकार्य, -करणीय, -कर्तव्य *pot. p.* Fit to be imitated. —र्यं, -अनुक्रिया A subsequent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्रीः [अनु -कृ उणा० बा. ई. किच Tv.] A kind of sacrificial rite called सायस्क.

अनुकृपायते Den. A. To sympathize or condole with.

अनुकृष् 1 P. To drag after oneself, to attract (in gram.); see अनुकर्ष below. —*Caus.* To subject.

अनुकर्षः-र्षणं 1 Dragging after, drawing along; attraction in general.-2 Summoning or invoking (by means of spells).-3 Grammatical attraction, application or attration of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c.; नायमनुकर्षणार्थश्चकारः Mbh. on P.II. 2. 4; see also Sk. on P. VI. 1.127. -4 [अनुकृष्यते स्वसंबद्धेन चक्रेण] The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage.-5 Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकर्षन् *m.* The bottom of a carriage.

अनुकॢप् 1 A. To follow duly. —*Caus.* To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकल्पः [अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं] 1 A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one(प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; as the direction to use गोधूम or तंडुल in the absence of यव; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms.11.30, 3.147. -2 A work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas).

अनुक्त *a.* 1 Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.) =अनभिहित q. v. under अभिधा.-2 Unheard of, extraordinary. -3 Not told; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21.

अनुकथ *a.* Without hymns or songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2.3.

अनुक्रकच *a.* [अनुगतः क्रकचं] Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रंद् 1 P. To cry after, reply to the sound; वीरुन्नीडकपोतकूजितमनुक्रंदंत्यमी कुकुदाः Mál. 9. 7.

अनुक्रंदनं A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go after, follow (fig. also); महर्षिभिरनुक्रांतं धर्मपंथानमास्थितः Rám.; to betake oneself to; तीर्थयात्रामनुक्रामन् Mb.; व्यवसायमनुक्रांता कांते त्वमतिशोभनं Rám. -2 To count up, enumerate, state or go through in order; यथानुक्रांतं यथानुक्रंस्यते Mbh. on P. I. 1. 72; give a table of contents, used frequently in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *a.* [अनुगतः क्रमं] In due order. —मः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70; श्वश्रूजनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14.60; Y. 2.41. -2 A table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Samhitâs.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. -2 Following. —णी,-णिका [स्वार्थे कन्] A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रुश् 1 P. To shout at or after. —*Caus.* To join in lamenting, condole with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्कामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः *S.* 3; Me. 115;किमपि सानुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent *S.* 4; न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः *S.* 3. -2 One who has gone over a krosa (2 miles) (अनुगतः क्रोशं).

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत्तृ *m.* (त्ता) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुख्या 2 P. Ved. To descry, see from a distance.

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Descrying. -2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुख्यातृ *m.* (ता) A discoverer; reporter.

अनुगम् 1 P.1 To go after, follow, attend, accompany; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां यो न भृत्यैरनुगम्यते Pt. 1. 73; ओदकांतात्स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः *S.* 4; केकारवैरनुगम्यमानो भूषणनिनादः K. 84; मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी श्रुतेरिवार्थं स्मृतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 2; छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् 6; Ms. 12. 115; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजवचनमनुगच्छति जनो भयात् K. 104; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते Rám.; विषचौ च महाँल्लोके धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44. -3 To seek, wander through; काननं वापि शैलं वा यं रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Rám.; कृत्स्नां पृथ्वीमनुगच्छत *ibid.* go in quest of.-4 To come, arrive, approach, present oneself (as time); काले त्वनुगते Bhág. -5 To answer or respond to; correspond with, be suitable to; imitate, resemble; धनुःश्रियं गोत्रभिदोऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैर्मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; न चापि कादंबरीं लक्ष्मीरनुगंतुमलं K. 203. -6 To go or die out, be extinguished; यद्येष उख्योऽग्निरनुगच्छेत् *S*at. Br. -7 To enter into. —*Caus.* [-गमयति] To cause to follow, follow; उद्ग्रीवैरनुगमितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 followed or accompanied in sound.

अनुग *a.* [अनुगच्छतीति, गम्-ड] (In comp.) Following, going after; corresponding or tallying with, adequate to; सदा पृष्ठानुगः पुरे Pt. 1. 59; गीतानुगं वारि मृदंगवाद्यं R. 16. 64; Me. 47;कामक्रोधवशानुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्ररिक्थानुगः पिंडः 9. 142 governed or regulated by; 8. 239. —गः A follower,(obedient) servant, companion; तद्भूतनाथानुग R. 2. 58, 9. 82; बल° followed by an army, being the head of an army.

अनुगत *p. p.* 1 (Used passively) (*a*) Followed (lit. & fig.), attended; अनुगतमलिवृंदैर्गंडभित्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; M. 3. 9; Ms. 11. 71. (*b*) Full of, filled with; दारिद्र्येणाभिभूतेन त्वत्स्नेहानुगतेन च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षधरकलमूकानुगतेन परिजनेन K. 159 consisting or made up of; चिंतानुगतसर्वात्मन् Mb. (*c*) Covered, as by a dress hanging behind; शिवमिवानुगतं गजचर्मणा Ki. 5. 2 (पश्चाद्व्याप्तं). (*d*) Extinguished &c. (*e*) Acquired, obtaind. -2(Used actively) (*a*) Following, obeying, observing; स्वमतमनुगतः Mu. 5. 19; विभवानुगता भार्या Mk. 3. 28; दिग्विजयप्रसंगेनानुगतो भूमिमिमां K. 191 come to; Ms. 9. 267; K.166; Mu. 6. 5; H. 2. 56; R. 15. 9. (*b*) Corresponding or tallying with, adapted or answering to, in harmony with; सूत्रेणानुगतं भवति S. B.; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9 in accompaniment to the musical time;

मृदंग°तः संगीतमधुरः Ratn. 1; °वीणैः Si. 11. 10. (c) Adequate or suitable to, fit for; प्रस्तावानुगतं वृत्तः Pt. 5. (d) Imitating; परितुष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमनुगतो वत्सः M. 5 I am glad that the boy takes after his father. —तं Moderate time in music. –Comp. —अर्थ a. having a corresponding or easily discoverable sense.

अनुगतिः f. 1 Following; बलस्य चतुरंगस्य नायकानुगतिर्नयः Rám.; गतानुगतिको लोकः following, imitating; see under गत.–2 Consent, approval; अकाम° forced consent.

अनुगमः-मनं 1 Following; आत्मानुगमनेन गां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; बृहतेर्धातोरर्थानुगमात् S. B.–2 Comprehending, grasping (as a sense); रसाद्यनुगतः S. D.–3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. –4 Imitating; approaching.–5 Conformity, accordance; श्रुत्यनुगमाच्च S. B.

अनुगामिन् a. Following. —m. A follower =अनुग.

अनुगामुक a. Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् 1 P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित p.p. Roared. —तं A roaring echo, Ku. 6. 40.

अनुगव a. [गोः सदृशः आयामः, अच्] Suiting (the length of) the oxen.

अनुगिरं ind. By the mountain-side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुगु गोः पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः; अनुगु ख P. V. 2. 15 Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुगादिन् a. [गद्–णिनि] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण a. [अनुकूलो गुणो यस्य] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; कांतारतापसाविक्षू वंशकानुगुणौ स्मृतौ Susr.; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चेष्टितं Mv. 7. 7 obedient to the will; 7. 38; गुणसंपदानुगुणतां गमितः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial, suitable, fit; °अन्नलाभात् Dk. 64, 94; अननुगुणदाराणां Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; (वीणा) उत्कंठितस्य हृदयानुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Ty. here takes °णा to mean तंत्रीयुक्तवीणा itself); अत्र द्रावयद्रव्यप्रधानीयावेव न शांतानुगुणौ R. G.; रसानुगुणतामिति S. D.; °णं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1. 39 —णः A natural peculiarity. —णं adv. 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires; चिरेणानुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95.–2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.); तद्देशानुगुणं भवदागमनमभूत् Dk. 11. –3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable, conciliate; bring about, secure; संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखैषिणां Ki. 13. 44.

अनुगुप्त a. Covered, sheltered.

अनुगै 1 P. 1 To sing after (a person), sing to (a tune); follow in singing; अनुगायति काचिदुदंचितपंचमरागं Gít. 1; अनुजगुरथ दिव्यं दुंदुभिध्वानमाशाः Ki. 3. 60 sent back, echoed. –2 To sing; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीतं Singing in response to; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः f. N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32, mâtrás, a species of the Aryá metre.

अनुग्रह् 9 P. (Ved. –गृभ्णाति). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness; शिलातलैकदेशमनुगृह्णातु वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone; अयं विष्टरोऽनुगृह्यतां V. 5 be pleased to sit down &c.; महेंद्रेण पुनरनुगृहीता V. 3 favoured (by modifying the curse); with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation; अनुगृहीतोऽहमनया मघवतः संभावनया S. 6; कतरत्कुलमनुगृहीतं भगवत्या जन्मना K. 135; अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेशाद्भवतः V. 4 I am much obliged to you &c. (अनुगृहीत is oft. used by itself in the sense of 'much obliged', 'many thanks,' 'I thank you', 'I esteem it a favour'). –2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain (as fire); अग्निर्नित्यानुगृहीतः स्यात् Ásval. –3 To receive, welcome. –4 To hold up, support, uphold. –5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving. –6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after; आकृतिमनुगृह्णंति गुणाः Vb. 2; क्षात्रधर्मश्चानुगृहीतो भवति U. 5. —Caus. To cause to favour, or to favour; आर्यस्य दर्शनेनात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः,-हणं 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; showing favour, obliging, rewarding (opp. निग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पादार्पणानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठं R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवेयमभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.–2 Assistance, help (shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादिपोषणं).–3 Facilitating by spells.–4 Acceptance. –5 Rear-guard. –Comp. —कातर a. anxious to please or for favour. —सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य pot. p. Fit to be favoured or obliged; ततः कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्यमिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक a. 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting. –2 Gracious, kind.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुघटनं Linking together with; क्षिप्रा कथानुघटनाय मयापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुचर् 1 P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; पित्रोः पादाननुचरन् K. 368 serving. –2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander. –3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुचरेण धेनोः R. 2. 4; आत्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना 26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by; वानर°, राक्षस° &c. –2 Following a spy (चरमनुगतः). —री,-रा 1 A female attendant. –2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुचरित p. p. Followed &c. —तं Walk; walk in life; conduct.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant &c. —रिका A female servant.

अनुचार्चिः f. Ved. Repeating (in a chorus).

अनुचित a. 1 Wrong, improper. –2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिंत् 10 P. To consider, think of, call to mind; धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिंत्य वपुश्च तस्याः S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुचिंता,-चिंतनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. –2 Recalling, recollecting. –3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under-garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. निऱ्या).

अनुच्छित्तिः *f.*, अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुच्छिष्ट *a.* Not rejected; pure, holy; fresh, unused; °यौवना Dk.112.

अनुजन् 4 A. 1 To be born after, arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 9. 134; अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छीलमनुजायते Mb. -2 To take after (one's parents); to be born similar to.

अनुज-जात *p. p.* Born after, later, younger; राममनुजातः P. III. 4.72; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; पुमांसमनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा Sk.; so रुद्यनुजा. —जः,-जातः 1 A younger brother; Ms. 5. 58. -2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later. -3 Taking after.-4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread. —जा, -जाता 1 A younger sister.-2 N. of a plant (त्रायमाणालता). —जं N. of a plant (प्रपौंडरीक).-**Comp.** —अवर *a.* lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मन् *m.* [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother; जननाथ तवानुजन्मनां Ki. 2. 17; *S*i. 13. 2, 14.

अनुजीव् 1P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something); ये च त्वामनुजीवंति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rám.; स तु तस्याः पाणिग्राहकमनुजीविष्यति Dk. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under, live as a subordinate to.-2 To see without envy; यां तां श्रियमसूयामः पुरा दृष्ट्वा युधिष्ठिरे अद्य तामनुजीवामः Mb. -3 To live for any one. -4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 *v. l.* -5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. —*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अवंचनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10; भर्तुश्चितानुवर्तित्वं सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a.* To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3 so let me go; सेयं याति शकुंतला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायतां *S*. 4. 8 permitted to go; Bk. 1. 23; M. 1. 19; Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं *S*. 5 approved, agreed to. -2 To betroth, affiance; मां जातमात्रां धनमित्रनाम्नेऽन्वजानाज्ञायां मे पिता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive; अनुप्रवेशो यद्वीर कृतवांस्त्वं ममाप्रियं। सर्वं तदनुजानामि Mb.-4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg; त्वां साहमनुजानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं Rám.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण यशसा... अस्त्रैश्चाप्यन्वजानत Mb.-7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*). —*Caus* (-ज्ञापयति) 1 To ask or beg for, request. -2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा...वानरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वाश्रयं गतः Pt. 4; तं चक्रधरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वगृहं गतः 5; Ms. 4. 122; 9. 82; स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्येव मनो दधे। जग्मतुश्च यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा,-ज्ञानं [ज्ञा-अङ्-ल्युट् वा] 1 Permission, consent, sanction; गुरोरनुज्ञामधिगम्य मातः R. 2. 66.-2 Permission or leave to depart.-3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults. -4An order, command. -**Comp.** —एषणा,-प्रार्थना requesting permission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p.p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismissed.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं,-ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Authorising. -2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुगतो ज्येष्ठं] Next to the eldest. — ष्ठं *adv.* According to seniority.

अनुतप् 1P. 1 To heat; vex, annoy (fig.). -2 (4 A. or *pass.*) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; विविधैरनुतप्यंते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5 (*v. l.* for निभृतैर्व्यपत्रपंते &c.); Ki. 17. 40. —*Caus.* To pain, afflict, distress विरहः किमिवानुतापयेद्वद बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8.89.

अनुतप्त *p.p.* 1 Heated.-2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुतापः 1 Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow; जातानुतापेव सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms.11. 228.-2 Heat.

अनुतापन *a.* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुतापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुतर See under अनुतॄ.

अनुतर्षः [तृष्-घञ्] 1 Thirst, desire to drink; सोपचारमुपशांतविचारं सातुनर्षमनुतर्षपदेन *S*i. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor).-2 Wish, desire. -3 Drinking spirituous liquors. -4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors). -5 Liquor itself.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल (as a field).—लं *ind.* Grain after grain, *i. e.* by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुन्न *a.* Ved. Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतूलयति Den. P. To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P. III. 1. 25.

अनुतूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतॄ 1 P. 1 To go across or to the end. -2 To stretch lengthwise.

अनुतरं [अनुतीर्यते अनेन; करणे अप्] Fare, freight.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

अनुत्त *a.* Ved. [उद्-क्त न.त.] 1 Not moistened or wet; तुभ्यमिदद्रिवोऽनुत्तं Rv. 1.80.7. -2 Not set driven forth or urged (अप्रेरित); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a.* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] 1 Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांक्षन् गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242; Y. 1. 87; अदस्त्वया नुन्नमनुत्तमं तमः *S*i. 1. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7.18; Ms. 2.9; 5.158; 8.81. -2 Not the best. -3 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first, person.—मः N. of *S*iva or Vishṇu. -**Comp.** —अंभस्,-अंभसिकं a term in Sánkhya philosophy, said to mean 'indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.'

अनुत्तर *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरो यस्मात्] 1 Principal, chief. -2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणि विलसितानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed. -3 [नास्ति उत्तरं यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha.-4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चलति).-5 Low, inferior, base, mean.-6 Southern. —रं [न. त.] No reply, a reply which, being evasive,

is considered to be no reply. **-राः** (pl.) A class of gods among Jainas (° उपपातिक). **-रा** The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पत्तिः *f.* Failure, non-production. **-***a.*, **-त्तिक** *a.* Not yet produced. **-Comp. -धर्मक्षांतिः** preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come. **-समः-मा** a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into existence, not taking effect. **-Comp. -क्षांति** see अनुत्पत्तिधर्मक्षांति.

अनुत्साह *a.* Destitute of energy or determination. **-हः** Want of determination, energy &c.; listlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not over-eager, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सूत्र *a.* Not deviating from the Sútra (of Páṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °**पदन्यासा सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना** *Si.* 2. 112.

अनुत्सेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; °**को लक्ष्म्यां** Bh. 2. 63; modesty; °**कः खलु विक्रमालंकारः** V.1; cf. " Modesty is the handmaid of heroism ".

अनुत्सेकिन् *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant; **भाग्येषु °नी भव** *S.* 4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [न नुदति or अनुददाति तुल्यं ददाति, दा - क] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (तुल्यरूपदातृ); see अनानुद.

अनुदक *a.* 1 Waterless (as a desert). -2 Having very little water (as a puddle). -3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of श्राद्ध).

अनुदग्र *a.* 1 Not lofty, low. -2 Soft, tender; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; °**राजकन्या** Sk. (अल्पार्थे नञ्, see अ).

अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore; to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेयी 1 Restoration. -2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Udátta accent); उच्चैरुदात्तः, नीचैरनुदात्तः; accentless, having the neutral, general tone; उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च स्वरितश्च त्रयः स्वराः; uttered with the grave accent (as a vowel); प्रयत्नप्रेरितो वायुर्यदोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहतोऽचं निष्पादयति स उदात्तः; एवमधोनिष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तः; ताल्वादिषु सभागेषु स्थानेषु नीचभागे निष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तः; °त्तं पदमेकवर्जं Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pàṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udàtta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). **-त्तः** The grave accent. **-Comp. -आदिः** a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त. **-इत्** a verbal root having for its अनुबंध the grave accent (denoting that it takes the *Atm.* terminations only). **-उदयं** a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. **-तर** *a.* more than अनुदात्त; still lower or graver accent, *i. e.* that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly; not high or noble. -2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great. -3 (अनुगतो दारान्) Adhering to or followed by a wife; **यस्मिन्प्रसीदसि पुनः स भवत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च** K.P.4(used in sense 1 also). -4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुरूपाः दाराः यस्य).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered. -2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day; **पारावतः खलु शिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवेदनुदिनं वद कोऽत्र हेतुः** Udb.; **अनुदिवसं परिहीयसेऽङ्गैः** *S.* 3.

अनुदिश् 6 P. To point out, assign.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; **यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानां** P. I. 3. 10; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second; as in **समूलाकृतजीवेषु हन्कृञ्ग्रहः** P. III. 4.36. -2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदेशिन् *a.* Pointing or referring back; being the object of an अनुदेश.

अनुदृश् 1 P. To survey, behold; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect; **न च श्रेयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे** Bg. 1.31; Bh.3. 3. **-***Caus.* To show, tell, inform as follows; **सेनापतिः पुत्रमग्निमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदर्शयति** M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शनं Inspection, survey; **उत्थितश्चाप्रमत्तश्च बलानामनुदर्शने** Râm.; consideration, regard; **जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिदुःखदोषानुदर्शनं** Bg. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. **-ष्टिः** *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [दैर्घ्यमनुगतः] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up; °**ताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः** *S.* 5. 12; humble; modest; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरणं 1 Not removing or taking away. -2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धारः 1 Non-partition; not taking a share (विंशोद्धारशून्यो विभागः). -2 Non-removal.

अनुद्धृत *a.* Undivided, unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c. **-Comp. -अभ्यस्तमयः** taking place of sunset, while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्भट *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild. -2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यूतं Repeated playing or gambling; N. of a part of the Sabhâparvan.

अनुद्योग *a.* Lazy, not industrious. **-गः** Idleness, inactivity.

अनुद्रु 1 P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany; **धनुर्धरं राजसुतैरनुद्रुतं** R. 3. 38; 12. 67; 16. 25; *Si.* I. 52; 5. 59. -2 To chase, pursue.

अनुद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively). -2 Sent or brought back (as sound). **-तं** A measure of time in music = half *druta*, or one-fourth of a Mátrâ (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel); अर्धमात्रं द्रुतं ज्ञेयं द्रुतार्धं चाप्यनुद्रुतं.

अनुद्वाहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension. **—गः** Security or freedom from fear.

अनुधाव् 1 P. **1** To run after; follow; ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U. 1. 10 the sense follows the words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense); स्वरुचिं निश्चयतोऽनुधावति *Si.* 16. 44 follows his own will. **-2** To run up to, approach.**-3** To cleanse, wash.

अनुधावनं **1** Going or running after, following, pursuing; तुरग °कंडितसंधेः *S.* 2. **-2** Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth); research, investigation. **-3** Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. **-4** Cleansing, purification.

अनुध्यै 1 P. **1** To think of, muse, consider attentively.**-2** To wish well of, to bless, favour; प्रजानिषेकं मयि वर्तमानं सूनोरनुध्यायत चेतसेति R. 14. 60 bless; अनुदध्युरनुध्येयं सांनिध्यैः प्रतिमागतैः 17. 36 favoured.

अनुध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्यात *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c. **—तं-नं** [ध्यै-ल्युट्] **1** Thought; अनुध्यानानंतरमेव K. 262; meditation, religious contemplation. **-2** Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विरूपाक्ष त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21. **-3** Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for; अनुध्यातैरुपेतव्यं वत्सयोर्भद्रमस्तु वः U. 7. 11; सा त्वमंब स्नुषायामरुंधतीव सीतायां शिवानुध्यानपरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [ध्यै कर्तरि घञ्] One who wishes well of.

अनुध्येय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of; अनुदध्युरनुध्येयं R. 17.36.

अनुनद् 1 P. To sound towards or at (with acc.). **—***Caus.* To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo; पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षं च सागरांश्चानुनादयन्; साधु साध्विति नादेन पृथिवीमन्वनादयन्; विहगैरनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise; *Si.* 7. 18; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादिन् *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय,-नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिकां] **1** Nasal, pronounced through the nose; मुखसहितनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P.I. 1. 8; अमोऽनुनासिका न ह्रौ *Sikshâ*; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants य्, व्, ल् (under certain circumstances); *i. e.* the letters included in the प्रत्याहार अम् except ह् and र्. **-2** The sign used to mark the nasalization in the case of य्, व् or ल्. **—कं** The nasal twang. **-Comp. —आदिः** a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देशः Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; भूयसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम्। क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाप्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी 1 P. **1** To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon; request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे 19. 38, 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5.46; त्वत्संगमेन मम तत्तदिवानुनीतं V. 3. 20 pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13.67; M. 5; K. 168,178; Dk. 3, 4, 7. **-2** To cherish love; विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh.2.77; cf. Shakespeare "Cherish those hearts that hate thee". **-3** To bring near to (with dat. of person). **-4** To train, discipline.**-5** To honour.

अनुनय *a.* [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words). **—यः 1** Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion; कथं नु शक्योऽनुनयो महर्षेर्विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54; कथं वा तेषामनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्रः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति *S.* 4.**-2** Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुतप्यंते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5; दयितजन° 2. 22; वाक्यैः स्निग्धैरनुनयो भवेदर्थस्य साधनं S. D. 458. **-3** An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; भद्र प्रियं नः। किंतु त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; निषेधवाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासानुनये खलु Ak; °आमंत्रणं conciliatory address. **-4** Discipline, training, regulation of conduct. **—यं** *adv.* Fitly, suitably.

अनुनयिन् *a.* Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः = अनुनय q. v.; सानुनीतिश्च सीतायै नाक्रुध्यत् Bk. 8. 75 adopting a conciliatory tone; *Si.* 16. 55.

अनुनायक *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिक *a.* Conciliating; प्रियतमेषु वधूरनुनायिका *Si.* 6.7. **—का** A female character subordinate to the Nâyikâ or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रव्रजिता दासी प्रेष्या धात्रेयिका तथा। अन्याश्च शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुन्नत *a.* Not raised or elevated, not lifted up. **-Comp. —आनत** *a.* level (neither raised nor lowered). **—गात्र** *a.* having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्माद,-अनुन्मत्त *a.* Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप = अनूप, q. v.

अनुपकारिन् *a.* **1** Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received.**-2** Worthless, useless.

अनुपक्षित *p. p.* Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षीण).

अनुपगीत *a.* Not praised. **—तं** *ind.* So that no other person accompanies in singing.

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; °अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपजीवनीय *a.* Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ् 1 P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपठित *p. p.* Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

अनुपठितिन् *a.* Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् 1P. **1** To fly to or towards. **-2** To fly or run after, follow (fig. also); pursue, chase; मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः *S.* 1. 7; कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः *S.* 1.; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चेतः) Mâl. 9. 8 does not run after (cherish)

hope or leave it ; यस्यैवं भवतः कुटुंबवृत्तिमनुपतिताः Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.-2 To fall upon, attack; प्राग्वीराननुपत्य Mál. 8. 9. —*Caus.* 1 To fly to.-2 To throw another down along with oneself.

अनुपतनं,-पातः 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. -2 Following, going after, pursuit; उपवनपवनानुपातदक्षैः Si. 7. 27.-3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence. -4 [अनुरूपः त्रैराशिकेन पातः] Proportion. -5 Rule of three. -6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं *ind.* (regarded as a ṇamul from पत्) Following in succession, going after; लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात् Bk. 2.11 (लतां लतामनुपात्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers).

अनुपातिन् *a.* Following as a result. —*m.* A follower; मदनुपातिनामेष पंथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ *a.* [पंथानमनुगतः] Following the road. —थः A road, favourable road; अंतस्पथा अनुपथाः Rv.5.52. 10 (अनुकूलमार्गाः). —थं *adv.* Along the road.

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.-2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife); उतथ्यस्य यवीयांस्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb. -3 To enter, go to or into. -4 To fall down, come down (to the earth); वसुधामन्वपद्येतां वातरुग्णाविव द्रुमौ Mb. -5 To enter upon, betake oneself to; जितमित्येव तानक्षान्पुनरेवान्वपद्यत, ध्यानमेवान्वपद्यत Rám.; पुत्रौ दृष्ट्वा सुसंभ्रांता नान्वपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else. -6 To find, discover, see, notice; दीर्घं दध्यौ .... निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhág. -7 To lose (with abl.); महत्वात्नान्वपद्येतां Mb. -8 To handle. -9 To fall to the share of (Ved.)

अनुपद् *a.* [पद्-क्विप्] Ved. Coming to pass. —*f.* Food (got every day) (अनुदिनलभ्यमन्नं).

अनुपद *a.* [पदान्यनुगतः] 1 Following the feet closely. -2 Following every word; °सूत्रं a commentary (of a Bráhmaṇa) explaining the text word for word. —दः N. of a man or tribe. —दं A chorus, burden of a song or words sung again at regular intervals. —*ind.* [पदानां पश्चात्] 1 Along the feet, near the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. -2 Step by step, at every step ; Si. 9. 78. -3 Word for word. -4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space) ; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk. ; गच्छतां पुरो भवंतौ । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you ; °दमुच्चलित एव K. 263, 264 ; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense ; लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54 ; (तौ) आशिषामनुपदं समस्पृशत् पाणिना R. 11. 31 ; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः 1. 44, 14. 81 ; Si. 14. 48.

अनुपदिक *a.* [अनुपदमस्त्यस्य गंतृत्वेन, ठन्] Following, gone after.

अनुपदिन् *a.* [अनुपद्-इनि P. V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer ; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk.; क्षणदाकरेऽनुपदिभिः प्रयये Si. 9.70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामतुल्यायामः, तेन बध्दा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उपानत् P. V. 2. 9 Sk.)

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपधः 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि *a.* [न. ब.] Guileless, without fraud; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबंधस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhâshâ. P.82(तात्पर्य° being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning).-2 Inapplicability, not being applicable.-3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभाव); पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पीनत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनानुपपन्नम्; see अर्थापत्ति also. -4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न *a.* Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम *a.* [न. ब.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent.—मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

अनुपमेय-मित *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दनं Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used (as food). -2 Unsuited, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

अनुपयोग *a.* Useless.—गः Use lessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपरत *a.* 1 Not dead. -2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध *a.* Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धिः *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception (प्रत्यक्षाभाव); नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धेः (the knowledge of घटाभाव is possible because the प्रतियोगी or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट); one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mîmámsakas, but not according to the Naiyàyikas.- **Comp.**—समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलंभः Want of apprehension; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिन् *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य *a.* Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहारिन् *m.* A kind of हेत्वाभास or fallacy in Nyàya, a subdivision of the अनैकांतिकहेत्वाभास; वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative ; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात्; अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुरनुपसंहारी अन्वये व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टांताभावात्.

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of, an *Upasarga.*-2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन *a.* Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

अनुपस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, (as

silver). -2 Genuine, blameless. -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार *a.* Not elliptical (अध्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. 11. 38.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापनं Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित *a.* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near; not current. **-तं** A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Absence; मम °तिं क्षमतां भवंतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence.-2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated. -2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth);° तं दुकूलयुगलं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

अनुपा 2 P. 1 To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with; (मधु पीत्वा)...अनुपास्यसि बाष्पदूषितं जलांजलिं R. 8. 68; कल्माषान्भक्षयन्मधु चानुपिबेत् Susr.; *Bri.* S. 76. 6. -2 To follow in drinking. -3 (2 P.) =अनुपाल् q. v.

अनुपानं 1 A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किंचिन्मधुक्षीरादि पीयते तत्); a fluid vehicle in medicine. -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय *a.* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. **-यं** An afterdrink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P, -पाल् 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend; बालदायादिकं रिक्थं तावद्राजानुपालयेत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody. -2 To conform to, obey, observe; दशरथवचनमनुपालयन् K. 21; सत्योऽनुपालयेत्सत्यं H. 4. 23; so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मार्गं &c.; keep, preserve; अनुपालयतां प्रभुशक्तिं Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes. -**Comp.**- मांसं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात,-तिन् see under अनुपत्.

अनुपाख्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातकं [पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सदृशं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishṇusmṛiti; Manu mentions 30 kinds; See 11.54-58.

अनुपार्श्व *a.* Lateral, along or by the side.—(pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त *a.* Ved. Western.

अनुपुरुषः [अनुगतः अन्यं पुरुषं] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [अनुगतः पुष्पं तद्विकारं] A kind of reed (शरवृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व *a.* [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाटीं क्रमं वा] 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical; वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे Ku. 1. 35; ततोऽनुपूर्वायतवृत्तबाहुः Ki. 17. 50 (गोपुच्छाकार Malli.); जंघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131; °ताम्रांगुली बाहुलते *ibid.*; °केश who has regular hair; °गात्र having regularly shaped limbs; so °दंष्ट्र, °नाभि, पाणि. -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession; coming in the order, following. -3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण); अनुपूर्वा इतरे Káty.-**Comp.** **-ज** *a.* descended in a regular line. **-वत्सा** a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, -पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above, downwards; from the beginning or first; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8.142; 3.39, 7.35.

अनुपूर्व्य *a.* Regular, orderly, successive. **-र्वी** =आनुपूर्वी q.v.

अनुपृष्ठ्य *a.* [अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृष्ठ-यत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत *a.* 1 Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप्त *a.* Not sown (as seed); °शस्य fallow, meadow, (ground &c.).

अनुप्त्रिम *a.* Grown without being sown.

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं 1 A gift, donation. -2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular letters (बाह्यप्रयत्न); एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृण्वते Sk.

अनुप्रपातं-दं *ind.* Going in succession; गेह °तं -दं आस्ते गेहं गेहं अनुप्रपातं-दं P. III. 4. 56 Sk.

अनुप्रयुज् 7 A. To employ, apply, employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition; P. I. 3.63; III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetition or reproduction of what has been said by the teacher; °आदि a class of words given in P. V. 1.111.

अनुप्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter into, join; पथिकसार्थं विदिशागामिनमनुप्रविष्टः M. 5; (fig. also); विश्रम्य लौकिकाः संस्त्यायमनुप्रविशंति Mv. 1 enter into familiar talk or conversation. -2 To accommodate or adapt oneself to; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि तं नरः । अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् Pt. 1. 68; सखे वामदेव त्वमपि गाधिनंदनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि A.R.1 you too share in his opinion, or think with him. -3 To follow in entering; sleep with. -4 To attack.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into; पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; 10. 51. -2 Adapting oneself to the will of; बलवताभिभूतस्य विदेशगमनं तदनुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. 1; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9.48. -3 Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Very close attachment. -2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसद् *Caus.* To propitiate, conciliate; प्रियं V. 3.

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, conciliation; प्रिय °नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थ *a.* Latitudinal, following the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्राण् 2 P. To breathe after. -*Caus.* To animate, support, feed, help; mostly used in the statement of Alankáras in a sentence; उत्प्रेक्षानुप्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, animation.

अनुप्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीमनुप्राप्ताः Mb. -3 To imitate; लीलाखेलमनुप्रापुर्महोक्षास्तस्य विक्रमं R.

4.22. -4 To arrive, come(intrans.); कथमिमां भूमिमनुप्राप्तः K. 132; Ve. 6. -5 To get back.

अनुप्राप्त *p. p.* Reached, got, obtained.

अनुप्राप्तिः *f.* Getting to, reaching, arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुगतः रसायनुगुणं प्रकृष्टमासं वर्णन्यासं समवर्णरचनां समवर्णोच्चारणं वा] Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादृश्येऽपि व्यंजनसदृशत्वं वर्णसाम्यं रसाद्यनुगतः प्रकृष्टो न्यासः; अनुप्रासः शब्दसाम्यं वैषम्येऽपि स्वरस्य यत् S. D. 633.) अनुप्रास is of 5 kinds; (*a*) छेक° or single alliteration; बकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्, कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः; मूर्धामुद्धृत्तकृत्ताविरलगरल&c. K. P. 7. (*b*) वृत्ति° or harmonious.(*c*) श्रुति° or melodious. (*d*) अंत्य° or final; as मंदं हसंतः पुलकं वहंतः. (*e*) लाट°; स्मेरराजीवनयने नयने किं निमीलिते. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633–38 and K. P. 9th Ullàsa.

अनुप्लु 1 A. To run after, follow; इदमन्यतो वानरद्वयं आर्यस्य पार्ष्णिग्राहमिव संश्रयादनुप्लवते A.R. 5.

अनुप्लवः A follower, servant; सानुप्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75; Mv. 2, 7. 19.

अनुबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten to, attach, tie, connect; सीमंतं निजमनुबध्नती कराभ्यां Si. 8. 69 forming, arranging; उभयोरपि राजेंद्र संबंधेनानुबध्यतां (इक्ष्वाकुकुलं) Râm.; सखीजनानुबद्धां कथां Dk. 114 connected with. -2 (*a*) To have in the train (fig. also); न शिष्याननुबध्नीत Bhâg. (*b*) To bring about, cause, lead to, result in, produce as a consequence; नानुबध्नाति कुशलं Mb.; हे वृषल ते तथा विक्षेपोऽस्तु यथा हिंसामनुबध्नाति P. VI. 1. 141 com. -3 To press, importune, urge, request; पुनः पुनश्चानुबध्यमाना K. 69, 133, 207, 233. -4 (*a*) To attend or follow closely, follow at the heels of, follow; को नु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानस्तपस्विनीभ्यामबालसत्वो बालः *S.* 7; मधुकरकुलैरनुबध्यमानं K. 139; दिष्ट्या तावदयमनंगो मामिव तमप्यनुबध्नाति K. 158, 194, 319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv. 7. 18; *S*i. 5. 26. (*b*) To chase, pursue; तच्चानुबध्यमानं K. 120; अनुबध्नता तुरगमुखमिथुनं 132. (*c*) To adhere or stick to, cling to; धन्या चित्रलेखा यामनुबध्नाति देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (*d*) To continue, take up; तदेवानुबध्यतां तपः 322; तान्येव चिरपरिचितान्यक्षराणि मामनुबध्नंति U. 3 v.l. for अनुरुंधंति; वैशंपायनागमनालापमेवानुबध्य K. 262. (*e*) To follow, succeed, come close upon; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादो यद्विपद्विपदं संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; see अनुबंधि below. -5 To foster, cherish, entertain, harbour; तेषु किं भवतः स्नेहमनुबध्नाति मानसं Mârk. P.-6 To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47. -7 Not to burst or break loose, hold or keep together; भंगेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबध्नंति तंतवः H.1. 95.—*pass.* To be related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, attached, tied to. -2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धार्थानर्थसंशयात् विचार्य Dk. 41.-3 Connected with, related to, relating or belonging to. -4 Constantly sticking to, being in; continued, continuous; नित्यानुबद्धकुलवैरः Ve. 1; °मुग्धकाकलीहसितं U. 3; °विजृंभकं K. 66; °बिंदुभिरश्रुभिः 135 constantly flowing.-5 Fixed upon, directed towards; कलहंस° वक्त्रायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबंधः 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig.); यस्यां मनश्चक्षुषोरनुबंधस्तस्यामृद्धिः Mâl. 2; एतस्येदृशेन दर्शनेन कीदृशो मे हृदयानुबंधः इति न जानासि U. 3 state of feeling; K. 257.-2 Uninterrupted succession, unbroken sequence, continuous flow, continuity; series, chain; बाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबंधं *S.* 4.14; मरण° K. 236 following up death, desire for dying; अनुबंधाद्विरमेद्वा K. 280; यदा नात्याक्षीदेवानुबंधं 309 (persistence in) following me, 317; वैर°, मत्सर°, Dk. 63, 161; मुच्यतां देवि शोकानुबंधः K. 63 continuous sorrow; दुर्लभजनप्रार्थना° Ratn. 1; 4. 16; सानुबंधाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64 continuous, uninterrupted; परिवृद्धरागमनुबंधसेवया R. 9. 69 continuous enjoyment; अयं सोऽर्थोऽनर्थानुबंधः संवृत्तः V. 5 giving rise to a chain of evils. -3 Descendants, posterity; सानुबंधा हता ह्यासि Râm.-4 Consequence, result (good or bad); आत्मदोषानुबंधेन K. 319 in consequence of; यदग्रे चानुबंधे च सुखं Bg. 18. 39, 25; अनुबंधमजानंतः कर्मणामविचक्षणाः Râm. -5 Intention; design, motive, cause; अनुबंधं परिज्ञाय देशकालौ च तत्वतः। सारापराधौ चालोक्य दंडं दंड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; पाप° of evil designs. -6 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member (मुख्यानुयायि, अप्रधानं); a secondary symptom, symptomatic affection, attendant on the principal disease (वातपित्तादिदोषाणामप्राधान्यं); मूर्छानुबंधा विषमज्वराः Susr.-7 Connecting link or adjunct of a subject or topic; theme, matter of discussion; introductory reasons; (विषयप्रयोजनाधिकारिसंबंधः अनुबंधः) (an indispensable element of the Vedànta).-8 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as the ल in गम्ल, ण् in इण्; रिपुराप पराभवाय मध्यं प्रकृतिप्रत्ययोरिवानुबंधः Ki. 13. 19. -9 Offence, fault.-10 An obstacle, impediment; also the clog or encumbrance of a family; domestic ties or attachment.-11 A child or pupil who follows the example set by his parent or teacher(मुख्यानुयायी शिशुः).-12 Beginning, commencement.-13 Repeated application or devotion (पौनः पुन्येन अभिनिवेश). -14 Course, pursuit.-15 A small bit or part, a trifle.-16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भागानुबंधपूर्णांकः.-17 Base, stem (प्रकृति). —धी [अनुबध्यते अतिश्वासेन व्याप्रियते अनया] 1 Thirst.-2 Hickup.

अनुबंधक *a.* Connected, related.

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधिन् *a.* (oft. at the end of comp.) 1 (*a*) Connected with, attached or related to; अहो सरसरमणीयानुबंधिनी स्त्रीजनकथा Mâl. 1 having for its contents or subject matter &c.; परिचर्यानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing. (*b*) Mixed or blended with; नीलकंठकलकेकानुबंधिना मंद्रहुंकृतेन मामनुमन्यते Mâl. 9.-2 Followed by, accompanied with; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence; तदियमापत्समंततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60; अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67; शास्त्रं शास्त्रांतरानुबंधि 156; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single; K. 349; Ki. 1. 20; Bg. 15. 2; गुणा गुणानुबंधित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated with. -3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted; अपि त्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं प्रवालमासामनुबंधि वीरुधां Ku. 5. 34;

ऊर्ध्वं गतं यस्य न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading; K. 246, 303.

अनुबंध्य *a.* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). -2 [वधार्थं बंधः अनुबंधः कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; **गौरनुबंध्यः** K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चात्स्थितं बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् 4 A. To awake, to recollect; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of; **न सत्यमनुबुध्यते** K. 104 does not perceive or recognise. — *Caus.* 1 To remind, put in mind of; **अये सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि** *S.* 1 well reminded. -2 To advise, inform; **इति शिष्येण किलान्वबोधयत्** R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a Bráhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणिन्,-क *a.* [तदधीते वेद वा इति इनिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव–भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. -2 Repeating what has been said. -3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषितृ *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् 7 A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds); **मेघमुक्तविशदां स चंद्रिकां अन्वभुंक्त** R. 19. 39; **सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त** Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू 1 P. 1 To enjoy; taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); **अन्वभवं च मधुकर इव नवमालिकामार्द्रसुमनसं** Dk. 121; **असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत्** R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; **आत्मकृतानां हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनैव** K. 121; **अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं** *S.* 5. 7; Ku. 4. 41; **संवत्सरमात्रं प्रेष्यभावमनुभूय** M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant; **षष्ठमनुभवन् वर्षं** K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old. -2 To learn, hear, understand; **वेदाननुभवसि** Ch. Up.-3 To try, test, put to the test; **न त्वं तेनान्वभाविष्ठा नान्वभावि त्वयाप्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविष्यहं ॥** Bk. 5. 35.-4 To comprise, include, grasp; **द्वे वामलके अनुभवति** Ch. Up.-5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved. in these senses). — *Caus.* 1 To cause to enjoy, feel, or experience; **अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः** Mu. 6.15; **स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि** Dk. 125; **आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते** Bv. 1. 120.-2 To reflect on, meditate, think of; **मनसा तमेव वृत्तांतमन्वभावयत्** K. 176, 279.-3 To infer, know; **तस्मात्परोक्षवृत्तीनां फलैः कर्मानुभाव्यते** H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्ज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्भिन्नं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थ right & अयथार्थ wrong. See T.S. 34. (The Naiyâyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शाब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedântins and Mîmâṃsakas add two more अर्थापत्ति and अनुपलब्धि; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sánkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Chárvákas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mîmâṃsakas; -संभव 'equivalence'; ऐतिह्य 'fallible testimony', and चेष्टा 'gesture'.) -2 Experience; **अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुंपसि** N. 4.105 -3 Understanding.-4 Result, consequence. -Comp. —**सिद्ध** *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमेयपुरःसरौ) **अनुभावविशेषात्तु सेनापरिवृताविव** R. 1. 37; **संभावनीयानुभावा अस्याकृतिः** *S.* 7; **अनुभावसौभाग्यमात्रपरिशेषधूसरश्रीः** U. 1,3; 6. 20, 41, 4. 22, K. 108, 240; V. 1; Ki. 1. 6; Dk. 29, 113; Mv. 6. 53; **अहो महानुभावः पार्थिवो दुष्यंतः** *S.* 3 of great might or power; **जाने वो रक्षसाक्रांतावनुभावपराक्रमौ** R. 10. 38, 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c., valour; Ki. 6.28; **महानुभावप्रकृतिः कापि तत एवागतवती** Mál. 1 very noble or dignified. -2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न); भावं मनोगतं साक्षात् स्वगतं व्यंजयंति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ख्याताः; यथा भ्रूभंगः कोपस्य व्यंजकः; उद्बुद्धं कारणं स्वैः स्वैर्बहिर्भावं प्रकाशयन् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः ॥ S. D. 162, 163 &c.; **धिगेव रमणीयतां त्वदनुभावभावादृते** Mál. 9. 35. -3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief; **अनुभाववता गुरुस्थिरत्वात्** Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative; **°ता** understanding, knowledge; **यत्पदेन विना यस्यानुभावकता भवेत्** Bhâshâ. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभाविन् *a.* 1 Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness; **अनुभावी तु यः कश्चित्कुर्यात्साक्ष्यं विवादिनां** Ms. 8.69. -3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू *a.* [भू-क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding. —**भूः** *f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception; **अयमात्मा सर्वानुभूः** Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 Perception, apprehension, experience. -2 (In Nyâya) Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhâshâ. P. 51-52.-3 Dignity, consequence. -Comp- —**प्रकाशः** N. of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mádhavácharya.

अनुभृ 1. 3. P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभर्तृ *m.* Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्रातरं).

अनुमद् 1 P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुमत्त *p. p.* Intoxicated with joy.

अनुमाद्य *pot.p.* To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

अनुमन् 4 A. **1** To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमंतुमुत्सहे मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितम् R. 11. 39; M. 1.12; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R.4.87; 14.20; शुश्रूषमाणां गिरिशोनुमेने Ku. 1. 59, 3. 60, 5. 68; कृताभिमर्षामनुमन्यमानः सुतां *S.* 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यवीयसीं मे कुमुद्वतीं नार्हसि नानुमंतुं R. 16. 85 be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22. -**2** To follow, have recourse to; धर्मार्थावभिसंत्यज्य संरंभं योनुमन्यते Mb. —*Caus.* **1** To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराजः V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सखीजनमनुमानयिष्यामि *S.* 3. -**2** To ask for, request or beg; Y. 1. 240. -**3** To honour. -**4** To put to account.

अनुमत *p. p.* **1** Approved, assented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुमतं दृष्टं वा यैरिदं गुरुपातकं Ve. 3. 22; °गमना *S.* 4. 9 allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृहाय R. 5. 10; उभय°तः साक्षी Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c. -**2** Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; वृद्धिं च कर्षकजनानुमतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72. -**3** Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with. —**तः** A lover; घनमतो नमतोनुमतान् प्रियाः *Si.* 6. 65. —**तं** Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमते चोरितमेतत्त्वया हृदयं V.3. 17.

अनुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval, assent. -**2** The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, when the gods and manes receive oblations with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rájasûya sacrifice (कलाहीनचंद्रवती शुक्लचतुर्दशीयुतपूर्णिमातिथिः); अनुमत्यै हविरष्टाकपालं पुरोडाशं निर्वपति *Sat.* Br.; Ms. 3. 86-87. -**Comp.** —**पत्रं** a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं **1** Assent; sufferance. -**2** Independence.

अनुमंतृ *a.* Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent); Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमंत्र् 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्टश्च वामदेवानुमंत्रितोऽश्वः U. 2 (v.l. for अभिमंत्रित); रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णोऽनुमंत्रितः Mb.

अनुमंत्रणं Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरणं See under अनुमृ.

अनुमरुः A country next to a desert.

अनुमा 3 A, 2 P. **1** To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिंगां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिंगैरनुमिमीमहे Mb.; conclude, guess, conjecture; धूमादग्निमनुमाय T. S. 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगभंगोऽनुमीयते Ku. 2.25; R. 15. 77, 17.11; तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधानः 2. 7, 68; 5. 12; Ki. 5. 47. -**2** To reconcile, equal. —*Caus* (-मापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132, 202.

अनुमा [मा-अङ्] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमातृ *a.* One who infers; न हि कारिणि दृष्टे चौल्कारेण तमनुमिमतेऽनुमातारः.

अनुमानं **1** Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyàya system; (अनुमितिकरणमनुमानं तच्च धूमो वह्निव्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं); प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधागमं । त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं धर्मशुद्धिमभीप्सता ॥ Ms.12. 105. -**2** A guess, conjecture, sign to know; इंगितैरनुमानैश्च मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति Ràm.-**3** Analogy, similarity; आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षसे *S.* 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादंबरीमुत्प्रेक्ष्य K. 305. -**4** (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिर्निशिताः पतंति तत्र शराः । तच्चापरोपितशरो धावत्यासां पुरः स्मरो मन्ये ॥ अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K.P. 10. -**Comp.** —**उक्ति** *f.* reasoning; logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान; परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमित्सा Desire of inferring.

अनुमेय *pot. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः R. 1. 20.

अनुमार्गं *adv.* Along the way, according to a (particular) way, on or in the way; अनुमार्गागतया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुमाषं *adv.* Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमासः [अनुगतो मासः] The following month. —**सं** *ind.* Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry) **1** To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathizing with; मुदितामनुमोदते Bhâg. -**2** To express approval; तदेव राममातृभिरनुमोदितं U. 2; approve, second, applaud; निषेद्धुमासीदनुमोदितुं वा R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; अनुमोदितमाचार्यैः K. 77; अननुमोदिता मात्रा 160. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुमोदः **1** The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure.-**2** =अनुमोदनं see below.

अनुमोदनं **1** Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance. -**2** Causing pleasure.

अनुमृ 6A. To follow in death; रुदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुमृतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85 followed in death by you; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा न शुचा नानुमृतेव लक्ष्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरणं Following in death; तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि भर्तुर्देशांतरादिमरणे देहाग्न्यलाभ एव); देशांतरमृते पत्यौ साध्वी तत्पादुकाद्वयं । निधायोरसि संशुद्धा प्रविशेज्जातवेदसं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Bráhmaṇa women; पृथक् चितां समारुह्य न विप्रा गंतुमर्हति. Bâṇa severely condemns this practice; see K. 173-4.

अनुया 2P. 1 To follow, go after (fig. also); अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77; अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां *S*. 1. 29; त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि Ku. 4.21.-2 To imitate, equal; न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुर्यशः R. 1 .27; 9. 6; अनुयातलीलः 16.71; *Si*. 12.3 followed and imitated.-3 To attend, accompany; इयं मुसलमनुयाति कलेन हुंकृतेन Mu. 1.4; अनुयातारुंधतीको वसिष्ठः U. 3.48.

अनुया *a*. Following. **—याः** Ved. Food.

अनुयातृ *m*. A follower.

अनुयात्रं -त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राजन् वने वन्येन जीवतः। किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām. **—त्रं** *adv*. In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्रा अनुगमनमस्त्यस्य ठन्] A follower, attendant; *S*. 1,2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन् *a*. [P. III.2.78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. -2 Like, similar. -3 Following a principal person as a teacher (मुख्यस्य अनुगंता शिशुः). **—m.** A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R.; a dependent or attendant; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2.4, 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्-घञ्, कुत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञांगं); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनूयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 To ask, question; किं वस्तु विद्वन्गुरवे प्रदेयं त्वया कियद्वेति तमन्वयुंक्त R. 5. 18; अन्वयुंक्त गुरुमीश्वरः क्षितेः 11. 62; *Si*. 13. 68. -2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79, 259. -3 To impart or give, as instruction. -4 To order, enjoin. -5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p*. 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c. -2 Censured, reproached.

अनुयुक्तिन् *a*. [अस्त्यर्थे इनि] One who has ordered, examined; cf. गृहीतिन्, अधीतिन्.

अनुयोक्तृ *m*. An examiner, interrogator; inquirer; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भृतकाध्यापक).

अनुयोगः 1 A question, inquiry, examination; अनियंत्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः *S*. 1; निगृह्यानुयोगे P. VIII.2.94; वार्तामधुराक्षरया च वाचा R, 13.71. -2 Censure, reproof. -3 Solicitation. -4 Exertion, effort; अनुयोगं विना तैलं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt. 2. 140. -5 Religious meditation; spiritual union. -6 Comment. **-Comp. —कृत्** 1. an interrogator. -2. a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतंति प्रश्नविषयसंशयं छिनत्ति).

अनुयोगिन् *a*. 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on. -2 Examining, questioning.

अनुयोज्य *pot. p*. Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof. **—ज्यः** A servant; obedient and humble servant; उभाभ्यामपि वासवानुयोज्यो दुष्यंतः प्रणमति *S*. 7; Ms. 8. 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुरंज् 4 U. 1 To be red; भृशमन्वरज्यदतुषारकरः *Si*. 9. 7 (became red or attached).-2 To be delighted, find pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg. 11. 36. -3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्थमनुरज्यंति विषमस्थं त्यजंति च Rām.; अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राज्ञि जनता नानुरज्यते Pt. 1. 301; भ्रातुर्मृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः Ms. 3. 173. **—*Caus*.** 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसाक्रिसलयानुरंजितैर्वा *Si*. 7. 64, 8. 17, 12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23, 4. 27. -2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied; अनुरक्तः प्रजाभिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरंजयत् Rām.; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; शिष्यगुणानुरंजितमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुरक्त *p. p*. 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured; कुंडलमणिप्रभानुरक्तगंडस्थलः K. 170. -2 Pleased, contented; loved, beloved; loyal, loyally devoted; अनुरक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64; गुणानुरक्तामनुरक्तसाधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him; °प्रजः-लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc. or acc.); अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः -अथ किम्-चंद्रगुप्ते दृढमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1; कथं वसंतसेना आर्यचारुदत्तमनुरक्ता Mk. 1; एषा भवंतमनुरक्ता *S*. 6. 18; अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किंनु नारीजनं Mu. 6.

अनुरक्तिः *f*. Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरंजक *a*. Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुरंजनं Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरंजने स्याः U. 1. 11.

अनुरंजित *p. p*. Pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुराग *a*. Become red, reddened. **—गः** 1 Redness. -2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.); आविर्भूतानुरागाः Mu. 4. 21; कंटकितेन प्रथयति मय्यनुरागं कपोलेन *S*. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; °इंगितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्यादनुरागजः Ak.

अनुरागिन्, **अनुरागवत्** *a*. 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुरागवान् H. 1; सा केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागवती बभूव *ibid*. -2 Causing or inspiring love. **—णी** Personification of a musical note.

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. -2 The power of words called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; क्रमलक्ष्यत्वादेवानुरणनरूपो यो व्यंग्यः S.D.4.

अनुरतिः *f*. Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या [रथ्यामन्वायतं स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकरणार्थं च निशागमनशंकया। दीपवृक्षांस्तथा चक्रुरनुरथ्यासु सर्वशः Rām.

अनुरसित *a*. Sounding, echoing; उद्ग्रीवैरनुरसितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुरसः,-रसितं Echo, reverberation; °गुरु magnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9.6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुरसः [अनुगतो रसं] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). -2 A secondary flavour; लवण° saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रूक्षं लवणानुरसं लघु। नार्यास्तु मधुरं स्तन्यं कषायानुरसं हिमं Susr.

अनुरहस *a*. [अनुगतं रहः] Secret, solitary, private. **—सं** *adv*. In secret, apart, privately; *Si*. 7.50.

अनुरात्र *a*. Following the night. **—त्रं** *adv*. In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुराध *a*. 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनूराध; इंद्रं वयमनूराधं हवामहे Av. -2 Born under the asterism अनुराधा P. IV. 3.34. **—धा** [अनुगता राधां विशाखां] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राधा or विशाखा). It

consists of four stars.–**Comp.** –ग्रामः, –पुरं the ancient capital of Lankà or Ceylon; also called अनुरोधपुर, described by Rájasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon "with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called 'The Great Brazen Palace' said to have been built in 161 B. C."

अनुरुद् 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathize; गुरुशोकामनुरोदितीव मां Ku. 4. 15; अनुरोदितीव करुणेन पत्रिणां Si. 4. 47.

अनुरोदनं Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुध् 7U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शिलाभिर्यै मार्गमनुरुंधंति Mb.; to surround, hem in; रुद्रानुचरैर्मखो महान्..अन्वरुध्यत Bhāg. –2 To bind, fasten. –3 To stick or adhere to, follow closely, observe, practise; अनुरुध्याद्घं त्र्यहं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुमांसमनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male. –4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्थमनुरुध्यंते विषमस्थं त्यजंति च Ràm.; सद्वृत्तिमनुरुध्यंतां भवंतः Mv. 2 follow or adopt; स्वधर्ममनुरुंधंते नातिक्रमं Ki. 11. 78; नानुरोत्स्ये जगल्लक्ष्मीं Bk. 16. 23 love, like. –5 To conform to, obey, follow, adapt oneself to, act up to; नियतिं लोक इवानुरुध्यते Ki. 2. 12; हंत तिर्यंचोऽपि परिचयमनुरुध्यंते U. 3 remember or cherish (act up to it); मद्वचनमनुरुध्यते वा भवान् K. 181, 298; वात्सल्यमनुरुध्यंते महात्मनः Mv. 6 feel the force of compassion; तेनापि रावणं मैत्रीमनुरुध्य व्यपेक्ष्यते Mv. 5. 35 following up; यदि गुरुष्वनुरुध्यसे Mv. 3 regard with respect, obey; अनुरुध्यस्व भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादेशं U. 4; चंद्रकेतोर्वचनं U. 5. –6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; इत्यादिभिः प्रियशतैरनुरुध्य मुग्धां U.3.26; अभिनवसेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुरुध्यते K. 207 please by carefully attending to &c., show regard for; 248.–7 To urge, press, entreat, request; आगमनाय अनुरुध्यमानः K. 277; तया चाहमनुरुध्यमानस्तां बकुलमालां दत्तवान् Mâl. 1; सा च भीमधन्वना बलवदनुरुद्धा Dk. 122 courted, wooed.–8 To assent or agree to, approve; like, comply with; प्रकृतयो न मे व्यसनमनुरुंधंते Dk. 106; यदि भगवाननुरुध्यते Mv. 4 agree with me.

अनुरुध् *a.* [रुध-क्विप्] 1 One who obeys, conforms to &c. –2 Obeyed, observed, practised, [wanted] (अपेक्षित), written as अनूरुध् Rv. 3. 55. 5.

अनुरोधः-धनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. –2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मानुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192; अत्र नानुरोधं तर्कये Mv. 7 pleasure or gratification; आधारानुरोधात् Mu. 1. 2 out of regard for; कविश्रमानुरोधाद्वा Ve. 1 in consideration of; Mv. 5, 3, 28; तदनुरोधात्-धेन accordingly, in accordance with it; वर्देद्विपश्चिन्महतोनुरोधात् Pt. 1. 100 after great consideration; humouring H. 2. 103; reference (of a rule.) –3 Pressing, urging, coaxing; entreaty, solicitation, request; क इवात्रानुरोधः K. 209; तदनुरोधात् 135; विनानुरोधात्स्वहितेच्छयैव Si. 20. 81. –4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्,-धक *a.* Compliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for; पतिव्रतानां समयानुरोधिनी Ràm.

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सदृशः योग्यो वा] 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1; worthy of; आत्मानुरूपं वरं S. 1; रूपानुरूप K. 192, 203.–2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to; with gen. or in comp.; नैतदनुरूपं भवतः K. 146, 158; भव पितुरनुरूपस्त्वं गुणैर्लोककांतैः V. 5.21; काममननुरूपमस्या वपुषो वल्कलं S. 1; स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः सेचनघटैः *ibid.*; Bg. 17. 3; R. 1. 33; Me. 13.–पं 1 Resemblance, likeness, conformity. 2 Suitability, fitness; U. 6. 26. –पः The antistrophe, having the same metre as the स्तोत्रिय or strophe; the second of the three verses (तृच) recited together, the other two being स्तोत्रिय and पर्यास; एकस्तोत्रियेष्वहस्सु योऽन्योऽनंतरः सोऽनुरूपः Asval.

अनुरूपतः-पेण,- पशः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुलग्न *a.* Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after; येन आर्यायाः सुस्निग्धा दृष्टिरनुलग्ना Mk. 4 intently fixed.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलासः, -स्यः [लस्-नर्तने-घञ्] A peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 P. To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c. after bathing); smear, daub, cover over; वपुरन्वलिप्त न वधूः Si. 9.51, 9.15; प्रभानुलिप्तश्रीवत्सं R. 10.10 covered with; तच्छायानुलिप्तभूतलां K. 131; हरिभिरचिरभासा तेजसा चानुलिप्तैः S. 7.7; so स्नातानुलिप्तः; तिमिरानुलिप्त enveloped in darkness; स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च Dk. 71 besmeared with perfumes &c.

अनुलेपः –लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing, smearing.–2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c.; any emollient or oily application; °आर्द्रमृदंगध्वनि K. 28 rubbed with paste; सुरभिकुसुमधूपानुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलेपक,-लेपिन् *a.* One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a.* Hidden, clinging to, attached; Si. 5. 46; जनादनुलीनः Dk. 104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a.* [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.] 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रतिलोम); (hence), favourable, agreeable; °सुखो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Ràm.; त्रिरेनामनुलोमामनुमार्ष्टि Sat. Br.; °कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction.–2 Mixed as a tribe. –मा A woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries; Y. 2. 288. –मं *adv.* In regular or natural order; प्रतिलोममालिंपेन्नानुलोमं Susr. –माः (pl.) Mixed castes. –**Comp.** –अय *a.* having fortune favourable. –अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si.2.25. –ज, –जन्मन् *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes; Ms. 10. 25; Y. 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं 1 Regular gradation, sending or putting in the right direction. –2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging; alleviation.

अनुलोमयति Den. P. 1 To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain; तत्र प्रतिलोममनुलोमयेत् Susr. –2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels.

अनुलवण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त, अन्यूनाधिक); smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?). –2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तांतः] 1 A genealogical table; यंत्रानुवंशं भगवान्

जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ Mb. -2 Modern race or species ; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भवः यत्] Relating to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्रः] Very crooked ; somewhat crooked or oblique ; °ग moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets).

अनुवच् 2 P. **1** To say or speak after or for one ; येषां द्विजानां सावित्री नानूच्येत यथाविधि Ms. 11.191. **-2** To repeat, recite, reiterate; शतमनूच्यमायुष्कामस्य Ait. Br. ; learn, study; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनूच्यते Sat. Br.; अरण्येऽनूच्यमानत्वादारण्यकं Sáy., see अनूचान below.-**3** To concede the point, assent to, yield. **-4** To name, call. —*Caus.* To cause to recite; to read to oneself (before reading aloud); oft.used in dramas; उभे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः *S.*1; निपु -(गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां; देवी-अनुवाचय तावत् यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V. 2; Mu. 1; अनुवाचितलेखममात्यमवलोक्य M. 1.

अनुवक्तृ *m.* Repeating, reciting (गुरुमुखोच्चारितानुरूपपाठक); replying &c.

अनुवचनं **1** Repetition, recitation; teaching, instruction, lecture, Y. 3. 190. **-2** A chapter, section, lesson, division. **-3** Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with प्रैष or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनूच्यते इति, वच् घञ् कुत्वं P. II. 4. 29 Várt.] **1** Repeating, reciting, reading. **-2** A subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.-**3** Chapter or section referring to a compilation from the *R*igveda or Yajurveda (ऋग्यजुःसमूह).-**Comp.** —अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents attributed to *S*aunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-ण्यत्-कुत्वं] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest; *S*i. 14. 20 (प्रशास्तृपाठ्या तदभावे होतृपाठ्या देवताह्वानी ऋक् Malli.).

अनुवाच् *f.* [वच्-णिच् क्विप्] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचनं. —*m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं **1** Recitation of passages of the *R*igveda by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (प्रैष) of the अध्वर्यु priest.-**2** Causing to recite, teaching, instructing.-**3** Reading to oneself ; see above.

अनूक्त *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. —**क्तं,-क्तिः** *f.* **1** Subsequent mention ; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. **-2** Study of the Vedas.

अनूचान *a.* or -नः [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109 ; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनूचानः Sk.] **1** One devoted to study, learned ; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनूचानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154 ; 5. 82 ; Y. 3. 24 ; इदमूचुरनूचानाः Ku. 6. 15.-**2** Modest, unassuming; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सरः [अनुकूलो वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय] **1** A year.-**2** The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle ; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the *B*rihaspati cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. **1** To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.); गिरं नः...अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74 repeat ; उक्तमनुवदति Sk. ; (P. & A.) to resound, echo ; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid*.; सभाभित्तिप्रतिध्वानैर्भयादन्ववदन्निव *Si.*2.67 echoed and approved also ; घोषस्यान्ववदिष्टेव लंका पूतक्रतोः पुरः Bk. 8. 29.-**2** To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration ; See Kull. on Ms. 1. 74 ; 2. 6.-**3** To repeat, tell, say (generally) ; निजमनोरथमनुवदंत्या Dk. 21.-**4** To abuse, rail at. —*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः **1** Repetition (in general); गुण° K. 206. -**2** Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration ; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्योपन्यासे Sk.). -**3** Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned, such as paraphrase or free translation ; particularly, any portion of the Bráhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions ; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधि 'authoritative or direct injunction' ; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः । नानुवादपुनरुक्तयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyáya sútra. It is of 3 kinds:—भूतार्थ° (सदेव सौम्येदमग्र आसीत्); स्तुत्यर्थ° (वायुर्वै क्षेपिष्ठा देवता) and गुण° (अग्निहोत्रं जुहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना जुहोति इति गुणविधानात्); see अर्थवाद also.-**4** Corroboration, confirmation. **-5** Slander, abuse, reviling. **-6** Advertisement, notice; report, rumour. **-7** Commencement of speech (वाचारंभणमात्रं.).

अनुवादक,-वादिन् *a.* **1** Explanatory, corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration ; आरंभश्च साहसानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks. -**2** Conformable to, in harmony with, like ; शुक्गीतानुवादिना Rám.; तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30.—**न्** *m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* **1** To be explained or illustrated. **-2** (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first ; अनुवाद्यमनुक्त्वैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत् ; in वृद्धिरादैच् आदैच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, -वर्तिन् &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [वशमनुगतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient. —**शः** Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस् 1 P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवासिन् *a.* One who dwells near ; resident.

अनुवसित *a.* [वस्-क्त]**1** Dressed clothed, wrapped up.-**2** Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुगतो वातः] The windward direction ; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c. ; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत गुरुणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास् 10 P. **1** To scent, perfume. **-2** To use the oily enema (see the next word); treat by

using such enema; **अवश्यं स्थापनीयाश्च नानुवास्याः कथंचन** Susr.

अनुवासः-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general,) with incense &c. -2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. -3 (° नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself; **असाध्यता विकाराणां स्यादेषामनुवासनात्** Susr.; द्विधा बस्तिः परिज्ञेयो निरूहश्चानुवासनं । कषायाद्यैर्निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवासनम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासरं वा दीयते अनुवसन्नपि न दुष्यति अनुदिवसं वा दीयते इति अनुवासनः).

अनुवासित *a.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Administered as an enema; treated by this operation.

अनुविद् 6 U. 1 To find, discover, see, obtain. -2 To deem, consider. -3 To marry.

अनुवित्तिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध See under अनुव्यध्.

अनुविधा 3 U. 1 To lay down a rule, regulate. -2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; See अनुविधायिन्; **पदमनुविधेयं च महतां** Bh. 2. 28 the foot-steps of the great have to be trodden in. -3 To resemble, imitate. —*pass.* To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. -2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.)

अनुविधायिन् *a.* 1 Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders; **सा स्त्री यानुविधायिनी** H. 2. 141; **भवितव्यानुविधायीनींद्रियाणि** V. 3. -2 Resembling; **निजवधूश्वसितानुविधायिनि** *Si.* 6. 23, 15. 96.

अनुविनश् 4 P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविश् 6 P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः-शनं 1 Following, entering after. -2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (ज्येष्ठातिक्रमेण कनिष्ठस्य विवाहः); **यवीयसोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिलोपकः** Mb.

अनुवेश्य *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविश्वः (pl.) N. of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टंभः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् 1 A. (sometimes P. also) 1 (Transitively used) (*a*) To go or roll after, follow, pursue; (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by; humour; **अहं तावत्स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये** *S.* 2; **तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्तंते** K. 289; **किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तेते** *S.* 3 approve of her choice; **लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते** U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense; **न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते** K. 104 follow; **मधु द्विरेफः कुसुमैकपात्रे पपौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः** Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking, drank after her; Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23; Dk. 80, 96, 126; **कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन** Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude; **प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते** *Si.* 15. 41; Màl. 3. 2. (*b*) To imitate, resemble; equal; **तेऽन्ववर्तन् पितॄन्सर्वे यशसा च बलेन च** Mb. (*c*) To gratify, humour, please; Dk. 65. -2 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To follow, come after; **संग्राह्य इत्यनुवर्तते** H. 3. (*b*) To continue, endure. (*c*) To act towards, behave. (*d*) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sûtra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows); *e. g.* in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sútra 89 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to revolve, turn round; **एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नानुवर्तयतीह यः** Bg. 3. 16. -2 To act up to, follow, obey; **तथापि लोकयात्रानुवर्तनीया** Mv. 7; **पुत्रैः पितरौ लोकद्वयेप्यनुवर्तनीयाः** Ve. 3; K. 367. -3 To favour, oblige; comply with one's request; **विधिनापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिताः** K. 73; **यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयः** Màl. 7. -4 To put in, carry out. -5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sûtra; **केचित्तु विजायते इति नानुवर्तयंति** P. V. 2. 13 Sk. -6 To use, employ. -7 To lead one to, attach to. -8 To speak in favour of, speak for; to approve. -9 To imitate, do after one; **सतां चरितान्यनुवर्तितानि नेंद्रियाणि** K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं 1 Following (fig. also); attending, compliance, obedience, conformity; **प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तने** Ak.; **इदमाश्चर्यमथवा लोकस्थित्यनुवर्तनं** Mv. 7. 4; **दाक्षिण्य °** Dk 161. -2 Gratifying, obliging. -3 Approval of, concurrence in. -4 Continuance; result, consequence. -5 Supplying from a preceding Sûtra.

अनुवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp.; **राक्षसाश्चापि गृह्यंते नित्यं छंदानुवर्तिभिः** Pt. 1. 69; **नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः** 1. 383. -2 Guided by, following the advice of; obedient, faithful, compliant; **अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे** Pt. 1. 101, 298. -3 Like, resembling; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्त्मन् *a.* [अनुगतो वर्त्म] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Obeying, following &c. -2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued; **अनुवृत्तस्त्वया भगीरथगृहे प्रसादः** U. 7. -3 Rounded off; taperingly round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार); **दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना** K. 179. -4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c. -5 Conforming to the character (शीलानुगत). **—त्तं** Obedience, conformity, compliance; **मूर्खं छंदोऽनुवृत्तेन (गृह्णीयात्)** Chàn. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Assenting to, approval; **तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे** Ku. 5. 65. -2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्ति); taking up; continuity; **ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिजटिलं** R. 13. 78 by following the example of; **अनुवृत्त्या प्रमार्ष्टुमागतः** Dk. 100 service; **ततान वह्निः पवनानुवृत्त्या** Ki. 16. 52 in consequence of. -3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; **कांता °-चातुर्यमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन** U. 3; Màl. 9; *Si.* 9. 58; Dk. 55; K. 265; M. 2. 9; **राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्म ° परस्य नृपतेर्महदप्रीतिस्थानं** Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings; (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct; U. 7. 5. -4 Remembrance Ki. 18. 18. -5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule. -6 Imitating, resembling &c. -7 Repetition; **वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.**

अनुवृद्धि *a.* Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; **इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः** R. 3. 5; *Si.* 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लित *a.* [वेल्ल्-क्त] Bent in conformity with; bent under. **—तं** Securing with bandages, bandaging;

a sort of bandage(व्रणलेपनबंधभेदः)one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य *a.* [अनुव्ययति अनुगच्छति व्यै-क] Following (अनुगत); °व्यमिवासुः Kâty. (न्यग्भूमिं प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यंजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यध् 4 P. **1** To hit or pierce again; विद्धमनुविध्यतः Ms. 9. 43.–**2** To wound, pierce; कामशरानुविद्धः &c. –**3** To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.–**4** To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* **1** Pierced, bored; कीटानुविद्धरत्नादिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D.–**2** Overspread, intertwined; surrounded, full of; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20; क्वचित्प्रभालेपिभिरिंद्रनीलैर्मुक्तामयी यष्टिरिवानुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with emeralds; 16. 48, 6. 18; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me.65; सौरभ्य° Mk. 1; कोपानुविद्धां चिंतां नाटयन् Mu. 3; Ku. 3. 35; पांडुतानुविद्धेव देहच्छविः Dk. 112; 137; Mâl.1.–**3** Connected with, relating to; adhering to; देशवार्तानुविद्धा संकथा Dk. 117, 124; उद्घूर्णलोष्टलगुडैः परितोऽनुविद्धं *Si.* 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.–**4** Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14; *Si.* 4. 49.

अनुवेधः,-व्याधः **1** Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि कीटानुवेधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहंतुमीशाः S. D. 1. –**2** Contact, union; मुखामोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्वमन् *Si.* 2. 20.–**3** Blending, mixture; fusion. –**4** Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyáya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedânta phil.)perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुरूपं व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sûtras &c. (मंत्रविवरणं); especially, that portion of a Bráhmaṇa which explains difficult Sûtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं.)

अनुव्याहरणं,-व्याहारः **1** Repetition, repeated utterance; mentioning along with something else.–**2** A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिन् *a.* Cursing; execrating.

अनुव्रज् 1 P. **1** To follow, go after; तां व्रजंतीमनुव्राज K. 132, 210; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water, lake, &c.) as a mark of respect; Y. 1. 113; तं मातरो देवमनुव्रजंत्यः Ku. 7. 38; यमिच्छेत्पुनरायांतं नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rám.–**2** To visit in order, seek.–**3** To go to or near; betake oneself to; मृगा मृगैः संगमनुव्रजंति Pt. 1 deer herd or associate with deer. –**4** To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest; Ms. 3.107.

अनुव्राज्य *pot. p.* To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत *a.* [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] **1** Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.); प्रियतमा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103; वैश्याः क्षत्रमनुव्रताः Rám.– **2** Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत). **—तः** A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशतिक *a.* Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred; °आदिः a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20, where both members undergo Vṛiddhi.

अनुशय,-शयिन् &c. See under अनुशी.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Râkshasa.

अनुशस्त्रं [अनुगतं शस्त्रं शस्त्रार्थे प्रयुक्तं] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास् 2 P. **1** (*a*) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5; पूर्वानुशिष्टां निजगाद भोज्यां R. 6. 59. (*b*) To direct, tell, order, enjoin; to teach, instruct (how to act); दशरथप्रभवानुशिष्टः R. 13.75; वत्से त्वमधुनाऽनुशासनीयासि *S.*4; राजपत्नीनियोगस्थमनुशाधि पुरीजनं Bk. 20. 17; को नु खलु मामेवमनुशास्ति V. 4 tells, directs; मघवा वनगमनाय कृतबुद्धिं भवंतमनुशास्ति V. 5 tells, directs; माणवकं धर्ममनुशास्ति Sk.; Ms. 6. 86.–**2** To rule, govern.–**3** To chastise, punish, correct; इयमेव तावत्प्रथममनुशासनीया Ve. 2; अरिकुलमनुशासनीयं 3; स्वकर्म ख्यापयन्ब्रूयान्मां भवाननुशास्त्विति Ms.11.100,9. 233. –**4** To praise, extol.–**5** To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक,-शासिन्,-शास्तृ, or **शासितृ** *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler; एष चोरानुशासी राजेति भयादुत्पतितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command; instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, precept; treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.); भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice; तन्मनोरनुशासनं Ms.8.139; 6.50; 2.159; यौवन° K.146; नामलिंग° laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुशासनं Sk.; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66 Sk. **–Comp. —पर** *a.* obedient. **–पर्वन्** N. of the 13th book of the Mahábhárata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice).

अनुशिष्टिः *f.* Instruction, teaching; order, command.

अनुशिक्षिन् *a.* Practising, learning.

अनुशिशुः *f.* [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशी 2 A. **1** To lie or sleep with, sleep along with; lie upon, close or along; lay oneself down; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to; शयानं चानुशेते हि तिष्ठंतमनुतिष्ठति। अनुधावति धावंतं कर्म पूर्वकृतं नरं॥ Subhàshita.–**2** To repent, grieve for; दत्तमिष्टमपि नान्वशेत सः *Si.* 14. 45; पुरानुशेते तव चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशयः [शी-अच्] **1** Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; नन्वनुशयस्थानमेतत् Mâl. 8; कुतस्तेऽनुशयः M.3 why should you be sorry; बाष्पं प्रमृज्य विगतानुशयो भवेयं *S.* 7.25; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V.4; *Si.* 2. 14.–**2** Intense enmity or anger; शिशुपालोऽनुशयं परं गतः *Si.*16.2; यस्मिन्नमुक्तानुशया सदैव जागर्ति भुजंगी Mâl. 6. 1. –**3** Hatred. –**4** Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). –**5** (In Vedânta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after en-

joying temporary freedom from recurring births; (स्वर्गार्थकर्मणो भुक्तफलस्य अवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम भांडानुसारिस्नेहवत्, यथा हि स्नेहभांडं विरिच्यमानं सर्वात्मना न विरिच्यते भांडानुसार्येव कश्चित् स्नेहशेषो ऽवतिष्ठते तथानुशयोऽपि Tv.). -6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; Ms. 8. 222; see क्रीतानुशय. —यी A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c. —ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः); one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इष्टहानिजनितानुतापवती).

अनुशयिन् *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. -2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry.-3 Hating intensely. -4 Connected as with a consequence. -5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds, epithet of the soul.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study; विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशीलनेन Ki. 16.28.

अनुशीलित *a.* Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

अनुशुच् 1 P. To bewail, mourn over, regret; कथं तमेव चौरहतकमनुशोचसि Mk. 3; नष्टं मृतमतिक्रांतं नानुशोचंति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333; शैशवं ते स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचामि K. 333; Ve. 5. 4 condole with, weep with. —*Caus.* To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret; तृणमिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

अनुशोकः,-शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret; अनुशु (शो) चितं in the same sense.

अनुशोचक-शोचिन् *a.* 1 Regretful, penitent. -2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear (=श्रु); नानुशुश्रुम जात्वेतत् Ms. 9. 100; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1 heard, related. -2 To hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority, hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्लोकं [अनुश्लोक्यते गीयते,श्लोक,कर्मणि अच्] A kind of Sáma (महाव्रतगेयः सामभेदः).

अनुषंज् (°संज्) 1 P. To adhere or cling to, follow closely. —*pass.* (-षज्यते) 1 To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. also); धर्मपूते च मनसि नभसीव न जातु रजोऽनुषज्यते Dk. 43; sometimes occurring as अनुषज्जते (from सस्ज् also); यदा हि नेंद्रियार्थेषु न कर्मस्वनुषज्जते Bg. 6. 4; 18.10. -2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement. —*Caus.* 1 To fasten or attach (something) to. -2 To supply (as an elliptical expression); इति पदमत्रानुषंजनीयं.

अनुषक्-द् *adv.* In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुषक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with, closely related or attached to; नित्य°-क्तः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, ever-arising.-2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used); मृत्युर्जरा च व्याधिश्च दुःखं चानेककारणं । अनुषक्तं सदा देहे Mb.; हृदि नित्यानुषक्तेन सीताशोकेन तप्यते U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart; °मंदाकिनीपवित्रमेखलं Mv. 4.

अनुषंगः 1 Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association; सानुषंगाणि कल्याणानि U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another). -2 Coalition, commixture. -3 Connection of word with word. -4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis. -5 Necessary consequence, inevitable result. -6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act.- 7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रसंग).-8 Yearning, eager longing. -9 Compassion, pity, tenderness.-10 (In Nyàya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pronoun इदं (उपनयवाक्यस्थस्य अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं). -11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants; P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

अनुषंगिक *a.* Following as a necessary result, consequent; concomitant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुषंगिन् *a.* 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to; अनीकजे रजसि मुखानुषंगिणि Si. 17. 57. -2 Following as a necessary consequence; यस्यानुषंगिण इमे भोगादयो भवंति Bh. 3. 76. -3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुक्षणं प्रसक्त); समकस्यास्य वर्गस्य सर्वत्रैवानुषंगिणः Ms. 7. 52; विद्युतानुषंगि भयमेति जनः Ki. 6.35 connected with, natural to, greatness.-4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.

अनुषंजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुषेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुष्टुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order.)

अनुष्टुभ् 1 P. (°स्तुभ्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुष्टुभ् *f.* [अनु निरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुप् वाक्] 1 Following in praise; speech. -2 Sarasvatí. -3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pádas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i.e.* अनुष्टोभति the gáyatrí, which has 3 Pàdas), अनुष्टोभनादनुष्टुप्. In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः। गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां शेषेष्वनियमो मतः॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्ठा 1 U. (°स्था) 1 To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business); विवाहदीक्षाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7.1,1. 17; किमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीचः *S.* 7; आज्ञापयतु आर्यः को नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति *S.* 1; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठंति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business. -2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin).-3 To rule, govern, superintend; appoint. -4 To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms. 11. 112; sit on; occupy; अनुष्ठास्याति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rám. -5 To follow, go after (lit.;) स्वकांतामनुतिष्ठति Rám.; नाराजके पतिं भार्या यथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhâsh.; follow, obey. -6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेहानुतिष्ठंति पूर्वेषां पूर्वजैः कृतं Bhág.-7 (Intrans.) (*a*) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (*b*) To remain, continue. (*c*) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.); अनुतिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणानां M. 5.

अनुष्ठ *a.* [स्था-क-षत्वं] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्ठातृ,-ष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं 1 Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं *S.* 4 practice of religious austerities; कोऽपि वशोपायश्चिंत्यो यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt.1; नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विधवा इव Pt.2.95; H. 1.103.-2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कार्यं Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं मादृशः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5. 21. -4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किंत्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8; Mv. 4. 33.—नी Performance, doing &c.-**Comp.** —शरीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sánkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

अनुष्ठापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्ठापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संबंधाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; तथानुष्ठिते that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्यक्तुं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Rám.; (used actively) following, practising; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-ष्ठुः *f.* [स्था-कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.); °ष्ठु, अनुष्ठ्या, अनुष्ठुया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेय,-ष्ठातव्य *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to; विदर्भगतमनुष्ठेयं M. 5 what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णैरानंदाश्रुबिंदुभिः R. 12. 62. -2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस). —ष्णः Cold touch or sensation. —ष्णा N. of a stream. —ष्णं A water-lily, blue lotus(उत्पल).-**Comp.** —गुः (- गो ray) having cold rays, the moon.—वल्लिका N. of a plant नलिदूर्वा.

अनुष्वध *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food. —धं *adv.* 1 Through or after food.-2 According to food; after every sacrifice. -3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्यंदः A hind wheel.

अनुसंवरणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसंचर् 1 P. 1 To walk alongside, follow, join. -2 To pursue, seek after. -3 To visit, go towards or to. -4 To penetrate, cross, traverse. -5 To become assimilated.

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing. —*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसंतन् 8 U. 1 To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread. -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसंततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

अनुसंधा 3 U. 1 To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्यं स्थानमनुसंधीयतां H. 3; Ms. 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चां च परिहर H. 4.-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधयितां H. 3; नैतदनुसंधाय मयोक्तं Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतोपालंभेन प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुरावृत्तकथानुऽसंधेया Malli. on Ku. 1. 21 should be sought or referred to. -4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सारसत्वं दुर्गमनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशोधनमनुसंधातव्यं H. 3.-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधीयमानः Mu. 6; कस्ते निर्बंधः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं Mk. 1; एतौ तौ मामनुसंधत्तः Mk. 2 are after me. -6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्मवचसाप्यऽनुसंदधानः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; Mv. 7.- 2 Aiming at. H. -3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गानुसंधाने को नियुज्यतां H. 3 equipping with the necessary materials. -4 A plan, scheme. -5 Suitable connection.-6(In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

अनुसंधानिन्,-संधायिन् *a.* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा सर्वधर्मानुसंहिता Mb.; अर्थधर्मानुसंहितं वाक्यं Rám.—तं *adv.* In the Samhitâ text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion

अनुसमि 2 P. (°इ) 1 To go to or visit successively or in order. -2 To join in following or being guided by.-3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसवनं *ind.*1 After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions. -3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसायकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

अनुसूचक *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसृ 1 P. 1 To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue; to practise, observe; betake oneself to; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसर पुरीं Me. 30 go to; उदीचीं दिशं 57. -2 To go over or through.—*Caus.* 1 To lead, forward; वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rám.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसरः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after, seeking after; क्रंदनानुसरणं क्रियतां H.3; कनकसूत्र° प्रवृत्तै राजपुरुषैः Pt. 1. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.); इंदोरल्पवदनुसरणक्लिष्टकांतेः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (fig. also); pursuit; व्याधानुसारचकिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1.17; शब्दानुसारेण अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound; कपटानुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage; किरणानुसारगलितेन K. 137, 194, 204; धर्मशास्त्रानुसारेण Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice; अनुसारावधिका (वृद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or establish-

ed authority, especially of codes of law.–5 Nature, natural condition of anything.–6 Currency, prevalence.–7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः, अनुसारेण (in comp.) In accordance with, conformably to.

अनुसारक,-सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; तामभ्यगच्छद्रुदितानुसारी R. 14. 70; मृगानुसारिणं पिनाकिनं *S.* 1. 6.; परिमलः पवनानुसारी Dk. 91; कृपणानुसारि च धनं Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.–2 According or conformable to, following; यथाशास्त्र° Ms. 7. 31.–3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing; Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्पलायमानानां कुर्यान्नात्यनुसारणां Mb.

अनुसृतिः *f.* 1 Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with. –2 [अनुसरति कुलांतरं] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा).

अनुसृप् 1 P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being; a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट *a.* Created in succession.

अनुसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Creating in order or succession. –2 A ready-witted woman.

अनुसेविन् *a.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसैन्यं [सैन्यमनुगतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुस्कंदं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुस्कंदं Sk.

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round. –णी [करणे ल्युट्] 1 A cover, (आच्छादनं such as leather); अनुस्तरण्या वपामुत्खिद्य शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् *Asval.*– 2 A cow; (सेयं गौः स्तृतं दीक्षितमनुस्तृतत्वाद्धिसितत्वाचानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sây.); especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरिणी (अनुतीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया तॄ-करणे ल्युट् पृषो० सुट् Tv.).

अनुस्तोत्रं Praising after; N. of a work relating to the Sâmaveda.

अनुस्नेहं *ind.* After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट *a.* Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

अनुस्मृ 1 P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.); वरप्रार्थनामनुस्मृत्य *S.* 1; यदैव अनुस्मृतं देवेन *S.* 7; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनुस्मर युध्य च Bg. 8.7; व्यपगतमदरागस्यानुसस्मार लक्ष्मीं Ki. 4.38.—*Caus.* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering.–2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection; thinking of; अनुस्मृतेर्बादरिः S. B. –2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुस्यूत *a.* [सिव्-क्त-ऊठ्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly. –2 Sewn on, fastened to. –3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing, following.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to.–2 An after sound; echo; see अनुरणन and K. P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्वृ-अप् स्वराः; स्वरवर्णा एव स्वाराः, अनुगतः स्वारान् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3.4.

अनुहवः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुंकृ 8 U. To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी *Si.* 16. 25.

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुहृ 1 P. 1 To imitate, resemble; देहबंधेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति U. 4; Ki. 9. 67, sometimes with gen. of person; मातुरनुहरति Sk.; see below. –2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (गतताच्छील्ये); पैतृकमश्वा अनुहरंते मातृकं गावः P. I. 3. 21 Vârt.; (गतं प्रकारः, पितुर्मातुश्चागतं प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयंति Sk.)

अनुहरणं,-हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्य *pot. p.* To be imitated. –र्यः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf.अन्वाहार्य).

अनुहोडः A cart (?)

अनूकः–कं [अनु-उच् समवाये कनिपातः कुत्वं; or fr. अंच् with अनु] 1 The back bone, spine (वंक्रयाधारः आयतः पृष्ठास्थिविशेषः); सदं चानूकं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनूकं मूत्रवस्तिः स्यात् सास्नेत्येके वदंति च).–2 A kind of sacrificial vessel; according to some, the back part of the altar; अग्रमागणमध्यमानूके. –3 Former birth or state of existence.—कं 1 Family, race. –2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race; व्याघर्क्षनकुलानूकैः पैत्तिका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

अनूकाशः [अनु-काश्-घञ् उपसर्गस्य दीर्घत्वं] 1 Reflection (of light).–2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनूक्ति, अनूचान &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनूचीन *a.* [अन्वंच्-ख] Ved. Coming after, successive; °अहं day after day, on the following day; °गर्भ (गो) born in successive order.

अनूच्यं The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्दीर्घे खट्वांगे अनूच्यसंज्ञे *S*ankara); अरत्निमात्राणि शीर्षण्यान्यनूच्यानि Ait. Br.; (अनूच्ये= पार्श्वद्वयवर्तिनी फलके Sây.)

अनूढ *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. –2 Unmarried; परिवेत्तानुजोऽनूढे ज्येष्ठे दारपरिग्रहात् Ak.—ढा An unmarried woman. –**Comp.** —मान *a.* bashful, modest.—गमनं (°ढा°) Fornication. —भ्रातृ *m.* (°ढा°) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman. –2. the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनूतिः *f.* [वे-क्तिन्,न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

अनूदकं Want of water; drought, aridity; यथा वर्षमनूदके Râm.

अनूदेशः 'Relative order,' N. of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनूद्देश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

अनूद्य, अनूदित &c. See under अनुवद्.

अनून *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood); not wanting or lacking in (with instr.); वृंदावने चैत्ररथादनूने R. 6. 50; अनूनसारं निषधान्नगेंद्रात् 18. 1; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff; इमामनूनां सुरभेरवेहि R. 2. 54; गुणैरनूना 6. 37; किंचिदूनमनूनर्धेः R. 10. 1. –2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षभस्कंधमनूनकंधरं Ki. 14. 40; great; *Si.* 4. 11; (before adjectives) very; °गुरुर्नितंबः S. D. excessively big or heavy.–3 Having full power.

अनूप *a.* [अनु-अप् ऊदनोर्देशे P.VI.

3. 98, अनुगताः आपः यस्मिन्] Situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy. —पः-पं 1 A watery place or country; स्यंदनाश्वैः समे युध्येदनूपे नौद्विपैस्तथा Ms. 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानाद्रुमलतावीरुन्निर्झरप्रांतशीतलैः । वनैर्व्याप्तमनूपं तत्सस्यैर्व्रीहियवादिभिः. -2 N. of a particular country (-पाः pl.); R. 6. 37. -3 A marsh, bog. -4 A pond or tank of water. -5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain); सागरात्पर्वतानूपात् Rám.; नदीं गोयुतानूपां अतरत् *ibid*.-6 A buffalo. -7 A frog. -8 A kind of partridge. -9 An elephant.-**Comp**. —जं moist ginger. —प्राय *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य *a.* [अनूपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनूबंध्य *a.* Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनुबंध्यामालभेत *Sat.* Br.; अनुबंध्ययेष्ट्वा *Asval.*

अनूयाज, अनूराध=अनुयाज, अनुराध.

अनूरु *a.* [न. ब.] Thighless. —रुः Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण.-**Comp**. —सारथिः the sun (having अनूरु for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः *Si.* 1. 2.

अनूर्जित *a.* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless.-2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व *a.* Not high, low; °भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्मि *a.* 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating. -2 Inviolable.

अनूवृज् *m.* Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूषर *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊषर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. -2 Not saline.

अनूह *a.* Thoughtless, careless.

अनृक्षर *a.* Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनृच्-च *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the *Rigveda*; अनृक् साम P. V. 4. 74 Sk. -2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यस्य अच् समासः] Not conversant with, not studying, the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Ms. 2.158; अनृचो माणवकः Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनृच; अनृचबह्वृचावध्येतर्येव Sk.; but sometimes अनृच् also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनृचे हविर्दत्वा न दाता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृचां यत्र भुंजते 131); अनृक् also in the same sense.

अनृजु *a.* Not straight, crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपादचपलो न नेत्रचपलोऽनृजुः Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनृण *a.* Free from debt, who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एनामनृणां करोमि *S.*1; तत्रानृणास्मि U. 7; प्राणैर्दशरथप्रीतेरनृणं (गृध्रं) R. 12. 54; Mv. 5. 58; पितॄणामनृणः Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:— to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; cf. जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्त्रिभिर्ऋणवा जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणर्षिभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृण (free from debt); एष वानृणः यः पुत्री यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also ऋषिदेवगणस्वधाभुजां श्रुतयागप्रसवैः स पार्थिवः । अनृणत्वमुपेयिवान्बभौ परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30.

अनृणता,-आनृण्यं Freedom from debt; °ताकृत्येनापकारं करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; भर्तृप्रियः प्रियैर्भर्तुरानृण्यमसुभिर्गतः M. 5. 11; येन स्वामिप्रसादस्य अनृणतां गच्छामः Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनृणिन् *a.*=अनृण; एकमप्यक्षरं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदयेत् । पृथिव्यां नास्ति तद्द्रव्यं यद्दत्वा सोऽनृणी भवेत् ॥

अनृत *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not true, false (words); °तं धनं Ms.4. 170 wrongly got; प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् 4. 138. —तं Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception, fraud; सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानां Rv. 7. 49. 3; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशु°, भूमि°, गो°, पुरुष° giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कन्यानृते हंति दश हंति गवानृते । शतमश्वानृते हंति सहस्रं पुरुषानृते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनृत personified is the son of अधर्म and हिंसा, husband and brother of निकृति, father of भय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishṇu P. -2 Agriculture (opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5. -**Comp**. — देव *a.* whose gods are not true (Sây.); Rv. 7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (?). —वदनं,-भाषणं,-आख्यानं lying, falsehood. —वादिन्-वाच् *a.* a liar. —व्रत *a.* false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक,-अनृतिन् *a.* Lying, a liar.

अनृतुः [न. त.] 1 Unfit season, improper or premature time; अनृतौ चाभ्रदर्शने Ms. 4. 104. -2 Time before menstruation. -**Comp**. —कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकापितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तथात्मैकोऽप्यनेकश्च Y. 3. 144. -2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; °आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform; °कालं-वारं several times, many a time and oft; °भार्य having more wives than one. -**Comp**. —अक्षर,-अच् *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अग्र *a.* 1. engaged in several pursuits.-2. not concentrated or fixed on one object. —अंत *a.* 1. [न. ब.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्यादित्यव्ययमनेकांतवाचकं -2. =अनैकांतिक q. v. (-तः) 1. unsettled condition, absence of permanence. -2. uncertainty, doubtfulness. -3. an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. °वादः scepticism. °वादिन् *m.* a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jainas. —अर्थ *a.*1. having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c.; अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य K. P.2.-2. having the sense of the word अनेक. -3. having many objects or purposes. (-र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c. —अल् *a.* having more than one अल् (letter) P. I. 1. 55. —आश्रय,-आश्रित *a.* (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य); एतेऽनेकाश्रिता गुणाः Bháshá. P.; dependence upon more than one. —कृत् *m.* 'doing much', N. of *Siva*. —गुण *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37. —गुप्तः N. of a king; °अर्चितपादपंकजः K. 3. —गोत्र *a.* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), *i. e.* that of his own, and that of his adoptive, father. —चर *a.* gregarious. —चित्त *a.* not of one mind, fickle-minded; °मंत्रः not following the counsels of

one; H.4. 31.—ज *a.* born more than once. (–जः) a bird (गर्भांडाभ्यां जातत्वात्). —पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विप; वन्येतरानेकपदर्शनेन R. 5. 47; *Si.* 5. 35, 12. 75. —मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) *a.* 1. having many faces, many-faced.–2. scattered, dispersed, going in various directions, taking to various ways; (बलानि) जगाहिरेऽनेकमुखानि मार्गान् Bk. 2. 54. —मूर्तिः 'having many forms', N. of Vishṇu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities. —युद्धविजयिन्, -विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many battles; Pt. 3. 9, 11. —रूप *a.* 1. of various forms, multiform.–2. of various kinds or sorts.–3. fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; वेश्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Pt. 1.425. (–पः) epithet of the Supreme Being. —लोचनः N. of *S*iva; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. —वचनं the plural number; dual also. —वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities *x. y. z.* &c. being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काल &c.); °समीकरणं simultaneous equation; °गुणनं, °व्यवकलनं, °हारः multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities. —विध *a.* various, different. —शफ *a.* cloven-hoofed. —शब्द *a.* synonymous. —साधारण *a.* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg. 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind.* [वीप्सार्थे कारके शस्] 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निर्जितराजकस्त्वं Bk. 2. 52. –2 In various ways or manners. –3 In large numbers or quantities; पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिन् *a.* Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न एजत] Not moving, immovable; of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदैकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or **भू** To make or be manifold; to divide or be divided into.

अनेडः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. –Comp. —मूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; °मूकतायैश्च यत्तु दोषैरसंमतात् K. P. 7. –2. blind. –3. dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be blamed; praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान). –2 Not near; infinite.

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless (Sāy.); without a variegated set (of horses); Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेनस् *a.* Sinless, blameless; not liable to error.

अनेनः 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount lord.

अनेमन् *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् *a.* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, धातोः एहादेशः नञि हन एह च Uṇ. 4. 223] (lit.) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed; Ved. without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible; unobstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured; शंभुवं मंत्रं देवा अनेहसं Rv. 1. 40. 6, 4; 6. 50. 3. —*m.* (हा–हसौ &c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed).

अनैकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional, casual, (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects.).

अनैकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unsteady, uncertain; not to the point, not very important; भृत्योऽभृत्य इति °कमेतत् Pt. 1. –2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेत्वाभास (fallacies,) otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It is of three kinds:— (*a*) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (*b*) असाधारण where the *hetu* is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (*c*) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं 1 Existence of many; absence of one, plurality. –2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनैकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction; अनागतमनैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्माधिगच्छति Mb.

अनो *ind.* No, not; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak.

अनोकशायिन् *m.* (यी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह *a.* [अन् ओकस्-हा] Not leaving the house. —हः [अनसः शकटस्य अकं गतिं हंति, हन्,-ड] A tree; अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; 5. 69.

अनोंकृत *a.* 1 Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम् Ms. 2. 74. –2 Not accepted.

अनोदन *a.* Without food (as a व्रत).

अनोवाह्य *a.* To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाह्यः).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety; अनौचित्यादृते नान्यद्रसभंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy, or strength; S. D. thus defines it; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्यं दैन्यं मलिनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्यं 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. –2 Tranquility, placidity, calmness; नदीरनौद्धत्यमपंकता मही Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत् 1 P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [अम्-तन् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 Near. –2 Last. –3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; *Si.* 4. 40, (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). –4 Lowest, worst. –5 Youngest. —तः (*n.* in some senses) 1 (*a*) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स सागरांतां पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति H. 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea; अपांगौ नेत्रयोरंतौ Ak.; उद्युक्तो विद्यांतमधिगच्छति H. 3. 114 goes to the end of, masters completely; श्रुतस्य यायादयमंतमर्भकस्तथा परेषां युधि चेति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means end or destruction); जीवलोकसुखानामंतं ययौ K. 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures; आलोकितः खलु रमणीयानामंतः K. 124 end, furthest extremity; दिगंते श्रूयंते Bv. 1. 2.–2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25 forest ground, skirts of the forest; औदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः. *S.* 4; उपवनांतलताः R.9.35 as far as the borders or skirts; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनांते R. 2. 58, 2. 19; Me. 23.–3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a garment; वस्त्र °; पवनप्रनर्तितांतदेशौ

दुकूले K. 9 (by itself in Veda).-4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; नाधीयीत श्मशानांते ग्रामांते Ms. 4. 116; Y. 2. 162; 1. 143; गंगाप्रपातांतविरूढशष्पं (गह्वरं) R. 2. 26; पुंसो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत्स्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D.; यां तु कुमारस्यांते वाचमभाषथास्तां मे ब्रूहि Śat. Br.(These four senses are allied). -5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरंभ or आदि); सेकांते R. 1. 51; दिनांते निहितं R. 4. 1; मासांते,पक्षांते, दशाहांते &c.; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य Pt. 2. 175; व्यसनानि दुरंतानि Ms. 7. 45; दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1 going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick); व्यसनं वर्धयत्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति Pt. 2. 180; oft. in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with,' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end'; सदंतं तस्य जीवितं H. 1. 91 ends in it; कलहांतानि हर्म्याणि कुवाक्यांतं च सौहृदं। कुराजांतानि राष्ट्राणि कुकर्मांतं यशो नृणां ॥ Pt. 5. 76; फलोदयांताय तपःसमाधये Ku. 5. 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit; यौवनांतं वयो यस्मिन् Ku.6.44; R.11.62,14. 41; विपदंता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्विदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांतं दंडं Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदंते 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंते S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb.; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined.-7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंत ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुबंत, तिङंत &c.-8 The last word in a compound. - 9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination,as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टोंतस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः Bg. 2. 16 (सदसतोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (*n.* also); निशांतः,वेदांतः,&c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; युष्मदीयं च जलांते गृहं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुप्रयुक्तस्य दंभस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आशंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts.-12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number.-14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; शुद्धांतः [cf. Goth. *andeis*, *and*; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -**Comp.** —अवशायिन् *m.* [अंते पर्यंतदेशे अवशेते] a chândâla. —अवसायिन् [नखकेशानामंतं अवसातुं छेत्तुं शीलमस्य, सो-णिनि] 1. a barber. 2. a chânḍâla, low-caste.-3. N. of a sage see अंत्यावसायिन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति.). —उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-त्तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. —कर,-करण, -कारिन् *a.* causing death or destruction,fatal,mortal,destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि विक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावेतौ द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. —कर्मन् *n.* death, destruction; णो अंतकर्मणि Dhâtupâtha. —कालः,-वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति Mb. —कृत् *m.* death; वर्जयेदंतकृन्मर्त्यं वर्जयेदनिलोऽनलं Râm. —ग *a.* having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शाखांतगमथाध्वर्युं Ms. 3. 145. —गति,-गामिन् *a.* perishing. —गमनं 1.going to the end,finishing, completing; प्रारब्धस्य °नं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं-2. death, perishing, dying. —चर *a.* 1. walking about, going to the borders or frontiers.-2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.). —ज *a.* last born. —दीपकं a figure of speech(in Rhetoric). —पालः 1. a frontier-guard,guarding the frontiers; °दुर्गं M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंद्य गृहीतः *ibid*.-2. a door-keeper (rare). —भव,-भाज् *a.* being at the end, last. —लीन *a.* hidden, concealed. —लोपः dropping of the final of a word. —वासिन् (°ते°) *a.* dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-*m.*) [अंते गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य]1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P.IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36.; Ms. 4. 33.-2. a chânḍâla (who dwells at the extremity of a village). —वेला =°कालः q. v. —व्यापत्तिः *f* change of the final syllable, as in मेघ from मिह् Nir. —शय्या 1. a bed on the ground.-2. the last bed, death-bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning.-4. a bier or funeral pile. —सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. —सद् *m.* a pupil; तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34. —स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक *a.* [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोऽहं Ve. 3. 30. —कः 1 Death.-2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तृप्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -**Comp.** —द्रुह् Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः *ind.* [अंत-तसिल्] 1 From the end.-2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within.-5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् *a.* [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb., स हैतानंतवत उपास्तेंऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते *ind.* (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -**Comp.** —वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमेंऽतेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिबस्व Ait. Br.-2. a pupil; रुतानि शृण्वन्वयसां गणोंऽतेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगनानां Śi. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7. —वासि *ind.* in a state of pupilage, (*in statu pupilari*). —वासिन्=अंतवासिन् q.v. above.

अंतम *a.* Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तनूपा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर् *ind.* [अम्-अरन् तुडागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेस्तुट् च] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (*a*) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; °हन्, °धा, °गम्, °भू, °इ, °ली &c. (*b*). Under -2 (Used adverbially) (*a*) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अदह्यतांतः R. 2. 32 burnt

within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विहरन् दिवानिशं R.19.6 in the palace, in the harem; so °भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं Mâl. 5.20; अंतर्विभेद Dk.13; यदंतस्तन्न जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतर्यश्च मृग्यते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (*b*) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हत्वा गतः (हतं परिगृह्य).–3 As a separable preposition) (*a*) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.); निवसन्नंतर्दारुणि लंघ्यो वह्निः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतर्वेश्मनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्स्वंतरमृतमप्सु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (*b*) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7.87. 2; अंतर्देवान् मर्त्यांश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्मय्योर्ह कुश्योरंतरवहित आस *S*at.Br. (*c*) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve.3.5; अंतःकंचुकिकंचुकस्य Ratn.2.3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्ने सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिवत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च नृपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीपं यदंतर्वारिणस्तटं Ak.; oft. in comp. at the end; कूपांतः पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्राप्तान् Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्सवोऽन्तर्नदभर्तुः *S*i. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वासिनी ते सरस्वती Ks. 4. 11. –4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally,' 'inside,' 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' 'having concealed within,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal,' 'secret,' 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrîhi or Tatpurusha compounds; कुंदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah. comp.) *S*. 5. 19 filled with dew; °तोयं (Bah. comp.) Me. 64; अंतर्गिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so °कोपः, °कोणः, °आकूतं &c. –5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (*Note*. In comp. the र् of अंतर् is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth. *undar*; Pers. *andar*; Gr. *entos*;].

–Comp. —अंसः the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.). —अग्निः inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; दीप्तांतरग्निपरिशुद्धकोष्ठः Susr. —अंग *a*. 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वेभ्यः Pat. Sûtra. –2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिरंग); धातूपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk. –3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय); स्वपिति सुखमिदानीमंतरंगः कुरंगः *S*. 4. v.l. (–गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; संतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; °वृत्ति 21; the interior. –2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मदंतरंगभूतां Dk. 81, 93, 101; राजांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159. –3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन & निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma. —अवयव an inner part; P. V. 4. 62. —आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads). —आकूतं secret or hidden intention. —आगमः an additional augment between two letters. —आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31. —आत्मन् *m*. (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंगुष्ठमात्रपुरुषोंतरात्मा *S*vet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञोंतरात्मान्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मद्गतेनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं ...... अंतरात्मा *S*. 4.21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.–2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21. —आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town. —आय, –आल; See s. v. —आराम *a*. rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योंतःसुखोंतरारामस्तथांतर्ज्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24. —इंद्रियं an internal organ or sense. —उष्यं Ved. a secret abode. —करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं °प्रवृत्तयः *S*. 1. 22; सबाह्य °णः अंतरात्मा V. 4 the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; दयार्द्रभावमाख्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशंकैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedânta अंतःकरण is of four kinds:—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चित्तं करणमांतरम् । संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं त्रिविधं Sânkhya 33, i. e, बुद्ध्यहंकारमनांसि; सांतःकरणा बुद्धिः 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसहिता. —कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists). —कुटिल *a*. inwardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (–लः) a conch-shell. — क्रु (क्रि) मिः a disease of worms in the body. —कोटरपुष्पी =अंडकोटरपुष्पी. —कोपः 1. internal disturbance; H. 3. –2. inward wrath, secret anger. —कोशं the interior of a store-room. —गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore). —गडु *a*. [अंतर्मध्ये गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनांतर्गडुना Sar. S. (ग्रीवाप्रदेशजातस्य गलमांसपिंडस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत्). —गम्-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्. —गर्भ *a*. 1. bearing young, pregnant. –2. having a गर्भ or inside; so °गर्भिन्. —गिरं-रि *ind*. in mountains. —गुडवलयः the sphincter muscle. —गूढ *a*. concealed inside, being inward; °घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; °विष: with poison concealed in the heart. —गृहं,-गेहं, -भवनं [अंतःस्थं गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house. –2. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोश्यां कृतं पापमंतर्गेहे विनश्यति. —घण:-णं [अंतर्हन्यते क्रोडीभवत्यस्मिन्, निपातः]1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्नंतर्घणे पश्यन् प्रघाणे सौधसद्मनः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशप्रदेशः सोऽंतर्घणः). (–नः-णः)N. of a country of Bâhika (or Bâlhîka) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहीकग्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.). —घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78. —चर *a*. pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48; U. 7. —ज *a*. born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.). —जठरं the stomach. (–*ind*.) in the stomach. —जंभः the inner part of the jaws (खादनस्थानं जंभः, दंतपंक्त्योरंतरालं). —जात *a*. inborn, innate. —जानु *ind*. between the knees. —ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge. —ज्योतिस् *a*. enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (–स् *n*) the inward light, light of Brahma. —ज्वलनं inflammation. (–नः) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety. —ताप *a*. burning inwardly. (–पः) internal fever or heat *S*. 3. 13. —दधनं [अंतर्दध्यते आधीयते मादकतानेन] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation. —दशा a

term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशांतर्गतो ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः). —दशाहं an interval of 10 days; °हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; °हे 5. 79. —दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः U.3.31; °हेन दहनः संतापयति राघवं Rám.–2. inflammation. —दुःख a. sad or afflicted at heart. —दुष्ट a. internally bad, wicked or base at heart. —दृष्टिः f. examining one's own soul, insight into oneself. —देशः an intermediate region of the compass. —द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (प्रकोष्ठद्वारं). —धा, -धि, हित &c. see s. v. —नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. °पुरं; दशाननांतर्नगरं ददर्श Rám. —निहित a. being concealed within; अंगैरंतर्निहितवचनैः सूचितः सम्यगर्थः M. 2. 9. —निष्ठ a. engaged in internal meditation. —पटः-टं a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the acctual time of union arrives. —पथ a. Ved. being on the way. —पदं ind. in the interior of an inflected word. —पदवी=सुषुम्णामध्यगतः पंथाः. —परिधानं the innermost garment. —पर्शव्य a. being between the ribs (as flesh). —पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel. —पशुः [अंतर्ग्राममध्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Káty. (सायं पशुषु ग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिःसृतेषु com.). —पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.) –2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वेण यूपं परीत्यांतःपात्यदेशे स्थापयति Káty.. —पातित,-पातिन् a. 1. inserted.–2. included or comprised in; falling within; दंडकारण्य°ति आश्रमपदं K. 20. —पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel. —पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace. —पुरं [अंतः अभ्यंतरं पुरं गृहं, or पुरस्यांतः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated *in the heart of the town*, for purposes of safety); व्यायम्याप्लुत्य मध्याह्ने भोक्तुमंतःपुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1.–2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; °विरहपर्युत्सुकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरः स्वगृहमानीयाभ्यर्चितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्राज्ञोऽतःपुरं जलक्रीडां कुरुते *ibid.*; °प्रचारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; °समागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचमुचितामंतःपुरेभ्यो यदा S. 6. 4. °जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; °चर, -अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः,-वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; वृद्धः कुलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः। राज्ञामंतःपुराध्यक्षो विनीतश्च तथेष्यते॥ (of these five sorts are mentioned:- वामनक, जघन्य, कुब्ज, मंडलक and सामिन् see Bri. S.) °सहायः one belonging to the harem. —पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः,-ठक्] a chamberlain = °चर. (-कः,-का) a woman in the harem; अस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेदय Chand. K. —पुष्पं [कर्म.] the menstrual matter of women, before it regularly begins to flow every month; वर्षद्वादशकादूर्ध्वं यदि पुष्पं बहिर्नहि। अंतःपुष्पं भवत्येव पनसोडुंबरादिवत् Kásyapa; °ष्पं is therefore the age between 12 and the menstruation period. —पूय a. ulcerous. —पेयं Ved. drinking up. —प्रकृतिः f. 1. the internal nature or constitution of man. –2. the ministry or body of ministers of a king. –3. heart or soul. °प्रकोपः internal dissensions or disaffection; अणुरप्युपहंति विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2. 51. —प्रकोपनं sowing internal dissensions, causing internal revolts; H. 3. 93. —प्रज्ञ a. knowing oneself, with an enlightened soul. —प्रतिष्ठानं residence in the interior. —बाष्प a. 1. with suppressed tears; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3.–2. with tears gushing up inside, bedimmed with tears; कोपात् °ष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (-ष्पः) suppressed tears, inward tears; निगृह्य °ष्पं Bh. 3. 6; Mál.5. —भावः,-भावना see under अंतर्भू separately. —भिन्न a. split or broken inside, perforated, bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4 (also torn by dissensions). —भूमिः f. interior of the earth. —भेदः discord, internal dissensions; °जर्जरं राजकुलं Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions; अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्विनाशिष्यति 'a house divided against itself cannot long stand'. —भौम a. subterranean, underground. —मदावस्थ a. having the rutting state concealed within; R. 2. 7. —मनस् a. 1. sad, disconsolate, dejected, distracted.–2. one who has concentrated and turned his mind inward, lost in abstract meditation. —मुख a.(-खी f.) 1. going into the mouth, pointing or turned inward; Mv. 5. 26.–2. having an inward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तुपरिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्तादि).–3. an epithet of the soul called प्राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet bliss of sleep (आनंदभुक् चेतोमुखः प्राज्ञः इति श्रुतेः). (-खं) a sort of surgical scissors (having an opening inside), one of the 20 instruments mentioned by Susruta in chapter 8 of Sútrasthána. —मातृका [अंतःस्थाः षट्चक्रस्था मातृका अकारादिवर्णाः] a name given in the Tantras for the letters of the alphabet assigned to the six lotuses (पद्म) of the body; °न्यासः a term used in Tantra literature for the mental assignment of the several letters of the alphabet to the different parts of the body. —मुद्र a. sealed inside; N. of a form of devotion. —मृत a. still-born. —यागः mental sacrifice or worship, a mode of worship referred to in the Tantras. —यामः 1. suppression of the breath and voice.–2. °पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel (ग्रहरूपं सामापराख्यं यज्ञियपात्रं); according to others, a Soma libation made during the suppression of breath and voice; सुहवा सूर्यायांतर्याममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait. Br. —यामिन् m. 1. regulating the soul or internal feelings, soul; Providence, Supreme Spirit as guiding and regulating mankind, Brahma; (according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंतर्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the Supreme Being and not the individual soul; 'who standing in the earth is other than the earth, whom the earth knows not, whose body the earth is, who internally restrains and governs the earth; the same is *thy* soul (and mine), the internal check अंतर्यामिन्, &c.&c.); अंतराविश्य भूतानि यो बिभर्त्यात्मकेतुभिः। अंतर्यामीश्वरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. –2. wind; °ब्राह्मणं N. of a Bráhmaṇa included in the Bri. Ar. Up. —योगः deep meditation, abstraction. —लंब a. acute-angular.

(-बः) an acute-angled triangle (opp. बहिर्लंब) (the perpendicular from the vertex or लंब falling within the triangle). —लीन *a.* 1. latent, hidden, concealed inside; °नस्य दुःखाग्नेः U. 3. 9; °भुजंगमं Pt. 1.–2. inherent. —लोम *a.* (P. V. 4. 117) covered with hair on the inside. (-मं) [अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अच्] the hair to be covered. —वंशः = °पुरं q. v. —वंशिकः,-वासिकः [अंतर्वंशे वासे नियुक्तः ठक्] a superintendent of the women's apartments; Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण (वन) *a.* situated in a forest; °णो देशः P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (-णं) *ind.* within a forest P. VIII. 4. 5. —वत् *a.* being in the interior; having something in the interior. —वती (वत्नी) Ved. [अंतरस्त्यस्यां गर्भः] a pregnant woman; अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13. —वमिः [अंतः स्थित एव उद्गारशब्दं कारयति, वम्-इन्] indigestion, flatulence; belching. —वर्तिन्,-वासिन् *a.* being or dwelling inside, included or comprised in. —वसुः N. of a Soma sacrifice (for राज्यकाम and पशुकाम). —वस्त्रं -वासस् *n.* an under-garment Ks. 4.52. —वा *a.* [अंतः अंतरंगभावं अंतःकरणं वा वाति गच्छति स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part of oneself such as children, cattle &c. °वत् *a.* (अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य वः) having progeny, cattle &c; अंतर्वावत्क्षयं दधे Rv. 1. 40. 7; abounding with precious things inside. (*-adv.*) inwardly. —वाणि *a.* [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवाक्यात्मिका वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scriptures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्). —विगाहः -हनं entering within, penetration. —विद्वस् *a.* Ved. (विदुषी *f.*) knowing correctly or exactly (knowing the paths between heaven and earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7. —वेगः inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. —वेदि *a.* pertaining to the inside of the sacrificial ground. (*-adv.*) within this ground. (-दिः-दी *f.*) [अंतर्गता वेदिर्यत्र देशे] the tract of land between the rivers Gangâ and Yamunâ, regarded as a sacred region and the principal seat of *A*ryan Brâhmaṇas; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदेवानां मूलमायतनमंतर्वेदिपूर्वेण कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7; it is supposed to have extended from Prayâga to Haridvâra and is also known by the names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मावर्त. (*-m.* pl.) inhabitants of this land. —वेश्मन् *n.* the inner apartments, interior of a house. —वेश्मिकः a chamberlain. —शरः internal arrow or disease. —शरीरं internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. —शल्य *a.* having in the interior an arrow, pin or any such extraneous matter; rankling inside. —शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —श्लेषः -श्लेषणं Ved. internal support (scaffolding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणानि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br. —संज्ञ *a.* inwardly conscious (said of trees &c.); °ज्ञा भवंत्येते सुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1 49. —सत्त्व *a.* having inward strength &c. (-त्त्वा) 1. a pregnant woman.–2. the marking nut. —संतापः internal pain, sorrow, regret. —सरल *a.* upright at heart, or having Sarala trees inside; K. 51. —सलिल *a.* with water (flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतःसलिलां सरस्वतीं R. 3. 9. —सार *a.* having inward strength and vigour, full or strong inside; powerful, strong, heavy or ponderous; °रैर्मंत्रिभिर्धार्यते राज्यं सुस्तंभैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1.126; °साराणि इंधनानि Dk. 132; °रं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents; वमंत्युच्चैरंतःसारं H. 2.105 internal matter or essence (and pus). —सुख *a.* whose delight is in self, inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24 —सेनं *ind.* into the midst of armies. —स्थ *a.* (also written अंतस्थ) being between or in the midst. (-स्थः -स्थाः) a term applied to the semivowels, य्, र्, ल्, व् as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ईषत्स्पृष्टं अंतस्थानां); or they are so called because they stand between स्पर्श (क-म) letters and ऊष्मन् (श, ष, स, ह). —स्था 1. a deity of the vital organs.–2 N. of one of the *Ri*gveda hymns. °मुद्गरः the malleus of the ear. —स्वेदः [अंतः स्वेदो मदजलस्यंदनं यस्य] an elephant (in rut). —हणनं striking in the middle. —हननं N. of a country बाहीक P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk. —हस्तं *ind.* in the hand, within reach of the hand. —हस्तीन *a.* being in the hand or within reach of the hand. —हासः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. —हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर *a.* [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); यॆंतरो यमयति *S*at. Br.; °र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चनांतरो धर्मः S.D. –2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृष्वा युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9. –3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तदेतत्प्रेयः पुत्रात् ...... प्रेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्मादंतरतरं यदयमात्मा *S*at. Br.; अयमत्यंतरो मम Bharata.–4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्थानेऽतरतमः P. I. 1. 50; हकारस्य घकारोंतरतमः *S*abdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतोऽर्थतश्चांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. –5 (*a*) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽप्सु तिष्ठन्नद्भ्योंऽतरः *Bri.Ar.* Up.; आत्मा स्वभावोऽतरोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (*b*) The other; उदधेरंतरं पारं Râm. –6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing); अंतरे-रा वा गृहाः बाह्या इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायां पुरि, अंतरायै नगर्यै, नमोंतरस्मै अमेधसां Bop. —रं 1 (*a*) The interior, inside; ततांतरं सांतरवारिशीकरैः Ki. 4.29, 5. 5; जलांतरगते भानौ Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि वनांतरं श्रयति V. 4. 26; लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु Ratn. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58; अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्राकारपरिखांतरान्निर्ययुः Râm.; अंतरे in, into; वन°, कानन°, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (*b*) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा *S*vet. Up. (*c*) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु बहु सुस्राव शोणितं.–2 Soul, heart; mind; सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost or secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धप्रतिष्ठांतरैः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सदृशं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3. –3 The Supreme Soul.–4 Interval, intermediate time or space, distance; रम्यांतरः *S*. 4. 10; किंचिदंतरमगमं Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; क्रोशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft. translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरंतरे

र्वे betwixt life and death; अस्त्रयोगांतरेषु Rám.; तन्मुहूर्तकं बाष्पसलिलांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदार्यपुत्रं U. 3 in the intervals of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मर्तव्योऽस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावर्तिशुभाशुभानि H. 1. v. l. see कालांतरं; सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्यदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; द्यावापृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि व्याप्तं त्वयैकेन Bg. 11. 20; न मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः S. 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (*b*) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft. in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेंदुबिंबं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; वस्त्रं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वस्त्रांतरः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk.; महानद्यंतरं यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; विटपांतरेण अवलोकयामि S. 1; क्षणमपि विलंबमंतरीकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or intervene; कियच्चिरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमाचंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3.–**5** Room, place, space in general; मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलभ्यं Ku. 1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे बभूवांगुलमंतरं Râm.; मूषिकैः कृतेंतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्यचिदंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 room; पौरुषं श्रय शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Râm. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way.–**6** Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेंतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे 16. 7. –**7** Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सप्तैते मनवः स्वे स्वेंतरे सर्वमिदमुत्पाद्यापुश्चराचरं Ms. 1. 63, see मन्वंतर; इति तौ विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8. 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a moment.–**8** Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमवलोकयंती तिष्ठति। तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याग्रे समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at that time; अस्मिन्नंतरे Dk. 164; केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये Mál. 6; कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भेत्स्यति Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9; यावत्स्वामिद्रगुरवे निवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7. find a fit or opportune time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा कालांतरप्रेक्षिणा वस्तव्यं Pt. 3. 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity or time, सारणस्यांतरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत Rám. –**9** Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः पश्यतांतरं H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव मम च समुद्रपल्वलयोरिवांतरं M. 1; Bg. 13. 34; यदंतरं सर्षपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं वायसवैनतेययोः Rám.; द्रुमसानुमतां किमंतरं R. 8. 90; 18. 15; rarely with instr., त्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; सैव विशिनष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Sân. K. –**10** (Math.) Difference, remainder. –**11** (*a*) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.); (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं (अन्यद्गृहं); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'); इदमवस्थांतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपाद्देवाद्भवांतरे Pt. 1.121; जननांतरसौहृदानि S. 5.2 friendships of another (former) existence; नैवं वारांतरं विधास्यते H. 3 I shall not do so again; आमोदात् हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case; देश°, राज°, क्रिया°. (*b*) Various, different, manifold (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु S. 4. 2; मन्त्रिमित्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states; 160; sometimes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1. –**12** Distance (in space); व्यामो बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोस्तिर्यगंतरं Ak.; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80. –**13** Absence; तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगना Rám.; तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा *ibid*. –**14** Intermediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरासु जातानां 7; एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII. 1.55; तस्मष्टरेकांतरं S. 7.27 separated by one remove, see एकांतर also. –**15** Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; व्रीह्यंतरेऽप्यणुः Trik.; मीनो राश्यंतरे, वेणुर्नृपांतरे *ibid*.; प्रासंगो युगांतरं &c.–**16** Weakness, weak or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; प्रहरेदंतरे रिपुं Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृगंतरे Ki. 2. 52; असहद्भिर्मामित्रैर्नित्यमंतरदर्शिभिः Râm.; परस्यांतरदर्शिना *ibid*.; कीटकेनेवांतरं मार्गयमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; हनूमतो वेत्ति न राक्षसोंतरं न मारुतिस्तस्य च रक्षसोंतरं Râm. –**17** Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honor that he will not harm you; आत्मानमंतरेऽर्पितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च तयोर्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांतरयोः P. III 2. 179; धनिकाधमर्णयोरंतरे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk.–**18** Regard, reference, account; न चैतदिष्टं माता मे यदवोचन्मदंतरं Râm. with reference to me; त्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्. –**19** Excellence, as in गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). –**20** A garment (परिधान). –**21** Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्य) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). –**22** Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतर्-इ q. v.). –**23** Representative, substitution. –**24** Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतर्धिभेदतादर्थ्ये। छिद्रात्मीयविनाबहिरवसरमध्येंतरात्मनि च Ak.) [cf. L. *alter*] –**Comp.** –अपत्या a pregnant woman. –चक्रं a technical term in augury Bri. S. chap. 86. –ज्ञ *a*. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु प्रियैरासां न भूयते Ki.11.24 not knowing the difference. –तत् *a*. spreading havoc. –द *a*. cutting the interior or heart. –दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. –दृश् *a*. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधायिन्). –पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यंति स्वस्यैवांतरपूरुषः Ms. 8. 85. –पूजा=अंतर्-पूजा. –प्रभवः [अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतरप्रभवाणां च धर्मान्नो वक्तुमर्हसि Ms. 1.2. –प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. –शायिन्-स्थ, -स्थायिन्-स्थित *a*. 1. inward, internal, inherent; ° स्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् Pt. 1.221.–2. interposed, inter-

vening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. -2 Within (prep. with gen.).

अंतरतम *a.* Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. —मः A letter of the same classs; for ex. see under अंतर *a.*

अंतरीयं [अंतरे भवं छ] An under garment; अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञे युतक्रमिवांतरीयमूर्वोः Ki. 7. 14; 9. 48; नाभौ धृतं च यद्वस्त्रमाच्छादयति जानुनी। अंतरीयं-प्रशस्तं तदच्छिन्नमुभयांतयोः ॥.

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अंतर (1).

अंतर्य *a.* Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6 well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. -2 To oppose prevent; नैनमंधकारराशिरंतरयति K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलैरंतरयांबभूविरे Śi. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायानंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महार्णवौघः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार Śi. 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (*a*) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्भिरंतरा प्रोत्साह्य कोपितो वृषलः Mu. 3 inwardly, secrectly. (*b*) In the middle, between; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ Ś. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; मैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीत Ś. 6 do not interrupt him (in the middle); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडूकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलाखुभिः। अंतरा गमने 4. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिर्वैदर्भीपांचाल्योरंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; °रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्युर्यदि सेंद्रा दिवौकसः। स्थास्यंति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहनिष्यति॥ Râm. (*c*) On the way, *en route*, midway; विलंबेथां च मांतरा Mv. 7 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहस्थमुपागताः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवीं Ś. 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममाप्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्नंतरा त्वदीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंद्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (*d*) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रक्ष्यामः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Râm. approaching or resembling Râma. (*e*) Nearly, almost. (*f*) In the mean time; नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (*g*) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-now (when repeated); अंतरा पितृसक्तमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमंतरा शुकनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118; अंतरांतरा निपतित here and there, at intervals; 121, 127; प्रजानुरागहेतोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (*a*) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलिंदतनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. *Ar.* Up.; ते (नामरूपे) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कमंडलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिव चांतरा Râm.; पादयोः शकटं चक्रुरंतरोरावुलूखलं Râm. (*b*) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (*c*) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (*d*) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वप्नेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. -**Comp.** —अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ °से अभिमृश्य जपति Śat. Br. —भवदेहः -भवसत्त्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सोंतराभवसत्त्वः). —दिश् see अंतरदिश्. —भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. —वेदिः-दी *f.* 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. —शृंगं *ind.* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अंतरांतरेण युक्ते) (*a*) Except, without, leaving; हरिमंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहते Ś. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्ये द्रष्टुमिच्छामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकालमृत्युश्चरति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1.117. (*b*) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः Ś. 2; तदस्या देवीं वसुमतीमंतरेण महदुपालंभनं गतोऽस्मि Ś. 5; किं नु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैशंपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progressing in the dance &c.; ततस्तया भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (*c*) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (*d*) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये); त्वां मां चांतरेण कमंडलुः Mbh.; अंतरेण हवनीयं गार्हपत्यं च Śat. Br.; अंतरेण स्तनौ वा भ्रुवौ वा विमृज्यात् *ibid.*; Śi. 3. 3. (*e*) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (*a*) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावानंतरेणावकाशः Śat. Br. (*b*) At heart, अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Mk. 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [अंतरं व्यवधानसीमां आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लत्वं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दंष्ट्रांतरालग्न K. 30; आस्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; Śi. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलज्जांतरालवर्तिभिरीक्षणविशेषैः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया गजदंतांतरालयोः Trik.; oft. used for 'room' or 'space' in general; त्रस्तजनदत्तांतरालया राजवीथ्या Dk. 150; भुवनांतरालविप्रकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval; बाष्पांभःपरिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Mâl. 9. 14; अहमागच्छन्नंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; कंचित्पुरुषमंतराल एवावलंब्य Dk. 15; न मयान्येन वांतराले दृष्टा Dk. 123.-2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; छिद्रीकृतांतरालं Dk. 148; विषमीकृतांतरालया K. 223. -3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते. -**Comp.** —दिश् *f.* the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अंतर्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; रात्रेरेनं तदंतरियात् Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. -3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose; दर्दुरक उपसृत्य अंतरयति Mk. 2. (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरयः-रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; बह्वंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ Ś. 1 vl. standing in the way. -2 (In Vedánta) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An in-

tervention, a covering, screen; दाहप्रेम्णा सरसबिसिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः Mál. 3. 12. -4 (With the Jains) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित *p. p.* **1** Gone between, intervening.-**2** Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; पादपांतरित एव विश्वस्तामेनां पश्यामि *S.*1 hid behind a creeper; सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened; विटपांतरितस्तिष्ठ *S.* 3; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रियसहचरमपश्यंती *S.* 4; शार्दूलचर्मांतरितोरुपृष्ठं Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21,146; K. 28, 152, 200; पर्वतांतरितो रविः set Ak.; त्वगंतरिततृतीयलोचनं K.108, R.10. 8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि Mál. 9; तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः कुथैः R. 19.2.-**3** Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकभित्त्यंतरितान् मृगशावकान् reflected in the crystal wall. -**3** (*a*) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः Mu.2 prevented from being made; त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15 prevented from being actually effected &c.; द्विषत्प्रतापांतरितोरुतेजाः Ki. 3. 45 obscured; नोपालभ्यः पुमांस्तत्र दैवांतरितपौरुषः Pt. 2. 133. (*b*) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; मुहूर्तांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना Mál. 8; भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि बिंबांतरितानि M. 3; धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः Dk. 36; चंद्रापीडनामांतारितस्य चंद्रमसः K. 338; प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजनसंकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन् Mál. 2; क्रियतां कथमंत्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased; मेघैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D. (*c*) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed; परलोकभयमैहिकदुःखेनांतरितं Dk. 82 drowned, eclipsed, obscured; वीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समरतूर्यरवः Ve. 4 drowned; विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्तांता K. 322; कार्यांतरितोत्कंठं V. 3.4 forgotten, removed; इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light. -**4** Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn; अंतरिते तस्मिञ्शबरसेनापतौ K. 33; नाथदेहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एव संतापः U. 6 has disappeared, has been removed. -**5** Passed over, omitted; अये मध्यमांबावृत्तांतोऽतरित एवार्येण U.1; कथांतरेणांतरितमिदं M. 5 put off, delayed.-**6** Slighted, despised. -**7** (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder -**8** A technical term in architecture.

अंतरि-री-क्षं [अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि घञ्, अंतः ऋक्षाणि अस्य वा पृषो॰पक्षे ह्रस्वः ऋकारस्य रित्वं वा Tv.; according to Nir. अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे द्यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसाति; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षीयते] **1** The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यमाणं व्योम Sây.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyâ Mantra; योंऽतरेणाकाश आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभवदीक्षं हैतन्नाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं *Sat.* Br. -**2** The middle of the three spheres or regions of life. -**3** Talc. -**Comp.** — उदर *a.* whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-रं) the interior of the atmosphere —क्षित्, -सद् *a.* dwelling in the atmosphere. —गः, -चरः a bird (moving through the atmosphere). —जलं water of the atmosphere, dew. —प्रा *a.* [अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere. —प्रुत् *a.*[अंतरिक्षं प्रवते गच्छति, प्रु क्विप्] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it. —लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागेवायं लोकः (earth) मनोंतारिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसौ लोकः (heaven) *Sat.* Br. —शंसित *a.* sharpened in the atmosphere. —सद्यं [अंतरिक्षे सयं सदनं, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि -री-क्ष्य *a.* [भवार्थे यत्] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरीपः [अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु. अच्समासः अप ईत् P. VI. 3. 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by, water).

अंतरे,-रेण See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम् 1 P. **1** To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).-**2** To be included or comprised in. -**3** To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past part. only).

अंतर्गत *p. p.*-गामिन् *a.* **1.** Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.).-**2** Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; °शवे ग्रामे Ms. 4. 108; लघुद्वीपा जंबूद्वीपांतर्गता एव H. 3.; पार्थिवानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Râm. -**3** Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed; अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60 inward; सौमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकंठः R. 14. 53 with suppressed tears; K.60; °तां हृदयशुद्धिं 135 inward; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावम् R.2.43 internal, seated in the breast or heart; °फलारंभाः 10. 59; °तो हृदयाभिलाषः K. 143; °तेन चंद्रापीडेन 198; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः inward or secret motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; बाह्यैर्विभावयेल्लिंगैर्भावमंतर्गतं नृणां Ms. 8. 25; °गतप्रार्थनं *S.* 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the same). -**4** Slipped out of memory, forgotten. -**5** Vanished, disappeared. -**6** Destroyed. -**Comp.** —उपमा a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted.) —मनस् = अंतर्मनस् q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U. **1** To place or keep within, deposit; उदुंबरशाखामंतर्धाय अभिषिंचति Ait. Br. -**2** To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include; (शास्त्रमेतत्) अंतर्धास्यति तत्सर्वमेतद्वः कथितं मया Mb. -**3** To indicate, exhibit, display. -**4** To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of, (with abl. and used in *Atm.*); उपाध्यायादंतर्धत्ते P. I. 4. 28: Com. अंतर्धत्स्व रघुव्याघ्रात् Bk. 5. 32; अंतर्दधानां रक्षोभ्यः 8. 71; मत्तो मांतर्धिथाः सीते 6. 15. -**5** To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; eclipse (fig.); अनृतेनात्मानमंतर्धाय Ch. Up.; भौमं (रजः) अंतर्दधे लोकमावृत्य सवितुः प्रभां Rám. enveloped, covered; पितुरंतर्दधे कीर्तिं शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured or eclipsed. —*pass.* **1** To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इषुभिर्व्यतिसर्पद्भिरादित्योंऽतरधीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्दधिरे नागाः *ibid*; रात्रिरादित्योदयेंऽतर्धीयते Nir. disappears; आत्मन्यंतर्दधे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c. —*Caus.* (-धापयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्धा [धा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धामुपययुरुत्पलावलीषु *Si.* 8. 12.

अंतर्धानं [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; °व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीयं K.P.10; °गम् or इ to become invisible, disappear. **-Comp.** **—गत** *a.* disappeared, invisible. **—चर** *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धायक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [धा-कि] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; *Si.* 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* **1** Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या *S.* 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापथो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेष्वानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Râm. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु दर्भांतर्हितेषु अप आसिच्य *Asval.*; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वानिता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress. **-2** Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः *S.* 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि *S.* 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters). **-Comp.** **—आत्मन्** *m.* N. of *S*iva.

अंतर्भू 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in; be inherent or implied in; केचिदंतर्भवंत्येषु K.P. 8; गुणाश्चिरंतनैरुक्ता ओजस्यंतर्भवंति ते S. D.; अंतर्भूय रहस्येषु तैर्वशीक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिके कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्भवंति क्रमशस्तस्मिंस्तस्मिन्क्रियाविधौ॥ Ms. 12.87. **—***Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्भावितण्यर्थोऽत्र नमिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्भव *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः **1** The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणानामोजस्यंतर्भावः K. P. 8. **-2** Inherent or natural condition or disposition. **-3** Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भावना **1** Inclusion. **-2** Inward meditation or anxiety. **-3** A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्भूत *p. p.* **1** Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरैः । सर्वैरकर्मकैर्योगे कर्मत्वमुपजायते॥ Hari. **-2** Inward, internal, internally situated; एष वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [अंत्-इ] Ved. **1** Near, before, in the presence of; न ही नु वो मरुतो अंत्यस्मे Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11. **-2** (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); मुग्धप्रभीतवदुपेयतुरंति मात्रोः Bhâg. **—तिः** *f.* An elder sister (in dramas). **-Comp.** **—ऊति** *a.* ready with help. (**-तिः** *f.*) protection of what is near (आसन्नरक्षण) Rv. 1.138. 1. **—गृहं** a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house. **—देव** *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180.7. **—मित्र,-वाम,-सुम्ण** *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7.77. 4 (निकटस्थधना).

अंतिका **1** An elder sister. **-2** An oven, fire-place. **-3** N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधिः).

अंतिक *a.* [अंतः सामीप्यं अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीयः ठन्; according to Nir. from आ-नी; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृष्टत्वात्] **1** Near, proximate (with gen. or abl. P. II. 3. 34). **-2** Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46. **-3** Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36. **—कं** Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजंति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft. in comp.; °न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्ण°चरः *S.*1. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne. **—** *adv.* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैत्य चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Râm.; so जनांतिकं, मृगांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); °कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकणैः स्पृशद्भिर्गात्रमंतिकात् Râm.; क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपत्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्तिं शृणुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Râm.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence of or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दमयंत्यास्तदांतिके निपेतुः Nala. 1. 22; °के स्त्रियाः Ms. 2. 22. **-Comp.** **—आश्रयः** resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतितः *ind.* Ved. Near.

अंतिम *a.* [अंते भवः, अंत डिमच्] **1** Immediately following. **-2** Last, final, ultimate; अजातमृतमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यौ न चांतिमः H. 1. **-Comp.** **—अंकः** the last digit, the number nine. **—अंगुलिः** the little finger (कनिष्ठिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [अंते भवति वसति &c, अंताय हितः; अंत-यत्] **1** Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. I. 1. 47; as ह of letters, Revatî of asterisms, Mîna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं ऋणं R. 1. 71 last debt; °मंडनं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22. **-2** Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टम° ninth. **-3** Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; °अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times; belonging to the lowest caste; चंडाल°स्त्रियः Ms. 11. 176; °स्त्रीनिषेविणः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साक्ष्यं कुर्युः) 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294. **—त्यः** **1** A man of the lowest caste; see above. **-2** N. of a plant (मुस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic). **-3** The last syllable of a word. **-4** The last lunar month i. e. Fálguna. **-5** A Mlechcha, foreigner, barbarian. **-6** (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अंत्यो नित्यद्रव्यवृत्तिर्विशेषः परिकीर्तितः। Bhâshâ P. **—त्या** **1** A technical name for त्रिज्या in astronomy. **-2** A woman of the lowest tribe. **—त्यं** **1** A measure of number; 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) **-2** The 12th sign of the zodiac. **-3** The last member or term of a progression (séries), the last figure; स्थाप्योंतवर्गो द्विगुणांत्यनिघ्नः Lílá. **-Comp.** **—अनुप्रा-**

सः see under अनुप्रास. **—अवसायिन्** *m. f.* (°यी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chàṇḍála on a Nishádí woman; निषादस्त्री तु चांडालात्पुत्रमंत्यावसायिनम्। स्मशानगोचरं सूते बाह्यानामपि गर्हितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्वपचः क्षत्ता सूतो वैदेहकस्तथा। मागधायोगवौ चैव सप्तैतेऽन्त्यावसायिनः ॥. **—आश्रमिन्** *m.* one who belongs to the last or mendicant order. **—आहुतिः-इष्टिः** *f.*-**कर्मन्**,-**क्रिया** last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; °**कर्म** Ms. 11. 198, 5. 168; **अंत्याहुतिं हावयितुं सविप्राः** Bk. **—ऋणं** the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अनृण. **—गमनं** intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. **—ज** *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; °**जैर्नृभिः** Ms. 4. 61; °**स्त्री** 8. 385. (**-जः**) 1. a *S*ûdra (अंत्यः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). -2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; cháṇḍála &c.; रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च। कैवर्तमेदभिल्लाश्च सप्तैते चांत्यजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (**-जा**) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. **—जन्मन्**,**-जाति**,**-जातीय** *a.* 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; **प्रतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्यंत्यजन्मनः** Ms. 10. 110.-2. a *S*ûdra; °**तिता** Ms. 12. 9. -3 a cháṇḍála. **—धनं** the last term of a progression or series. **—पदं-मूलं** the last or greatest root (in a square). **—भं** 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती.-2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces. **—युगं** the last or Kali age. **—योनि** *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (**-निः**) the lowest source or origin **—लोपः** dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. **—वर्णः**,**-वर्णा** a man or woman of the lowest caste, a *S*ûdra male or female. **—विपुला** N. of a metre.

अंत्यकः A man of the lowest tribe.

अंत्रं [अंत्यते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अत् करणे ष्ट्रन्; according to Uṇ. 4. 163 अम्-क्त्रं] An entrail, intestine; **अंत्रभेदनं क्रियते प्रश्रयश्च** Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिदः वाचः उच्यंते इत्यर्थः). **—त्री** N. of a plant (used against colic or wind in the stomach; cf. अजांत्री, छगलांत्री). **-Comp. —आदः** a worm in the intestines. **—कूजः**. **कूजनं**, **-विकूजनं** the rumbling noise in the bowels; **पक्वाशयस्थोंत्रकूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा** Susr. **—पाचक** [अंत्रस्थं दोषं पाचयति] N. of a medicinal plant Æschynomene Grandiflora. **—मांसं** a kind of roasted flesh. **—वृद्धिः** *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. **—शिला** N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. **—स्रज्** *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अंत्रंधमिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अंद् 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अंदः Binding.

अंदुः-दूः *f.* [अंद्यते बध्यते अनेन, अंद्-कू, कूप्रत्ययांतः निपातः Uṇ. 1. 93] also **अंदुकः**, **अंदूकः** 1 A chain or fetter.-2 A chain for the elephant's feet; **गजमंदूरिव निश्चलं चकार** *S*i. 20. 51; °**निनादः** 11. 7. -3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अंदिका 1 An oven, fire-place. -2 An elder sister (cf. -अंतिका).

अंदोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; **द्राक्चामरांदोलनात्** Udb.

अंध् 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; **अंधयन् भृंगमालाः** *S*i. 11. 19; **तिमिरं जनस्य दृशमंधयति** 9. 21. -2 To be or become blind.

अंध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); **दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्रात्रावंधास्तथापरे**; made blind, blinded; **स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया** *S*. 7. 24; **मदांधः** blinded by intoxication; so दर्पांधः, क्रोधांधः; काम°, लोभ°, अज्ञान°; **सहजांधदृशः स्वदुर्नये** *S*i. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts. -2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; **सीदन्नंधे तमसि** U. 3. 38; Màl. 9. 8, 20; See ° कूप, °तामसं *infra*. **—धं** 1 Darkness. -2 Spiritual ignorance; **अज्ञान** or **अविद्या** q. v. -3 Water; also, turbid water. **—धः** 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम्। चतुष्पदां भुवं मुक्त्वा परिव्राडंध उच्यते ॥-2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नष्टद्रव्यलाभालाभोपयोगयुक्तो राशिभेदः); मेषो वृषो मृगेंद्रश्च रात्रावंधाः प्रकीर्तिताः। नृयुक्कर्कटकन्याश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥ **—धाः** ? (pl.) N. of a people see अंध्र. **-Comp. —अलजी** a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate). **—अहिः**,**-अहिकः** a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (**-हिः**, **-हिकः**) N. of a fish (कुचिका). **—कारः** [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); **लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं** Ku. 1. 12; काम°, मदन°; **अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः** K. 36 grows dim; **बाष्पजलधारांधकारितमुखी** K. 161, 286. **—कूपः** [अंधयतीत्यंधः, अंधः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c.-2. [अंधस्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य कूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation. -3. N. of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. **—तमसं** (P. V. 4. 79), **-तामसं**, **-धातमसं** deep or complete darkness; **लोकमंधतमसात्क्रमोदितौ** R. 11. 24; **अंधतमसमिव प्रविशामि** U. 7 the gloom of hell; **प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः** *S*i. 2. 33. (**-सा**) night. **—तामिस्रः-स्रः** (**स्रं** also). 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); **तामिस्रोष्टदशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः** Sân. K. 48 (भयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); **तस्यामंधतामिस्रमभ्यध्यायत्** Mv. 1.-2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्टः इतिरूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (**-स्रः**, **स्रं**) N. of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhûti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अंधतामिस्रा ह्यसूर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयंते य आत्मघातिन इत्येवमृषयो मन्यंते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death. **—धी** *a.* mentally blind. **—पूतना** a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्वेष्टि स्तनमतिसारकासहिक्काछर्दीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिरर्द्यमानः। दुर्वर्णः सततमधःशायोऽम्लगंधिस्तं ब्रूयुर्वरभिषजोंधपूतनार्तम् Susr. **—मूषा** a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. **—मूषिका** [अंधं दृष्ट्यभावं मुष्णाति, मुष्-ण्वुल्] N. of a plant or grass देवताड (तत्सेवनेन चक्षुष्मत्ता भवतीति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः). **—रात्री** dark night (Ved). **—वर्त्मन्** *m.* [अंधं सूर्यप्रकाशराहित्याद्वर्त्म यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अंधकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).

अंधंभविष्णु, -भावुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अंधक *a.* [अंध्-कन्] Blind ; **अंधकः कुब्जकश्चैव** Pt. 5. 91. **—कः** 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kaśyapa and Diti and killed by Śiva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well ; स व्रजत्यंधवद्यस्मादनंधोपि हि भारत । तमंधकोयं नाम्नेति प्रोचुस्तत्र निवासिनः ॥ He was slain by Śiva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven ; whence Śiva is called *Andhakaripu,-ari,-dvish* &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of Ganas by Śiva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife Parvati]. -2 N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Kṛishṇa and his descendants, a grandson of Kroshṭu, son of Yudhâjit who, together with his brother Vṛishṇi is the ancestor of the celebrated family of Andhakavṛishṇis ; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.-3 N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of Bṛihaspati.-**Comp.** **—अरिः -रिपुः,-शत्रुः,-घाती,-असुहृद्** &c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Śiva. **—वर्तः** N. of a mountain. **—वृष्णि** *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [अंध्-ण्वुल्] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff ; gambling (तया हि जनः अंध इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =सर्षपी, =सिद्धा q.v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिक्षयो जायते इति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind, blind; **°कृतात्मा** blinded in mind.

अंधीभू To become blind.

अंधस् *n.* [अद्-असुन् नुम् धश्च ; अदेर्नुम्धौ च Uṇ. 4. 205] Food ; **द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतदंधसा** Ki. 1. 39 ; **सशेष एवांधासि असावतृप्यत्** Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अम् Uṇ. 1. 27] 1 A well; **आपीनोंऽधुः** P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation ; वाक्पाणिपादपाय्वंधुसंज्ञान्याहुर्मनीषिणः.

अंधुलः [अंध्-उलच्] A kind of tree, Acacia Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles ; जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वभागादर्वाक् श्रीभ्रमरात्मकात् । तावदंध्राभिधो देशः].-2 N. of a dynasty of kings.-3 A man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Káràvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36.-4 A kind of fowler.-**Comp.** **—जातिः** the Andhra tribe. **—भृत्याः** N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्नं [अद्-क्त ; अनित्यनेन, अन्-नन् ; according to Yâska, from अद्, अद्यते अत्ति च भूतानि; or from आ-नम्, आ आभिमुख्येन ह्यतन्नतं प्रह्वीभूतं भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general) ; **अद्यतेऽत्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्नं तदुच्यते** Tait. Up.; **मेदोऽसृङ्मांसमज्जास्थि वदंत्यन्नं मनीषिणः** Ms. 3. 182; **अहमन्नं भवान् भोक्ता** H. 1. 54 I am your prey &c. ; **चराणामन्नमचराः** Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis - "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; **अन्नेन व्यंजनं** P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (bread corn); **ता (आपः) अन्नमसृजंत तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति** Ch. Up. ; **आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः** । Ms. 3. 76; **कृत°** 9. 219 ; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वादन्नशब्दवाच्यता).-7 N. of Vishṇu. **—न्नः** The sun (स हि अन्नहेतुवृष्टिहेतुः). -**Comp.** **—अकालः** = अनाकाल q. v. **—अत्तृ,-आदिन्,-आहारिन्** eating food. **—अद** *a.* 1. eating food. -2. having a good appetite (दीप्ताग्नि). (**-दः**) N. of Vishṇu. **—अद्यं** proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82, 4.112, 11. 144. **—आच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं** food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessaries of life. **—आयुः** (अन्नायु) consisting of, living by, food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः, अन्नजीवनः). **—कालः** hour of dinner; meal-time. **—किट्टः** =°मल q. v. **—कूटः** a large heap of boiled rice. **—कोष्ठकः** 1. a cupboard; granary.-2. Vishṇu. -3. the sun. **—गतिः** *f.* the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). **—गंधिः** dysentery, diarrhœa. **—ज,-जात** *a.* produced from food as the primitive substance. **—जलं** food and water, bare subsistence. **—तेजस्** *a.* having the vigour caused by food. **—द,-दातृ,-दायिन्,-प्रद** *a.* 1. giving food; **वारिदस्तृप्तिमाप्नोति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः** Ms. 4. 229. -2. epithet of Śiva. **—दा** N. of Durgá or Annapûrṇâ. **—दासः** [अन्नेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becoms a servant or slave by getting food only. **—देवता** the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. **—दोषः** 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food; Ms. 5. 4. -2. a defect in the food eaten ; derangement of food or the humours of the body ; **आलस्यादन्नदोषाच्च मृत्युर्विप्राञ् जिघांसति** Ms. 5. 4. **—द्वेषः** dislike of food, loss of appetite. **—पतिः** lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitṛi, Agni, and Śiva. **—पाकः** cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). **—पू** *a.* purifying food, epithet of the Sun. **—पूर्ण** *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. (**-र्णा**) a form of Durgâ (the goddess of plenty); **°ईश्वरी** N. of Durgá or a form of Bhairavî. **—पेयं**=वाजपेयं q. v. **—प्रलय** *a.* being dissolved into food after death. **—प्राशः, -प्राशनं** the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samskâras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उष्टावण); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. **—ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन्** *m.* Brahma as represented by food. **—भक्त** *a.* [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः] = अन्नदास q. v. **—भुज्** *a.* eating food, epithet of Śiva. **—मय** *a.* see below. **—मलं** 1. excrement, feces; P. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous

liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्नरसान् वन्यमूलफलाश्रयान् तेभ्यो ददौ Rám. —वस्त्रं =°आच्छादनं q. v. —विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion.-3. seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अन्नाद्रेतः संभवति. —व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, *i. e.* the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. —संस्कारः consecration of food. —होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the Asvamedha sacrifice.

अन्नमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; °कोशः-षः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. —यं Plenty of food.

अन्नावृध् *a.* [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृध्-करणे क्विप्, पूर्वपददीर्घः] Increasing food; Rv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य *a.* [अन् अध्न्यादि° य; अन्यः, न्यस्मै, °स्मात्; *n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2.40; अन्यदेव भागधेयमेते निर्वपंति *S.*2; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंस्राः R. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft. in comp. अन्यसंगात्, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्यसाधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35; कोऽस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv.4.37; उत्थितं ददृशेऽन्यच्च कबंधेभ्यो न किंचन R.12 49; किमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः *S.* 1; oft. used in addition to ऋते or विना; ऋते समुद्रादन्यः को बिभर्ति वडवानलं Pt. 5. 35; किं तु खलु मे प्रियादर्शनादृते शरणमन्यत् *S.* 3. -3 Another person, one different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय); वासश्च धृतमन्यैर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4 Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अन्य एव स प्रकारः K.168; अन्या जगद्धितमयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69; धन्या मृदन्यैव सा S. D.-5 Ordinary, any one; निरातंकः कन्यामन्योऽपि याचते Mv.1. 31; cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more; अन्यान् दशसुवर्णान्प्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another ten (coins); अन्यदन्यन्नलिनदलशयनं K. 157 new and new (changing every now and then); अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे another day; one of a number (with gen.); अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one- the other; Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another; अन्यः करोति अन्यो भुंक्ते one does, another suffers; अन्यन्मुखे अन्यन्निर्वहणे Mu. 5; अन्यदुप्तं जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99; 8.204; कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305; अन्यदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं *Si.* 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth &c.; जल्पंति सार्धमन्येन पश्यंत्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः। हृद्गतं चिंतयंत्यन्यं प्रियः को नाम योषिताम् Pt.1. 135; मनस्यन्यद्वचस्यन्यत् कर्मण्यन्यद्दुरात्मनाम्; (in pl.) केचित् - अन्ये some-others; एके-अन्ये-तथान्ये Ms. 10. 70; 4. 9; 12. 123. [cf. L. *alius; Gr. allos* for *aljos*, Zend *anya*]. **-Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* having a different meaning, sense, or purpose. —असाधारण *a.* not common to others, peculiar. —आश्रयण *a.* going or passing over to another. —उदर्य *a.* born from another. (-र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (-र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा *a.* married to another; another's wife. —कारुका a worm bred in excrement (शकृत्कीटः). —क्षेत्रं 1. another field. -2. another or foreign territory. -3. another's wife. —ग, गामिन् *a.*1. going to another. -2. adulterous, unchaste; वणिजां तु कुलस्त्रीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यगा Ks. 21. 56; 19. 27. —गोत्र *a.* of a different family or lineage. —चित्त *a.* having the mind fixed on some thing or some one else; see °मनस्. —ज-जात *a.* of a different origin. —जन्मन् *n.* another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्वह *a.* difficult to be borne by others. —देवत,-त्य,-दैवत्य *a.* addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —धर्मन् *a.* having another or different property. (-र्मः) different property or characteristic. —धी *a.* whose mind is turned away from God. —नाभि *a.* belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1. another substance. -2. the sense of another word; °प्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrîhi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. —पर *a.* 1. devoted to another or something else. -2. expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्टा,-भृता 'reared by another,' epithet of the cuckoo, which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यभृत्); अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1.45; कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं R. 8.59. —पूर्वा [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वो यस्याः] 1. a woman already promised or betrothed to another. -2. a remarried widow (पुनर्भू) see अनन्यपूर्व. —बीज, -बीजसमुद्भव, -समुत्पन्न an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भृत् *m.* a crow (rearing another, it being supposed to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and to rear its young ones), cf. *S.* 5. 22. —मनस्, -मनस्क, -मानस *a.* 1. having the mind fixed on something else; inattentive.-2. fickle, versatile, unsteady; अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-minded; possessed by a demon. —मातृजः a half-brother (born of another mother) Y.2.139. —राजन्,-राष्ट्रीय *a.* subject to another king or kingdom (Ved.). —रूप *a.* having another form, changed, altered; पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. (-पं) another or changed form; °पेण in another form. —लिंग, ग-क *a.* following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an adjective; ऊषवानूषरो द्वावप्यन्यलिंगौ Ak. —वादिन् *a.* 1. giving false evidence. -2. a defendant in general. —वापः the cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests of other birds. —विवर्धित *a.* = पुष्ट a cuckoo. —व्रत *a.* following other (than Vedic) observances, devoted to other gods, infidel. —शाखः-खकः a Bráhmaṇa who has gone over to another school (of religion &c.); an apostate. —संक्रांत *a.* fixed on or transferred to another (woman); °हृदयः आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण *a.* common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is con-

sidered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्वीया and साधारणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of festivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S.D. 108-110]. °गः an adulterer Ms. 8. 386. [Note. Some compounds under अन्य will be found under अनन्य.]

अन्यक *a.* Another, other (=अन्य).

अन्यत् *a.* (अन्य *n.*) Another &c. —*ind.* Again, moreover, besides &c. **-Comp. —अर्थ** 1. having a different meaning. -2. referring to or expressing another sense. (-र्थः) a different meaning. **—आशा** desire of something else. **—आशिस्** *f.* another's blessing. **—आस्था** devotion or attachment to another. **—उत्सुक** *a.* longing for another. **—रागः** attachment to another.

अन्यतम *a.* [अन्य-डतम] (declined like a noun and not a pronoun) One of many, any one out of a large number (with gen. or in comp.); जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76; 6. 32, 4. 13; Y. 2. 22, 3. 253; (अन्यतरान्यतमशब्दौ अव्युत्पन्नौ प्रातिपदिके इति कैयटः).

अन्यतर *a.* (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2 the one or the other; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु *S.* 3; Ms. 2. 111.; 9. 171; other, different; अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one-the other; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of °र) either way, in both ways, optionally; frequently used by Pâṇini in his Sûtras in the sense of वा or विभाषा; हक्रोरन्यतरस्यां, आत्मनेपदेष्वन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

अन्यतरतः *adv.* On one of two sides; °दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेद्युः *adv.*[अन्यतरस्मिन्नहनि-एद्युस्] On either of two days, on one day or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः *adv.* -1 From another; न चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U.1. 13.-2 On one side; अन्यतः-अन्यतः,एकतः-अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side; तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततनैशतमोवृतमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2; एकवस्तु सकलानि निमित्तान्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Nîti. -3 To another place, towards some other person or direction; गंतव्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200; अन्यतोपि नयने प्रेरयंत्या *S.* 2. 2; आर्यै व्रजामोन्यतः R.6.82. -4 From another ground or motive. -5 On the other side; on the contrary.-6 Otherwise; in another place, elsewhere. **-Comp. —अरण्यं** Ved. a land which is woody here and there. **—एत,-एतस्,-एनी** Ved. variegated or spotted on one side. **—घातिन्** *a.* striking in one direction. **—वात** *a.* suffering occasional wind (rheumatism.). (-तः) a sort of eye-disease.

अन्यतस्त्यः [अन्यतो भवः, त्यप्] An enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र *adv.* [अन्य-त्रल्] (oft.=अन्यस्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अपत्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्यमात्रं गोत्रं P. IV.2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt.1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place.-2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft. (in comp.); मधुपर्के च यज्ञे च पितृदैवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.-3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणाद्भयं ॥ Râm. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft. with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाश्विभ्यां सत्त्वं निषेदुः Kaus. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये). -4 Other wise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.-**Comp. —मनस्-चित्त** *a.* whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा *ind.* [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोन्यथा प्रवृत्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms.5. 31; Bg. 13.11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सत्त्वभंगभयाद्राज्ञां कथयंत्यन्यथा पुरः । अन्यथा विवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मंत्रिणः Mu.4.8. अन्यथा कृ (*a*) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि दैवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; *S.*6. 13; (*b*) to act otherwise, violate, transgress, go against; त्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (*c*) to destroy, undo, frustrate, baffle, defeat (hope, plan &c.), कर्तुमकर्तुमन्यथाकर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथाः Ks. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्याच्च योन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (*d*) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भरतेनान्यथा कृतः Râm.; अमात्यः प्राड्विवाको वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; °ग्रह्,-मन्,-संभावय्,-समर्थय्,-विकल्पय् &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदं M. 1. 20; अलमस्मानन्यथा संभाव्य *S.* 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; *S.* 3. 19; जनोन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते *S.* 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); °भू or या to be otherwise, be changed or altered, be falsified; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति *S.*4; शोकार्तस्य प्रवृत्तो मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Râm.; तयोर्महात्मनोर्वाक्यं नान्यथा याति सांप्रतं Râm. -2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वासंत्यपि तां न पश्येत् U.3; स्तेनोऽन्यथा भवेत् Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86, 2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary. -3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भट्टिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्यथा भट्टिन्यै विज्ञापितं M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचनं V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा ब्रूते स याति नरकं नरः Pt. 3. 107; H. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90. -4 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also. -5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दुर्वाससः शापादियं त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यथा *S.* 7.[cf. L. *aliuta.*].-**Comp. —अनुपपत्तिः** *f.* see अर्थापत्ति. **—कारः** changing, altering. (-रं) *adv.* in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. **—ख्यातिः** 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work. -2. wrong conception in general (in phil.). **—भावः** alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहूनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P. V. 4.53; change of view or mind; मयि °भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch. Up. **—वादिन्** *a.* speaking differently or falsely; speaking

falsely or inconsistently ; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. **—वृत्ति** *a.* 1. changed, altered. -2. affected, perturbed ; disturbed by strong emotions ; **मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः** Me. 3. **—सिद्ध** *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyâya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a घट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा° is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are mentioned in Bhâshâ P. 19-22. **—द्धं,–सिद्धिः** *f.* wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhâshâ P. 16. **—स्तोत्रं** satire, irony ; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथयति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यदा *ind.* 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; **अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम्** *Si.* 2. 44, R. 11. 73. -2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. -3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. -2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यर्हि *ind.* At another time (=अन्यदा).

अन्यादृक्ष्–श्–श *a.* [अन्य इव पश्यति, अन्यादृश, कर्मकर्तरि क्स, क्विन्, कञ् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like another.-2 Changed, unusual, strange; **यात्राप्रातिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि** Mâl. 1; **अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं** 2 ; being different or otherwise ; **न खलु अन्यादृशेषु युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवंति** 4; **अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट** Dk. 106, K. 309 ; **अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वलीमुखस्य** Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येद्युः *ind.* [अन्य-एद्युस् P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; **अन्येद्युरात्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना** R. 2. 26.-2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क *a.* [अन्येद्युर्भवः, कन्] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal ; **अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते** Susr. **-ष्कः** A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य *a.* [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्वित्वं, पूर्वपदे सुश्च] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English ; **अन्योन्यं ताडयतः** Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्यं as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases ; **अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सस्वनुर्भीमनिःस्वनाः** Râm. ; **अन्योन्यस्य व्यतिलुनंति** P. I. 3. 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk. ; **अन्योन्यस्याव्यभिचारः** Ms. 9. 101; oft. in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; °**शोभाजननात्** Ku. 1.42 ; so °**कलह**, °**दर्शन**, &c. **—न्यं** *ind.* Mutually. **—न्यं** (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other ; अन्योन्यमुभयोरेकक्रियायाः करणं मिथः । त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी तया त्वमपि शोभसे । रजन्या शोभते चंद्रश्चंद्रेणापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724.-**Comp. —अध्यासः** reciprocal attribution of identity (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जलव्योम्ना घटाकाशो यथा सर्वैस्तिरोहितः। तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सोन्योन्याध्यास उच्यते ॥ **—अपहृत** *a.* taken from one another, taken secretly. **—अभावः** mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective peculiarity, and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकोऽन्योन्याभावः, as घटः पटो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common. **—आश्रय** *a.* mutually dependent. (**-यः**) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyâya). **—उक्तिः** *f.* conversation. **—पक्षनयनं** transposition of numbers from one side to another. **—भेदः** mutual dissension or enmity; so °**कलह**. **—मिथुनं** mutual union. **—विभागः** mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). **—वृत्तिः** *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. **—व्यतिकरः-संश्रयः** reciprocal action or influence ; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. ब.] Unjust, improper ; °**दंडः** unjust punishment ; °**यःपरदारपृच्छाव्यवहारः** *S.* 5. **—यः** 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय ; **नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु** Ms. 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses ; **अन्यायेन** unjustly, improperly ; **नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयान्न चान्यायेन पृच्छतः** Ms. 2. 110. -2 Injustice, impropriety. -3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. -2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous. -3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire ; °**अधिक** neither deficient nor superfluous. -**Comp. —अंग** *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् *a.* Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगतःअक्षं इंद्रियं गतिसमा.] 1 Visible, perceptible.-2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following. **—क्षं** *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after ; **आरोह त्वं... सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं** Râm.-2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly ; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अन्वंच् *a.* [अनु-अंच्-क्विप्; nom. अन्वंङ् *m.*, अन्वक् *n.* अनूची *f.*] 1 Going after, following ; **तस्मादिमे अन्वंचो मासा यंति** *Sat.* Br. ; **त्वामन्वंचो वयं स्मसि** Ait. Br.-2 Lying lengthwise, horizontal ; **अनूचि** in the rear or behind, from behind ; **आगच्छतोनूचि गजस्य घंटयोः** *Si.* 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेशे).

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards.-2 From behind; **पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य दृशौ** *Si.* 9. 76. -3 Friendly disposed, favourably ; **अन्वग्भूत्वा, -भावं-,आस्ते** becoming friendly disposed P. III. 4. 64 Sk. (अग्रतः पार्श्वतः पृष्ठतो वानुकूलो भूत्वा आस्ते; अन्वग्भूत्वा तिष्ठति=पृष्ठतो भूत्वा).-4 (with acc.) After ; **तां...अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः** R. 2. 16 went after or followed her; **तमन्वगिंद्रप्रमुखाश्च देवाः** Ku. 7. 71.

अन्वन् *a.* [अन्-वनिप्] Following.

अन्वय See under अन्वि.

अन्वर्तितृ *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्वर्थ *a.*[अनुगतः अर्थः]Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; hence, true to the sense, significant; **तथैव सोभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात्** R. 4. 12; **अन्वर्था तैर्वसुंधरा** Ki. 11. 64; *S*i. 12. 23; **अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते** U. 3.; **अन्वर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोसि** Mu. 5. 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called.-**Comp.** **—ग्रहणं** literal acceptation of the meaning of a word (opp. to रूढ or conventional). **—संज्ञा** 1. an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; *e. g.* भविष्यंती a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared with लृट्.-2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववचारः Descending and following.

अन्ववसर्गः [सृज्-घञ्]1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम).-**2** Permission to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा), one of the senses of अपि P. I. 4. 96; see अपि.-**3** Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage; **अन्ववायमवदातमाकृतिः** Ki.13.37.

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्वष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टकां] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. पौष,माघ and फाल्गुन; **पितृंश्चैवाष्टकास्वर्चेन्नित्यमन्वष्टकासु च** Ms. 4. 150.

अन्वष्टक्यं A *S*ráddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्वष्टका days.

अन्वष्टमदिशं *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्वस्त *a.*[fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्वहं *ind.*Day after day, every day.

अन्वाख्या 2 P. To repeat in succession, enumerate.

अन्वाख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before. -**2** Section, chapter.

अन्वाचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादन्यः आचीयते बोध्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] **1** Statement of a secondary (गौण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; **चान्वाचये समाहारे** Ak.; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः; as भो भिक्षामट गां चानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object. -**2** Such an object itself.

अन्वाचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्वाजे *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-आजि-डे Tv.](Used like उपाजे only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; **°कृत्य** or **°कृत्वा** supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

अन्वादिश् 6 P. To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* **1** Mentioned after or according to; employed again; **अन्वादिष्टः पुरुषः अनुपुरुषः** P.VI.2. 190 Sk. -**2** (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned; re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation; आदेशः कथनं अन्वादेशः अनुकथनं Kâs*i*. on P. II. 4. 32. (इदं and एतद् are said to assume the forms एने, एनौ, एनान् &c. in the sense of अन्वादेश; किंचित्कार्यं विधातुमुपात्तस्य कार्यांतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्वादेशः; e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमधीतं एनं छंदोऽध्यापय; अनयोः पवित्रं कुलं एनयोः प्रभूतं स्वं Sk.).

अन्वाधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं) Putting on or deposting fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-कि] (In civil law) **1** A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अर्थमार्गणकार्येषु अन्यस्मिन्वचनान्मम । दयास्त्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते ||. -**2** A second deposit. -**3** [अनुगतः संततः आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse, repentance, regret (after the committal of a bad act).

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीधन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहात्परतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुलात्स्त्रिया । अन्वाधेयं तु तद्द्रव्यं लब्धं पितृ- (v. l. बंधु-) कुलात्तथा || Kâty. quoted by Kull. on Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 144.

अन्वाहित = अन्वाधि q. v.

अन्वाध्यः A class of divinities.

अन्वांत्र्य *a.* Ved. Being in the entrails.

अन्वायतन *a.* Latitudinal. **—नं** *ind.* In the house.

अन्वायत्त *a.* Ved. In accordance with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by the verb अन्वाया.

अन्वारभ् 1 A. To begin, commence.-**2** To touch; **अंसेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते** *A*sval.; **यदि मां संस्पृशेद्रामः सकृदन्वारभेत वा । धनं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे मतिः** Rám.

अन्वारब्ध *p. p.* **1** Touched on the back or on any part of the body; **विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्धमिति** Káty. -**2** That which has touched or on has been placed the body (as the hand).-**3** Followed.

अन्वारभ्य *pot. p.* To be touched along with.

अन्वारंभः, -भणं Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारंभणीया An initiatory or preliminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह् 1 P. To follow in ascending, especially the funeral pile; to ascend, climb, mount; **अन्वारोहच्च सुग्रीवः** (गिरिं) Rám.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वास् 2 A. **1** To be seated near

or round; सखायमन्वास्ते Mb.; to wait upon, serve, attend upon; सखीभ्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc. of person); तां अन्वास्य R. 2.24.–2 To perform, as a religious ceremony; संध्यामन्वास्य पश्चिमां Râm.

अन्वासनं 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon, worship. –2 Taking a seat after another.–3 Regret, sorrow. –4 A place of industry, manufactory, work-shop &c. –5 An oily or cooling enema.

अन्वासीन *pres. p.* Sitting down after, seated along side of.

अन्वाहार्यः (also –र्यं) –र्यकं [अनु मासि मासि आह्रियते, कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 A sacrificial gift or offering presented to the priests (Sây. अन्वाहरति यज्ञसंबंधिदोषजातं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यो नाम ऋत्विग्भ्यो देय ओदनः).–2 The monthly *S*râddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon; पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 3. 123. –**Comp.** –पचनः the southern sacrificial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacrifice.

अन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित =अन्वाधेय q. v.

अन्वि 2 P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow, come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms.4. 154; एनां...प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1.90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh. 3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to; कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति.–2 (*a*) To follow (in grammar or construction); be connected or construed with; धातुरादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्वय below. (*b*) To obey, conform to, be guided by; यश्चित्तमन्वेति परस्य Mb. –3 To seek; to fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तरि भावे वा अच्] 1 Going after, following; also, follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5.66. –2 Association, connection, relation; गंधः कटुकान्वयः=कटुकान्वितः.–3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, construing, grammatical order or relation; पदानां परस्पराकांक्षा योग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमर्थानुगमनं; तात्पर्याख्यां वृत्तिमाहुः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D; logical connection of words, अत्र (in the ex. तिष्ठतु सर्पिः) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः P. VIII. 3.44 Sk; परस्परनिरपेक्षस्यानेकस्य एकस्मिन्नन्वयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk. –4 Drift, tenor, purport. –5 Race, family, lineage; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R.1.9,12;3. 27;12.33; अन्वयगुणः Mv. 4. 22 virtue of my race.–6 Descendants, posterity; ताभ्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117; स° along with the family or descendants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27. –7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhâg. –8 Being seen (प्रत्यक्ष); स्यात्साहसं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म यत्कृतं । निरन्वयं भवेत्स्तेयं Ms. 8. 332. –9 (In Nyâya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः). In the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवत्त्वात् the relation यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः (wherever there is smoke there is fire) is called अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, corresponds to the universal A proposition of European logic ' All A is B. ' The ' व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति ' means an assertion of the concomitance of the absence of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तदभावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and corresponds to the converted A proposition 'All not-B is not-A'; or in Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be connected with its effect by अन्वयव्यतिरेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and negative relations between the thing to be proved and the cause that proves can be equally asserted; such a *Hetu* alone makes the argument perfectly sound and incapable of refutation. This process of arriving at the Vyâpti or universal proposition corresponds to the methods of Agreement and Difference in Mill's Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं Mu. 5. 10.–**Comp.**–आगत *a.* hereditary; Pt. 1, 3; °तं वैरं Pt.3.–ज्ञः a genealogist; अथ स्तुते बंदिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6. 8. –व्यतिरेक (°कौ or °कं) 1. positive and negative assertion; agreement and contrariety or difference; see above. –2 rule and exception. –व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् *a.* 1 Having a connection or consequence, following. –2 Belonging to a race or family; born of a noble family, noble, high-born; सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने K. 7.

अन्वयिन् *a.* Connected as with a consequence.

अन्वित *p.p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28. –2 Possessed of, having, possessing, endowed with; full of, seized or struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकुलजा निंदंति Pt. 1. 415; धैर्य°; गुण°, वित्त°; विस्मय° struck with wonder; भय°, क्रोध°, लोभ° &c. &c. –3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). –4 Connected grammatically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9. –5 Understood, reached by the mind. –**Comp.** –अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context. °वादः–अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mîmâmsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see अभिहितान्वयवादिन् under अभिधा and K.P. 2.

अन्विति *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation. –तिः *f.* 1 Following. –2 Food.

अन्विष् 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17. 47. (–4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि भुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13; to inquire, investigate; किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते *S.* 5. –*Caus.* To seek, search &c; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयांति सततं सर्वे समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

अन्विष्ट *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः,-षणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हताः *S.* 1. 24; न्याय °णतत्परौ Pt. 3. 91; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषां R. 12. 11; अस्यैवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेष्टृ *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c; पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिणः *S.* 1.; अनुपद्यन्वेष्टा P. V. 2. 90; अंतरान्वेषी भवामि *S.* 7; R. 12. 54; H. 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view. -2 To search, seek for, inquire into; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

अन्वीक्षणं,-क्षा 1 Search, seeking for; investigation. -2 Reflection; meditation.

अन्वीत = अन्वित q. v.

अन्वीप *a.* [अनुगता आपो यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water. -2 Attainable or friendly.

अन्वृचं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अप् *f.* [आप्-क्विप्-ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपां and अप्सु, but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः); खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिः Ms. 2.60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवासृजत् Ms. 1. 8, *S*. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्नि; ज्योतिषश्च विकुर्वाणादापो रसगुणाः स्मृताः। अद्भ्यो गंधगुणा भूमिरित्येषा सृष्टिरादितः ॥ -2 Air, the intermediate region. -3 The star *S* virginis. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97-98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos*; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva*; Pers. *ab*; Zend *ap*; Old Germ. *aha*]. **-Comp.** **-कृत्स्नं** deep meditation by means of water. **-चरः** an aquatic animal. **-पतिः** 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa. -2. the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds; e. g. **अपांसंवर्तः** destruction of the world by water; **अपांवत्सः** 'calf of waters', N. of a star; **अपांनपात्**, °**नप्त्रा**, °**नप्त्रिय**, °**गर्भ**, **अपात्रपात्**, **अपोनपात्** Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water; cf. Ms. 9.321; **अपांपतिः**, **निधिः** **-नाथः**, **अप्पतिः** lord of waters, the ocean; N. of Varuṇa; **अपांपित्तं**, **अप्पित्तं** fire.

अप *ind.* [न पाति रक्षति पतनात् पा-ड Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (*a*) Away, away from, denoting वियोग; **अपयाति**, **अपनयति**; (*b*) deterioration (विकृति); **अपकरोति** does wrongly or badly; (*c*) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत); **अपकर्षति**, **अपचिनोति**; (*d*) direction or mention or illustration (निदर्शन); **अपादिशति**; (*e*) exclusion (वर्जन); **अपवह्, अपसृ** *caus*; (*f*) joy, merriment or laughter (आनंद); **अपहसति**; (*g*) concealment or denial (चौर्य); **अपलपति, अपवदते**. -2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrîhi comp. it has all the above senses; **अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठः**; **अपशब्दः** a bad or corrupt word; °**भी** fearless; °**कल्मष** stainless; **अपरागः** discontent (opp. to अनुराग); °**मेघोदयं वर्ष** Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases **अप** may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt,' 'wrong', unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः.-3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (*a*) away from; **यत्संप्रत्यप लोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्भयात्** Rám; (*b*) without, on the outside of; **अप हरेः संसारः** Sk.; (*c*) with the exception of, excepting; **अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः** Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses **अप** may form adverbial compounds also (P.II.1. 12); °**विष्णु संसारः** Sk. without Vishṇu; °**त्रिगर्तं वृष्टो देवः** excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c.; °**कामं** °**शंकं**. The senses of this word as given by G.M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः। अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of or off*; Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness; absence of what is dear. **-मं** *ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away; **योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतां** Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away. -2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person); **आपदि येनापकृतं** Pt. 4. 16; *Si*. 14. 78; **न किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं** Pt. 1; **किं तस्या मयापकृतं** 4 what harm have I done to her? **किं च राक्षसराजस्य रामेणापकृतं पुरा** Râm.; sometimes with acc. or loc. also; **अथ वा सैनिकाः केचिदपकुर्युर्युधिष्ठिरं** Mb.; **किमिव बत नाप्यन्यपकृतं** Bh. 3. 115; **न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वंति मलिम्लुचा इव** *Si*. 16. 52. **-Caus.** To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. -2 Doing wrong, injuring; ill-treating, offending.

अपकर्तृ *a.* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive. -2 Hostile, inimical. **-m.** An enemy.

अपकर्मन् *a.* [बहु. स.] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved. **-n** (°र्म) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); **दत्तस्यानपकर्म च** Ms. 8. 4. -2 An improper or unworthy act; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act. -3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. -4 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार); **स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति** Pt. 1. 66; **उपकर्त्रारिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः** *Si*. 2. 37; **अपकारोऽप्युपकारायैव संवृत्तः** &c. -2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिंता).-3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity. -4 A mean or degraded action. **-Comp.** **-अर्थिन्** *a.* meaning to harm, malevolent, malicious. **-गिर्** *f.* (-गीः), **-शब्दः** abusive words, menacing or insulting speech; **भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः** Ak.

अपकारक, -कारिन् *a.* Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, *Si*. 2. 37. **-कः,-री** An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी), enemy; **अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिरुच्यते** H. 1; **अन्**° harmless, not harmful.

अपकृत *p.p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciouly committed &c. -2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites. **-तं** An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः *f.*, **अपकृत्यं** 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence. -2 Opposition, enmity. -3 A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; **चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु शत्रौ सांत्वमपक्रिया** *Si*. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष् 1 P., 6 U. 1 (*a*) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract; **आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां** R. 16. 55 drawn out; **दंताग्रभिन्नमपकृष्य निरीक्षते**

च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (*b*) To take or carry away, remove; धैर्यं शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; किंत्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; क्षात्रं तेजोपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षेदेवं यावनुपंचदश Susr.-3 To bend (as a bow); धनुःश्रेष्ठमपकृष्य Mb. -4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb. -5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमसूत्रस्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—*Caus.* To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयंतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यंते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (*a*) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; मेदोऽपकर्षात् Dk.160; loss, decay, decline, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो मध्यः Sk. (*b*) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोबीजप्रभावैस्तु ते गच्छंति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येष्विह जन्मतः ॥ Ms. 10. 42; मूल्योत्कर्ष॰ rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a *S*ráddha. -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mîmâmsà &c.).-**Comp.** —समः a sort of fallacy; *e. g.* sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक *a.* 1 Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S.D.1.

अपकर्षण *a.* Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. वर्धक); न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किंचित्स्थौल्यापकर्षणं Susr. —णं 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Superseding. -4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याचंद्रगुप्तः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so नृपोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं दैवापकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5, dependent on, or the work of, Fate. -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते *S.* 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं या निषेवते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टैर्महतां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22. —ष्टः A crow. -**Comp.** —चेतन *a.* mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded. —जाति *a.* of a low tribe or origin.

अपकॄ 6. P. To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपकिरति Sk. -2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कॄ A, in this sense अपाच्चतुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने सुट् P. VI. 1. 142) अपास्किरते वृषो हृष्टः, कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थी, श्वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk; शृंगैरपस्कीर्णमहत्तटीभुवां *S*i. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः *f.* 1 Unripeness, immaturity. -2 Indigestion.

अपक्व *a.* Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम् 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामन्नुपेक्षित: 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away, (as time). -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat.-2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्षिपत्येष विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sûrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time. —*a.* [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order -2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, -क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् *a.* Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष *a.* 1 Without wings or the power of flight. -2 Not belonging to the same side or party. -3 Having no adherents or friends. -4 Opposed to, adverse.-**Comp.** —पातः impartiality. —पातिन् *a.* impartial.

अपक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate. —*pass.* To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षीण *p. p.* Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप् 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, -क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaiseshika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his mojority; see अपोगंड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपदो नापगच्छंति Pt. 3. 8. -2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग *a.* Going, turning away. —गा A river (wrongly for आपगा).

अपगत *p.p.* 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft. as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; ॰अन्यव्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; ॰मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; ॰निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; ॰मले मनसि 102.-2 Dead, deceased.

अपगमः, -मनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमाः सापगमाः H. 4. 65. -2 Falling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति ॥ Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्संरोधापगमविशदैश्चंद्रपादैः Me.70; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193. -3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः *f.* A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2.108.

अपगरः [अप-निंदार्थे गॄ भावे अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निंदा); अभिगरापगरौ Kâty.-2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित *a.* Thunderless (as a cloud).

अपगोपुर *a.* Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ *a.* Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुणः A demerit, fault; *Si.* 15. 32.

अपगुर् 6 A. 1 To disapprove, reject.-2 To threaten, menace; revile, censure, reproach, rail at. -3 To deprive of.

अपगारं -गोरं *ind.* Having raised or lifted up; **अस्यपगोरं-गारं युध्यंते** P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपगुह् 1 U. To hide, conceal.

अपगोहः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [अपहन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा वियुज्यते, हन्-अप्-घनादेशः P. III 3.77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽगम् III. 3. 81; अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kâsikâ); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; **लैहाद्रुवनघनस्कंधा ललितापघनां स्त्रियं** Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself). **—*a.*** Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing.-2 Killing. -3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् *a.* Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पक्तुमशक्तः Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. -2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे) ; **अपचो जाल्मः** P. VI. 2. 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart. -2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; **यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः** Mb.; **तदंगनास्वपाचरन्नरेंद्र:** Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित *p. p.* Gone away, departed; deceased. **—तं** A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; **आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधां** *S.* 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; **सिंहघोषश्च कांतकापचारं निर्भिद्य** Dk. 72. -2 Want, absence. -3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; **शिष्यो गुराविव कृतप्रथमापचारः** Mv. 4. 20; **न राजापचारमंतरेण** U. 2 (v.l. for °अपराधं); **राजन्प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते** R. 15. 47. -4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10.-5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; **नापचारमगमन् क्वचित्क्रियाः** *Si.* 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप); **महाध्वरे विध्यपचारदोषः** Ki. 16. 48. -6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); **कृतापचारोपि परैरनाविष्कृतविक्रियः। असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा ॥** *Si.* 2. 84 (where अ° also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् *a.* Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad; **भार्यापचारिणी** Ms. 8. 317 a faithless wife.

अपचाय् 1 A. 1 To fear. -2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित *a.* Feared, honoured.

अपचि 3 P. 1 To honour, respect. -2 To invite respectfully. -3 (5 U.) To gather, collect. **—*pass.*** 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; **अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं** *S.* 2.9 reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; **राजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते** K.P.10. -2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); **प्रकृतिः सूयते तद्रदानंत्यान्नापचीयते** Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.) ; **कफापचयः** Dk. 160; **तेनास्यापचयं यांति व्याधेर्मूलान्यशेषतः** Susr. ; H. 3. 130; defeat Mv. 2. 13. -2 Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133. -3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित *p. p.* 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean. -2 Honoured, respected, saluted **—तं** Honouring.

अपचितिः *f* (P. VII. 2. 30 Vârt.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction. -2 Expense. -3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin. -4 Exclusion. -5 Punishing. -6 N. of a daughter of Marîchi. -7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship ; **विहितापचितिर्महीभृता** *Si.* 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17 ; 15. 34 ; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपाचित् *f.* A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरा° ङीष्] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय *a.* [अपगता छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless. -2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow.-3 Devoid of brightness, dim. **—यः** One that has no shadow, i. e. a god, cf. N. 14. 21; श्रियं भजंतां कियदस्य देवाश्छाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम् । इतीरयंतीव तया निरैक्षि सा (छाया) नैषधे न त्रिदशेषु तेषु ॥ **—या** An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेदः-दनं 1 Cutting off or away. -2 Loss. -3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1 To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. -2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत *p. p.* Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातृतुल्यगुणो जातस्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोधिकस्तस्मादपजातोऽधमाधमः ॥

अपजर्गुराण *a.* (अपगॄ -यङ्लुक् चानश्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादिमोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off; **येन मृत्युमपजयति** *Sat.* Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; **शतमपजानीते** P. I. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलपति); **आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनयद्दिनं** Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पंच) gross elements; the five subtle elements; पंचप्राणमनोबुद्धिदशेंद्रियसमन्वितं अपंचीकृतभूतोत्थं सूक्ष्मांगं भोगसाधनम् ॥ Vedânta. P.

अपटांतर *a.* 1 Not separated (by a curtain or screen).-2 Adjoining, contiguous (= अपदांतर).

अपटी [अल्पः पटः पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kanât* surrounding a tent. -2 A curtain. **-Comp.** **—क्षेपः** (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain ; **°क्षेपेण** (= अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting preci-

pitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततः प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth. -2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).-3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read ; not reading ; a bad reader ; cf. अपच.

अपंडित *a.* Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant ; **विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानाम्** Bh. 2. 7. -2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable (the Smṛitis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); **जीविकार्थे चापण्ये** P. V. 3. 99.

अपतंत्रकः [अपगतं तंत्रं भिषजामधीनता यत्र कप् Tv.] A kind of वातरोग, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रम्य अंतरांतरा तनुते तन् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits; सोऽपतानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Susr.

अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

अपति,-तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried. **-तिः** Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife; **अपत्नीकः पितृयज्ञः** Káty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tîrtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपतृप् 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपतर्पणं 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतंति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहु॰ करणे यत्, न. त. ; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock; Yáska gives two etymologies: अपत्यं कस्मात् अपततं भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्य पृथगिव ततं भवति, अनेन जातेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा] Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra ; **अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं** P. IV. 1. 162; **अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः** R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhûti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः; अंतःकरणतत्त्वस्य दंपत्योः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनंदग्रंथिरेकोऽयमपत्यमिति बध्यते ॥ U.3. 17).-2 A partronymic affix; **स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः** Ak.; °**अधिकारप्रकरणं** Sk. **-Comp.** **-काम** *a.* desirous of progeny. **-जीवः** N. of a plant. **-द** *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (**-दा**) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). **-पथः** the vulva. **-प्रत्ययः** a patronymic affix. **-विक्रयिन्** *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. **-शत्रुः** [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भभेदनेन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy', a crab (said to die in producing young).-2. a serpent. **-साच्** *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. **-त्रः** 1 The shoot of bamboo; a sprout in general (तदवस्थायां तयोः पत्रशून्यतयोत्पत्तेस्तथात्वं). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप् 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through shame ; (with instr. of person or thing); **येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति** Mb; **य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य गुरुर्भवत्युत** *ibid*; **तस्माद्बलैरपत्रेपे** Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. **-पा-पणं** 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिष्णु *a.* [अपत्रप्-इष्णुच्] Bashful ; *Si.* 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p.p.* Afraid of, deterred from ; **तरंगापत्रस्तः** (slightly) afraid of waves ; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पंथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless ; °थो देशः, °था नगरी &c. **-थं, -थः** (also अपंथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; **अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोपि रजोनिमीलिताः** R.9. 74 ; 17. 54; **न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते** *S.*5. 10 follows evil ways; **कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया** Ki. 13. 45, 64.-2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva. **-था** N. of several plants. **-थं** *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; **अपथं वर्तते** Sk.-**Comp.** **-गामिन्** *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical. **-प्रपन्न** *a.* taking to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, misspent (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न.त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; **अकार्यं कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं** Râm. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); **संतापयंति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः** H. 3. 117 ; **भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति** Mu.6.-3 Bad, unlucky.-**Comp.** **-कारिन्** *a.* an offender; **एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा; राज °री क्षपणकः ; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं** Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -पाद् *a.* (पदी *f*) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्विप्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद *a.* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. **-दः** A reptile. **-दं** 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode ; wrong timer **चिरमपदे शंकितोऽस्मि** M. 1 my doubts were out of place, ill-founded; **प्रेम पश्यति भयान्यपदेपि** Ki.9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word.-4 Ether. -**Comp.** **-अंतर** *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (**-रं**) proximity, contiguity. **-रुहा, -रोहिणी** N. of a parasitical plant.

अपदक्षिणं *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* 1 Without self-restraint. -2 Of wavering fortune.

अपदव *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं -दानकं [अपदायति परिशुध्यति येन कर्मणा, दै करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q. v.).-3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; **अपदार्थोपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति** K. P. 2.

अपदिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; तदागतिस्त्वेनाहमपदेश्यः Dk. 60; assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate; announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्त्रा मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैष न्यायो यद्दातुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyâya S.; दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kâty. -2 (*a*) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; contrivance; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः *S.* 2; रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमधेनोः R. 2. 8; व्रतापदेशोज्झितगर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (*b*) Guise, disguise, form; विकटदुष्टश्वापदापदेशकालगोचरं गता Mâl. 7; मंत्रिपदापदेशं यौवराज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiśeshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य). -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a.* Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp.)

अपदेश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशं *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयोर्मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्वीक्षते निर्यियासुः Suśr.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वारणार्थं निरोधः).

अपधाव् 1 P. To prevaricate.

अपधावनं Prevarication.

अपधूम *a.* Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपध्यै 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्याता च विप्रेण न्यपतद्धरणीतले Mb.

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस् 1 A (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसेति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold; न चाप्यन्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. —*Caus.* To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp. —जः, —जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसिन् *a.* Destroying, removing; सर्वैनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वघमर्षणं Ak.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित). -3 Abandoned. —स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोसि Mk. 8.

अपध्वांत *a.* Sounding wrongly. —तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस *a.* Without a nose; आसिं कौक्षेयगुच्चम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. —*n* (-म) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (*a*) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमात्तधन्वा *S.* 6. 26; शत्रूनपनेष्यामि Bk. 16. 30; so तृष्णां, भयं, श्रमं, दोषं, संशयं, &c. (*b*) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.); अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31; दिष्ट्या शल्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजचिह्ना K. 206; एषां बंधनान्यपनय H. 1; चरणान्निगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु भवत्यो मृगयावेषं *S.* 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमित्यपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्प्रच्यावनमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or conduct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा *Si.* 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; गंडस्वेद° Me. 26; नातिश्रमापनयनाय *S.* 5. 6. -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाद्यापनयने P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य दृश्यते कर्मणः फलं Râm. -3 Badly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb. -4 Paid off, discharged. —तं Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नारीणामपनुनुदुर्न देहखेदान् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपश्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुत्तिः *f*, नोदः—नोदनं Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानामपनुत्तये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; गुरुतल्प° Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापनोदाय 11. 76; कृच्छ्रोयं सर्वपापापनोदनः 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपन्न *a.* Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् *a.* Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अस्य जाताः P. IV. 4 64 Sk.

अपपात्र *a.* 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद *a.* Having bad feet; °त्र having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपूत *a.* Having badly formed hips. —तौ Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (प्रवासदोष.)

अपबर्हिस् *a.* Not having the use of *Barhis* (बर्हिर्होमरहित.)

अपबाहुकः A bad arm ; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted ; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं पुनर्बभाषे तुरगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्तृ *a.* Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष् 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel ; न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः *f.* Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश् 1 A. To fall away or off. —*Caus.* To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यहतकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S.* 4 v. l. ending in a (precipitate) fall.–2 A corrupted word, corruption; घर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of गृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit ; see अपशब्द.–3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prâkrita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kâvyas); (in *S*âstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिगिरः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः। शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kâv. 1.

अपभ्रष्ट *p. p.* Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect).

अपम *a.* [अपकृष्टं मीयते, मा बाहु° क] Ved. The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिनिकृष्ट).—मः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic ; परिसरतां गगनसदां चलनं किंचिद्भवेदपमः Sid. *S*ir. **Comp.**—ज्या the line of the ecliptic ; see क्रांतिज्या. —मंडलं,-वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt; हयहस्तिकरीषाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो महान् Râm.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, despise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम भृत्यस्यांडान्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानिन् *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way.–2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमार्जनं) *S*i. 9. 36.

अपमित्य Ved. To be thrown away. —त्यं, –त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख *a.*1 Having the face averted. –2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. —खं *ind.* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; °कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज् 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. –2 Shaving, paring. –3 Chips.

अपमृत्युः[अपकृष्टो दुष्टहेतुजन्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death ; भर्तृसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4. –2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech. –2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असोढ,अतितिक्षित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितमच्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. *S*i.15.46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U.6.4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामपयाति किं H. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a.*(treated as a pronoun in some senses)1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled, matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्); स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9; cf. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर. –2 [न पृणाति संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (*a*) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (*b*) More, additional ; Ms. 11. 5. (*c*) Second, another Pt.4.37;खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava. (*d*) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मास्त्रेतायां द्वापरेऽपरे Ms.1.85; Ks. 26. 235 ; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen). (*e*) Ordinay, of the middle sort (मध्यम) ; परितप्तोऽप्यपरः सुसंवृतिः *S*i. 16. 23.–3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्चापराश्चैव विंदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste. –4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व) ; the last ; पूर्वां संध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चापरां चिरं Ms. 4. 93 ; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half'; °पक्षः the latter half of a month ; °हेमंतः latter half of winter; °कायः hind part of the body &c.; °वर्षा ° शरद् latter part of the rains,autumn &c.–5 Following, the next. –6 Western; पयसि प्रविविक्षुरपरांबुनिधेः *S*i.9.1,Ku. 1. 1; Mu. 4. 21. –7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्टः); अपरेयमितस्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5. –8 (In Nyâya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhâshâ P. 8. (परं=अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपरं=न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्तित्वं परं, अल्पदेशवृत्तित्वं अपरं Muktâ. –9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter ; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60 ; when used in pl. it means ' others', ' and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित् -काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये ; केचिद्रक्तपटीकृताश्च जटिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे Pt. 4. 34; एके समूहुर्बलरेणुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभृतः *S*i. 12. 45 some–others; शाखिनः केचिदध्यष्ठुरन्यमांक्षुरपरेंबुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्त्वन्ये न्यैलषत ॥ केचिद्रासिषत स्तब्धा भयात्केचिदघूर्णिषुः । उदतारिषुरंभोधिं वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15.31-33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant ; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् *S*i. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमपादाग्राणि). –2 An enemy (न पृणाति संतोषयति). —रा

1 Western direction, the west.-2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*.-4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 5- Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. **-री** Ved. The future, future times; उतापरीभ्यो मघवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32.13. **-रं** 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं); तदेतद्ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. **-रं** *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future ; अपरंच moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.).[cf. Goth. *afar* ; Germ. *aber*, as in aberglauben]. -**Comp**. **-अग्नि** (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य). -2. the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (°ग्निः). **-अंग** one of the 8 divisions of गुणीभूतव्यंग्य (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग्य or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अगूढमपरस्यांगं; अपरस्य रसादेर्वाच्यस्य वा (वाक्यार्थीभूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुरणनरूपं वा; e. g. अयं स रसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दनः । नाभ्यूरुजघनस्पर्शी नीविविस्रंसनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. **-अंत** *a.* living at the western borders. (-तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore.- 2. (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western-borders near the Sahya mountain ; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4.death, °ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant ; मृदुचलदपरांतोदीरितांघ्रिनादं *Si.* 11. 7 ; 18. 32. **-अंतकः** 1. =°अंतः pl. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113 ; °अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mâtrâs. **-अपराः**,-रे,-राणि another and another, several, various. **-अर्धं** the latter or second half. **-अह्नः** [fr. अहन् changed to अह्न, P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88] the latter part of the day, the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day ; Ms. 3. 278 ; *Si.* 9. 4 ; °तन, °ह्णेतन belonging to this time ; °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. **-इतरा** the east. **-कान्यकुब्ज** *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kányakubja. **-कालः** later period. **-गोदानं** (also गोडनि or गोडानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahámeru (according to Buddhistic ideas). **-ज** *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. **-जनः** an inhabitant of the west, the western people. **-दक्षिणं** *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठद्गु class). **-पक्षः** 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side ; a defendant (in law). **-पंचालाः** the western Panchâlas. **-पर** *a.* one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छंति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सकृदेव गच्छंति). **-पाणिनीयाः** the pupils of Páṇini living in the west. **-प्रणेय** *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. **-भावः** 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. **-रात्रः** [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87) ; °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. **-लोकः** the other world, the next world, Paradise. **-वक्त्रा,-क्त्रं** N. of a metre. **-वैराग्यं** a kind of Vairâgya mentioned by Patanjali (दृष्टानुश्राविकविषयवितृष्णस्य वशीकारसंज्ञं वैराग्यं). **-सक्थं** the hind thigh. **-स्वस्तिकं** the western point in the horizon. **-हैमन** *a.* belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपरत्र *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा *ind.* In another manner; *Si.* 6. 41.

अपरवत् *a.* Like what follows.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action) ; अपरस्पराः क्रियासातत्ये P. VI. 1. 144; सुट् निपात्यते; °राः सार्थां गच्छंति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छंतीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेद्युः *adv.* On the following day Ms. 3. 187.

अपरंज् (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl); नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपरक्त *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale ; श्वासापरक्ताधरः *S.* 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected ; चंद्रगुप्तादपरक्ताः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection ; °हेतून् ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu. 3 ; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation (=अवरति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); °उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of any thing).-2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर *a.*[अ-परस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual ; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं। अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहैतुकं Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by ' produced by union of male and female ', caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q.v.

अपरांच् *a.* [°राङ्, °राची, °राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. **-*ind.*** In front of. -**Comp**. **-मुख** *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face.-2. presenting a bold front.

अपराजित *a.* Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed ; °ता दिक् the north-east direction, so called because the Gods were not defeated there; त (देवासुराः) उदीच्यां प्राच्यां दिश्ययतंत ते ततो न पराजयंत सैषा दिगपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. **-तः** 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishṇu; of *S*iva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्तर divinities of the Jainas. -5 N. of a sage. **-ता** N. of Durgá, to be worshipped on the Vijayádaśamî or *Dasará* day ; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयाऽपराजिता । ...ददाति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P.-2 N. of several plants ; दूर्वा, शेफालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, हपुषा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet ; see *S.* 7. (In Vikramorvaśî Act 2, Kálidása uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या ; ननु भगवता देवगुरुणा अपराजितां नाम शिखाबंधनविद्यामुपदिशता त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter ; see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yoginî.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजेय *a.* Invincible.

अपराध् 4.5.P.1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing); यौवनमत्रापराध्यति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्नपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोऽस्मि तत्रभवतः कण्वस्य S. 7; महतां योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोऽस्मीति नाश्वसेत् Pt. 1.307; V. 2; किं पुनरसुरावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat. also; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराद्ध *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense); कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R.8. 48; प्रोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9.79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); मृगदेहापराद्धैर्निमिषुमोक्षणैः Dk. 163; °इषुः or °पृषत्कः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -द्धं [भावे क्तः] An offence, crime, injury; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error; (32 kinds are usually stated in Sástras); कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V.4.29; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; यथेंद्रशत्रुः स्वरतोऽपराधात् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent; sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अदः सुरेंद्रस्य कृतापराधान् दैत्यान् V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -**Comp.** -भंजनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankaráchárya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually क्षंतव्यो मेपराधः शिव शिव शिवभो श्रीमहादेव शंभो.

अपराधिन् *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं प्रसीद रंभोरु V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण *a.* Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिग्रह *a.* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः -हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation, one of the several kinds of *yamas* (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sástra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिचयिन्, -परिचेय *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद *a.* Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuance, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness; °दर्शिन् not prudent, improvident.

अपरिपर *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिमेय *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिम्लान *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. -नः N. of a plant (महासहावृक्ष) Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [अ -परि°] Not walking about (used in curses only); see अप्रयाणी.

अपरिविष्ट *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य).

अपरिवृत *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; °षं ज्ञानं Sankhya K. -षः Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिष्टिः *f.* [रिष्टिर्हिंसाया अभावः] Worship (पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषशून्यत्वात्).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. -2 Not extensive, not current. -रः Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. -2 Not to be abandoned. -3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined; एतच्चापरीक्षितक्रयविषयं Mit.; untried, untested, unproved. -2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); °कारकं नाम पंचमं तंत्रं Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' -3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अनभिगत). -तः N. of a people.

अपरुष् *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप *a.* (-पा,-पी *f.*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. -पं 1 Deformity, monstrosity. -2 Delight, wonder (Ved.)

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. -2 Not distant or remote. -क्षं *adv.* In the presence of (with gen.); अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. -**Comp.** -अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, dethronement; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्ण *a.* Leafless. -र्णा N. of Durgâ or Pârvatî; Kâlidâsa thus accounts for the name:—स्वयंविशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः। तदप्यपाकीर्णमितिं प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थे त्यक्तपर्णा च अपर्णाख्यामवाप सा.

अपर्तु *a.* 1 Untimely. -2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्का).

अपर्यंत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unable (to do its

work), incompetent ; **अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं** Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency ; **अमात्यभूरिवसोरात्मजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य** Mâl. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. **—यः** Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower); not standing over till the next day ; **°प्रतिज्ञे मारुतौ** Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint.—*n.* **1** No joint or point of conjunction. **-2** A day which is not a पर्वन् i.e. not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.) ; **अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति** M. 4. 15.-**Comp.**—**दंडः** a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य). **—लं** A pin or bolt.

अपलप् 1 P. **1** To deny, disown; **राजदेयमपलपितं** Kull. on Ms. 8. 400; refuse; **शतमपलपति** P. I. 3. 44 Sk.-**2** To conceal,hide.-**3** To detract from, slander. —*Caus.* To outwit, overreach, deceive ; **अपलापयमानस्य शत्रूंस्तस्याभवन्मतिः** Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं, अपलापः **1** Concealing, hiding; **कृततिग्मद्युतिमंडलापलापैः** *Si.* 20. 28. **-2** Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; **न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते** S.B. **-3** Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c.; **उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिंडार्थमायस्यतः** Mu. 3. 14. **-4** Affection, regard. **-5** (In medicine) The part between the shoulder and the ribs. **-Comp.** **—दंडः** (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, disowns, hides,conceals &c.,;concealing; **जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्य : कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः** Mâl. 10; **साधारणस्यापलापिन्** Y. 2. 236.

अपलाषिका [लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा, तद्विपरीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलासिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलाषिन्,-लाषुक *a.* **1** Thirsty (P. III. 2. 144.). **-2** Free from thirst or desire; **प्रलापिनो भविष्यंति कदा न्वेतेऽपलाषुकाः** Mb.

अपल्यूलनं Not cleansing or washing; यदिदं स्नानवस्त्रं विहितमपल्यूलनं कृतं भवति *Sat.* Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिना ऽधौतं); not cleansed or washed by cleaning substances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तृ *m.* Ved. Speaking away, warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill ; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing.

अपवद् 1 U. **1** To revile, abuse, censure, reproach; **परानमी यदपवदंत आत्मनः** *Si.* 17. 19 ; **नार्तोऽप्यपवदेद्विप्रान्** Ms. 4. 236 ; **स्वं पुत्रं अपवदंति-ते वा** P. I. 3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे द्योतिते वा स्यात्); **नृभ्योऽपवदमानस्य** Bk. 8.45 reviling or abusing men. **-2** To disown, deny (A.) ; **न्यायमपवदते** P. I. 3. 73Sk.-**3** To argue out, refute, contradict; **अपवदेयुस्तानितिहासैः पुरातनैः** Y. 3. 7. —*Caus.* **1** To blame, censure. **-2** To oppose or contradict as unadvisable.

अपवादः **1** Censuring, reviling;censure, reproach, blame, abuse ; **आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद** U. 5; **लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे** R. 14. 40; **लोकापवादाद्भयं** Bh. 2. 62 ; scandal, evil report; **चिरकालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः** Pt. 1 ; Ki. 11. 25, 14. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt. 4 ; Y. 2. 207 ; **देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः** U. 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about; **न केवलमत्याहितं सापवादमपि** U. 2; **सापवादं** censuringly Mâl. 9. **-2** An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); मा हिंस्यात्सर्वभूतानि इति उत्सर्गः ; वायव्यं श्वेतमालभेत इत्यपवादः ; **अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः** Ku. 2. 27 ; R. 15. 7 ; **°प्रत्ययः** exceptional suffix; **°स्थलं** a case for a special rule. **-3** An order, command; **ततोऽपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चचाल निर्ह्रादवती महाचमूः** Ki. 14. 27. **-4** Refutation ; (in Vedânta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविवर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतरूपतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv. ; अध्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुतत्त्वविनिश्चयः Vedânta ; hence also, a means of refutation. **-5** Confidence, trust.-**6** Love ; familiarity.-**7** A small bell or other instrument sounded to decoy deer ; **मधुकरैरपवादकरैरिव** *Si.* 6. 9; (°करैः=व्याधैः, अपवादं मृगवंचनाय घंटादिकुत्सितवाद्यं कुर्वंति तैः Malli.)

अपवादक,-अपवादिन् *a.* **1** Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, defaming ; **मृगयापवादिना माढव्येन** *S.* 2. **-2** Opposing ; contradicting, excepting, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind.—**नं** [अपकृष्टं कृत्रिमत्वात्स्वल्पत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक,-वारक, **अपवर्ग** &c., **अपवर्त** &c. } See under अपवृ, अपवृज्-अपवृत्.

अपवह् 1P. **1** To carry off or away, bear off or away ; **अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मारुतः** Mb.-**2** To drive away, disperse, dispel, remove, take away ; **अमी जनस्थानमपोढविघ्नं मत्वा** R. 13. 22 freed from obstacles ; **अथानपोढार्गलमप्यगारं** (प्रविष्टां) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained ; **तदुच्छिष्टमपोह्य** Dk. 133. **-3** To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off ; **शमिततापमपोढमहीरजः** *Si.* 6. 33 ; **संभ्रमोऽभवदपोढकर्मणां** (ऋत्विजां) R. 11. 25 ; **तद्रक्त्यपोढपितृराज्यमहाभिषेके** (मूर्धनि) 13. 70 thrown away ; Dk. 67 ; **दिव्येन शून्यं वलयेन बाहुमपोढनेपथ्यविधिर्ददर्श** R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet.-**4** To deduct, subtract. —*Caus.* **1** To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away ; **मलयकेतुरपवाहितः** Mu. 1, 3 ; **कलत्रं** 2 ; **इमां मया सार्धमपवाह्य** M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. **-2** To chase or drive away, expel ; **हतसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः** Dk. 47, 59. **-3** To reduce to powder, pulverize. **-4** To cause to carry the yoke ; **गामिव नासिकां विद्धापवाहयति** Mk. 8.

अपवाहः,-हनं **1** Taking or carrying away, removal ; Dk. 41; **स्वराष्ट्रं वासयेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात्** H. 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries; See अभिष्यंद.-**2** Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions).-**3** N. of a metre.

अपवोढृ *a.* One who carries away or removes ; *Si.* 18. 64.

अपोढ *p. p.* Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपसृत्य वासः] Ved. **1** Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. **-2** N. of a plant.

अपविक्षत *a.* Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed, uninterrupted ; **शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः** R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यध्.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Mâyá or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्यां Ki. 16. 32.

अपविष *a.* Free from poison. **–षा** A sort of grass with aromatic roots; Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. **–णा** A bad lute.

अपवृ 5U. To open, uncover, disclose, exhibit. –*Caus.* or 10 P. To cover, wrap, envelop, screen, conceal; बाहुबंधनापवारितपयोधरोद्गमां Mál. 7 covered, or concealed; विटपेनापवारितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरकः-का [वृ-संज्ञायां वुन्] **1** An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. **–2** An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं **1** Covering, screening. **–2** A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः **1** Covering &c. **–2** An enclosed or screened place (जवनिका); °के प्रविश्य एकांते तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment, disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed; ° तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; vanished, disappeared. **–तं, अपवारितकं** Concealed or secret manner. **–तं, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य** *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाशं); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्त्य प्रकाश्यते । त्रिपताककरेणान्यमपवार्यांतरा कथां S. D. 6.

अपवृतिः *f.* Opening.

अपवृज् 7 A. **1** To avert, destroy, dissipate; तमः, शत्रुं &c. **–2** To tear off, pull out, take out. **–3** To conclude, finish, absolve. –*Caus.* **1** To leave, quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवर्जितच्छत्रैः शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the umbrellas at a (great) distance; त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मदच्युता मतंगजेन स्रगिवापवर्जिता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left, lost. **–2** To let go, drop down, throw, pour; सुमनसो दिव्याः खेचरैरपवर्जिताः Bhâg.; करयुग्मपद्ममुकुलापवर्जितैः *Si.* 13. 37. **–3** To abandon, release, discharge, pay off (as debt &c.); absolve oneself from, fulfil, make good (as a promise). **–4** To sever, separate, cut off; भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः (महीं तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki. 17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows; इमान्यमूनीत्यपवर्जिते शनैः Ki. 8. 20 plucked. **–5** To overturn; empty; Y. 3. 300. **–6** To honour, respect, esteem. **–7** To give, bestow, grant, present; अपवर्जितं कोशजातं Dk. 36; दक्षिणामपवर्ज्य Mb.; अपवर्जितौ वरौ Râm.

अपवर्गः **1** Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; III. 4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाप्राप्तिः or समाप्तिः Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात्कृताः Ki. 1. 14; अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; पंच° coming to an end in 5 days. **–2** An exception, special rule; अभिव्याप्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः Susr. **–3** Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोर्गतौ R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sánkhya K. 44 **–4** A gift, donation. **–5** Abandonment. **–6** Throwing, discharge (as of arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं **1** Leaving, abandonment; making good, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). **–2** A gift or donation; spending. **–3** Final beatitude, salvation.

अपवर्जित *p. p.* Left, abandoned; fulfilled; see above; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'free from,' 'being without,' 'destitute of', or with instr.; षड्भिरपवर्जिताशीतिः *Bri.* S. 53. 7 80 minus 6, Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृक्त *p. p.* Finished, ended.

अपवृक्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn back, turn away, depart; तस्मादपावर्तत दूरकृष्टा R. 6. 58; तस्मादपावर्तत कुंडिनेशः 7. 33. –*Caus.* **1** To turn back or away, turn aside, bend; व्यपोढपार्श्वैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः Ki. 4. 15; आसक्तातिर्यगपवर्तितदृष्टि वक्त्रं (वहंती) Mál. 1. 40. **–2** (Math.) To divide (as by a common measure) without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य हारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Lîlâ. **–3** To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः **1** Taking away, removing. **–2** (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation. **–3** Reduction to a common measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं **1** Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थान°. **–2** Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागोऽस्ति द्विषंत्याश्च न च दायापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79. **–3** Abridging, abbreviation. **–4** Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms; division without remainder, or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त *p. p.* **1** Turned away, reversed, inverted, overturned; agitated, disturbed; ° जठरशफरी Ki. 12. 49. **–2** With downward face; व्याकीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तरुंडखंडः Mál. 3. 17. **–3** Ended, finished. **–त्तं** The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपव्यध् 4 P. **1** To pierce (badly); अपविद्धः शरैर्भृशं Mb. **–2** To throw or cast in general, throw or cast off, toss away; प्रेंखयन् परिजनापविद्धया (दोलया) R. 19. 44 left, let go; भुजस्तंभापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown, or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61 given or spent away; Ki. 5. 30; *Si.* 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः कटाक्षैरपहृतमपविद्धं पीतमुन्मूलितं च Mâl. 1. 28 pierced through, distracted, overcome. **–3** To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments (&c.); पुरा श्मशाने स्रगिवापविध्यते Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft. used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचाविव R. 10. 74. **–2** Abject, mean. **–द्धः, °पुत्रः** A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. **–Comp. –लोक** *a.* dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्टः मर्यादामुल्लंघ्य कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान *a.* **1** Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. **–2** Denying a debt.

अपव्रत *a.* Ved. **1** Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. **–2** Disobedient, unfaithful. **–3** Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. **–कं** *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशदः =अपसद q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); त एव शाक्तिवैकल्यप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतीरिताः ॥; दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 3. 134 (where °ब्दं has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhāsh.–2 Vulgar speech.–3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. –4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाक्ष्णोर्गलदपशब्दमजनाभः *S*i. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशव्य *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरस्,-शीर्ष,-र्षन् *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a.* Without cattle. **–शुः** Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोअश्वेभ्यः *S*at. Br.

अपशुच् *a.* Without sorrow.—*m.* (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमः श्लोकगुणानुवादात् पुमान् विरज्येत विनापशुघ्नात् Bhāg.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief.—**कः** The *Asoka* tree.

अपश्चिम *a.*1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थाप्रार्थितो मकरंदबाहुपरिष्वंगः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U.1 (v. l. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अंब मे ऽपश्चिमः प्रणामः Nāg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Ve. 141. –2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. –3 Extreme; अपश्चिमामिमां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्यहं Rām.

अपश्य *a.* Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; *S*i. 11. 64.

अपश्वासः =अपान q. v.

अपष्ठं [अप-स्था,-क सस्य षत्वं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपष्ठु *a.* [अप-स्था कु Uṇ. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, opposite. –2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. –3 Left. **–ष्ठु** *adv.* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. –2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्ठु पठ्यते *S*i. 15. 17; अपष्ठु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते N.– 3 Faultlessly. –4 Well, properly, handsomely. **–ष्ठुः** Time.

अपष्ठुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपस् *n.* [आप् असुन् ह्रस्वश्च; आपः कर्माख्यायां ह्रस्वो नुट् च वा स्यात् Uṇ. 4. 207. अप्नः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेमे Rv. 1. 54. 8. –2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. –3 Water. **–*a.*** (अपाः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त).–2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपसः *f.* pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. *opus.*]

अपस्तम *a.* Most active or rapid.

अपस्य *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. **–स्या** 1 Activity. –2 Water. –3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्यति Den. P. To be active.

अपस्यु *a.* [अपस्-क्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसदः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched' 'accursed'; कापालिक° Māl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसदाः Ve. 3; नर°, ब्राह्मण° &c.–2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य त्रिषु वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः। वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडेते ऽपसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10.10.

अपसमं *ind.* Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षात्यये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप्.

अपसर्जनं [सृज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. –2 A gift or donation. –3 Final beatitude.

अपसल=अपसव्य below.

अपसलवि *ind.*[अप सल् वा ° अवि]1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); °वि सृष्टया रज्ज्वा Kāty. (अप्रादक्षिण्येन). –2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; प्रदेशिन्यंगुष्ठयोरंतरा अपसलवि अपसव्यं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति *S*abdak.

अपसव्य,-सव्यक *a.*1 Not on the left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms.3.214. –2 Contrary, opposite. **–व्यं** *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्यं when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in *S*ráddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निवीत & अपसव्य) Ms. 3. 279; °व्यं कृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेत्यानियमात् कथाप्रसंगो ऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर इतः begone, avaunt, hence, get you gone; अपसरायतः Pt. 1. –2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेषः कारणं तत्प्रहर्तुं Pt. 3. 43.–3 To vanish, disappear; यस्यानुष्ठानेन मे संततिविनाशदुःखमपसरति Pt. 1. –4 To escape, elude the sight. —*Caus.* To make (a thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसारं K. P. 9; अपसार्यतां वेत्रलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. –2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3.–2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. –2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश); Pt. 3. 120; अनपसारमार्गाः Dk. 163;

H. 3. 53; *Si.* 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारणं-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar. बाज़, बाज़).

अपसृत *p.p.* 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down; अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचंत्यश्रूणींव लताः *S.*4.15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; *S.* 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतमिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृप् 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4; उत्प्रेक्षितविकारः अपसर्पेत Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy); शुद्धांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितुं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. —*Caus.* To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः,-र्पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृप्तिः *f.* Going away or forth.

अपस्कंभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप्-सुद् रथांगे निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (रं also); अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमवान् विंध्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement.-3 Vulva.-4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्खलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात *a.* [अपकृष्टं स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नानशिष्टं जलं) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा *Si.* 2. 112 (where °शा also means without पस्पश).

अपस्पृश् *a.* Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

अपस्पर्श *a.* Insensible.

अपास्फिग *a.* Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर् (-स्फूः),-र,-रत् *a.* Injured (Sây.); swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः,-स्मृतिः *f.* [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर° Bh. 1. 89.-2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Susr. thus derives it; स्मृतिर्भूतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिवर्जने । अपस्मार इति प्रोक्तस्ततोयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; *Si.* 3. 72.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपस्य,-स्यु &c. See under अपस्.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपघ्नंतो दुरितं हव्यगंधैः *S.* 4. 7; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहंति वा U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; अपहतपाप्मानं सवितारमुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3.-2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.).-3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice).-4 To shoot out.

अपह *a.* [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97; स्रगियं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46; परकर्मापहः सोऽभूत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल *a.* Having a bad plough.

अपहस् 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; साहसापहसितकुमारेण Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं,-हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out.-2 Throwing away or off, taking away.-3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Den. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहास्तित *p. p.* Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; °सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वासिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; °बांधवे त्वया Mál. 9. 19; अयं मम ° लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon; साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वं *S.* 6. 15. —*pass.* To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping. -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय *ind.* Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपहृ 1 P. 1 (*a*) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; पश्चात्पुत्रैरपहृतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; तत्रांदाचेरापहृतः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (*b*) To avert, turn away; वदनमपहरंती (गौरीं) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (*c*) To rob, plunder, steal.-2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect, influence (in a good or bad sense); अपह्रियें खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहृतचेतोभिः Ratn. 1; यथा नापह्रियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपाहरत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; कीर्तिं ° R. 11. 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्मेऽपहृता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्पुनः Y. 2. 176.-6 To subtract, deduct. —*Caus.* To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तृ *a.* 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वदोषापहर्तॄणां व्रतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णनासापहारेण भगिनी मे विरूपिता Rám. by the cutting of ears and nose; निद्रापहार, विष°. -2 Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मापहारं करोमि *S.* 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहारक below. -3 Spending or using another's property.-4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक,-हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, re

moves, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिण: H. 1; परद्रव्य° plunderer, thief; परवित्त°; वागपहारक: Ms. 11. 51; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88. –क: A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off, &c.; destitute of, free from.

अपह्नु 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपह्नुत: Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. –2 To deny, disown; गुणांश्चापह्नुषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44; अपह्नुवानस्य जनाय यन्निजां (अधीरतां) N. 1. 49.–3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपह्नव: 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c.–2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; °वे ज्ञ: P.I.3.44; ज्ञातं मया ते हृदयं सखे मापह्नवं कृथा: Ks. 10. 92. –3 Appeasing, satisfying. –4 Love, affection.

अपह्नुति: *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. –2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to, or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यन्निषिध्यान्यत्साध्यते सा त्वपह्नुति: K. P. 10; (उपमेयमसत्यं कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यतया यत्स्थाप्यते सापह्नुति:); *e. g.* नेदं नभोमंडलमंबुराशिर्नैताश्च तारा नवफेनभंगा:। नायं शशी कुंडलित: फणींद्रो नासौ कलंक: शयितो मुरारि:॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अप–ह्रास: Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 Ved. [fr. अंच् with अप] (*a*) Situated aside or behind. (*b*) Remote, distant. (*c*) Coming from a distant place. (*d*) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प Sây.); °चक्षुस् of unequalled brightness; °कात्–का aside, distant; °केस्थ standing behind.–2 Raw, unripe. –3 Not matured, undigested.–4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाक: पक्तव्यप्रज्ञ: मूर्ख: तद्विलक्षण:) Rv. 1. 110.2,6. 12. 2. –क: 1 Indigestion (of food &c.). –2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. –Comp. –ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. –2. natural, original; Bháshâ P. 42, 95. –शाकं ginger.

अपाकृ 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put, or take away; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्र: *S.* 6. 29; स्फुटता न पदैरपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; गुहोपि येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Mâl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; *Si.* 8.61. –2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हंसैर्यियासुभिरपाकृतमुन्मनस्कै: Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50. –3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृति: *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. –2 Rejection, refutation; तदपाकरणायाह Prasna Up. –3 Payment, liquidation; ऋणत्रयापकरणान्नास्त्यपवर्ग: Nyâya S.

अपाकर्मन् *n* (°र्म) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. –2 Excelling, eclipsing; वर्ण: स्वर्णापाकरिष्णु: Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. –2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदमपाकृते गुणै: *Si.* 15. 33; यत्स्वयमभियोगदु:खैरपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाकृति: *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. –2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपनत: अक्षमिंद्रियं] 1 Present, perceptible. –2 [अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त,–पांक्तेय,–पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; °उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग–गक *a.* [अपगतं अंगं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. –2 Maimed, crippled. –ग:,–गक: [अपांगाति तिर्यक् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अंग्-घञ्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिं *S.* 1. 24; अम्म्हे अपांगक: स्फुरति किमपि वामक: M. 2. 4. –2 A sectarial mark on the forehead. –3 Cupid, the god of love. –4 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). –Comp. –दर्शनं,–दृष्टि: *f.*, –विलोकितं, –वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance, side-long look, wink. –देश: the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. –नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners; यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयो: प्रेरिते नेत्रे यया *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाच्, अपांच (*m* ङ्, *f.* ची, *n* क्) [अपांचति, अंच् क्विप्] 1 Going or situated backwards, behind. –2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). –3 Western.–4 Southern (opp. उदंच्); probably for अवांच्. –क् *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. –2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west; °इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाच्यां भव: ख] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. –2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. –3 Southern. –4 Western. –5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच्-यत्] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful. –वं 1 Unskilfulness. –2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pâṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). –2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीरूपं ग्रंथं यो नाधीते) One who does not (properly) study Pâṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. –2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient –3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. –Comp. –कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brâhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70:–निंदितेभ्यो धनादानं वाणिज्यं शूद्रसेवनं। अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमसत्यस्य च भाषणम्॥; see also 11. 126. –दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons. –भृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभृद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् = अपद् q. v.

अपादा 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपादत्ते; सूर्पिंडमपादाय महावीरं करोति *Sat.* Br

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. -2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24; अपादाने पंचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं। ध्रुवमेव तदावेशात्तदपादानमुच्यते ॥ Hari; अपादान is of three kinds:-निर्दिष्टविषयं किंचिदुपात्तविषयं तथा। अपेक्षितक्रियं चेति त्रिधापादानमिष्यते ॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपान् 2 P. [अप-अन्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वै प्राणिति स प्राणो यदपानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up. -2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); **प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यंतरचारिणौ** Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मूत्रपुरीषादेरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुर्नाभिस्थानः); मूत्रशुक्रवहो वायुरपान इति कीर्त्यते. **-नः -नं** The anus (आधारे घञ्). -**Comp.** **-दा** giving Apána. **-द्वारं** the anus. **-पवनः,-वायुः** 1.the life-wind called अपान. -2. ventris crepitus. **-भृत्** *f.* a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration. -2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत *a.* Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-पिन् *a.* Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; **अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते। यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया॥** Mk. 9. 37.-**Comp.** **-काशिन्** *a.*1.not ill-looking. -2. not revealing evil. **-वस्यसं** Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपांपित्त ° **नपात्** &c. &c. see under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपमृज्यते व्याध्यादिरनेन इत्यपामार्गः, मृज् करणे घञ् कुत्वं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant Achyranthes Aspera (Mar. आघाडा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्ग त्वया वयं सर्वं तदपमृज्महे; अपामार्ग ओषधीनां सर्वासामेक इद्वशी। Av.-**Comp.** **-क्षारतैलं,-तैलं** N. of two medicated oils

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपाय -यिन् See under **अपे**.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. -2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; **अपारस्याप्रमेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रिते** Rám. unfathomable, of great length. -3 Inexhaustible, immense, great(अधिक); Rv. 5. 87.6.-4 Out of reach. -5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); **रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे।** Rám. **-रं** 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. -2 The opposite bank of a river. **-रा** The earth.

अपारक *a.* Unable, incompetent.

अपार्ण *a.*[अप-अर्द्-क्त निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. -2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ], **अपार्थक** *a.* 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; **सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संप्रसादय** Mb. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless; **अपार्थं बहु भाषते** Susr.**-र्थं** Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); योग्यतासत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; पौर्वापर्यायोगादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं; cf. also Kâv. 3. 128; समुदायार्थशून्यं यत्तदपार्थमितीष्यते। -**Comp.** **-करणं** advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालंकः N. of a plant, Cassia Fistula.

अपालंबः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपावृ 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (शयनं) **तस्य विभ्रमरतान्यपावृणोत्** R. 19. 25. -2 To cover.

अपावृत *p. p.* 1 Opened, laid bare or open; **स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं** Bg. 2. 32.-2 Covered, concealed; enclosed.-3Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

अपावृतिः *f.*, **अपावरणं** 1 Opening, laying bare or open. -2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding.-3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. -2 To come to nothing. **—***Caus.* To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

अपावर्तनं,-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. -2 Revolution.

अपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed, repelled, driven back. -2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; **प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित्** Mb. **—त्तं** Rolling on the ground (of a horse).

अपाश्या Not a large number of snares, *i. e.* a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156.

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; **परस्परं केचिदपाश्रयंते** Rám. -2 To use, practise, employ; **आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्यैव धारणं** Mb.-3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or refuge, helpless. **—यः** 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; **कर्णे कृतापाश्रयः** Ve. 5.1. -2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard.-3 Head; **त्वदंकापाश्रयां तां** Dk. 34, 69.

अपाश्रित *p. p.* 1 (Passively used (*a*) Restored to. (*b*) Girt round, fastened. (*c*) Inhabited by. -2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाष्ठिः *f.* Ved. The heel.

अपाष्ठः [स्था-क; सस्य षत्वं]Ved.The barb or point of an arrow. **—ष्ठं** The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out; °**वत्** barbed.

अपास् [अप्-अस्] 4 P. 1 (*a*) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); **सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु** Pt. 1; **किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं** Ku. 5. 44; **निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं** Si. 1. 55; **इत्यादीनामपि काव्यलक्षणत्वमपास्तं** S. D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from; **यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं** Ve. 3. 4. -2 To scare, disperse, drive away; **अपास्य चास्य यंतारं** Mb. -3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. -2 Quitting. -3 Killing.

अपासित *p. p.* (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपासंगः [संज्-घञ्-कुत्वं]A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपाहा 3 P. =अपहा q. v.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the अ dropped according to the opinion of Bhâguri; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः ; पिधा, पिधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note. अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature). -2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force (समुच्चय); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु; *S.* 1 on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णुशर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाठिताः Pt. 1; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमंगीकृत्यातिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि -अपि or अपि च as well as, and also; अपि स्तुहि, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न नापि-न चैव, न वापि, नापि वा न चापि neither-nor;न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2 nor ; वापि or; अल्पोऽप्येवं महान् वापि Ms. 3.53 whether small or great. -3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of ' too ', ' even ' ' very '; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासौ H. 1 the very moon; यूयमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिश्रांताः *S.* 1 even you, you also; अन्यदपि also another; अद्यापि even, yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now ; मुहूर्तमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least; नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यपि though, although, even if ; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यपि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translateable by ' even ',' even if '); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20 though overspread &c. ; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्पवन्त्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S.* 1;अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं . . अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तसे Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35 ; अप्यग्रणीर्मंत्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R.5.4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिशुः U.2. I hope the Brâhmaṇa boy comes to life. Note— In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (*a*) ' is it likely ', ' may it be '; (*b*) ' perhaps ', ' in all probability ' or (*c*) ' would that ', ' I wish or hope ' that '; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1; *S.* 7 ; तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl.1 perhaps, in all probability ; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid*;अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2; ' is it likely', ' I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्नानुरूपेण पादपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽनुरूपं वरं लभेयेति *S.* 1 would that ; अपि नामाहं पुरूरवा भवेयं V. 2 I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one ; किमपि something;कुत्रापि somewhere ; कदापि at any time ; कथमपि any how &c. केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां दिदृक्षवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable,' 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थानांतरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6, 6. 11, 7. 12; Mâl. 1. 26 ; R.1.46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes ; सैवरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty,' ' fear' (शंका) ; अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. -11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility','supposition'; P.I. 4. 96; III. 3.154;अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं, अपि स्तुयाद्राजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिंद्यात् Sk.; सोयमपि सिंचेत्सहस्रं द्राक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3. 142;धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तुयाद्वृषलं;धिग्जाल्म देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलांडुं; अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिकामाधत्से गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to,&c. or fie upon, Devadatta &c.-13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark ' indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववसर्ग or कामचारानुज्ञा,the imperative being softened;) अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुह्यपि सेधास्मांस्तथ्यमुक्तं नराशन Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation.-15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore,' 'hence'(अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee,' 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हासमुच्चये। तथायुक्तपदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च॥ Visva; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनान्ववसर्गगर्हासमुच्चयेषु P. 1. 4.96. G. M. adds the senses of आशिस् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि न ह्यति हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. **-क्षं** *ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* Belonging to this region (Sây. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says °क्ष्यं छिन्नस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्ग्यविद्याख्यं रहस्यं).

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छिल *a.*1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. **— जः** [अपि अप्सु जायते, अलुक् वेदे अप्शब्दस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshṭha (जलक्रीडारतिसाधनत्वात्तथात्वं).

अपित् *a.* [आपः इतो गता यस्य वेदे न जष्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river.- 2 Not having the इत् or अनुबंध प्.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless.-2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपैतृक also in this sense).

अपित्र्य *a.* Not ancestral.

अपित्वं Ved. [अपित्वरेते अस्मै, त्वर् बा° ड] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विन् *a.* Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं,-**पिधानं** 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also) ; **अमृतापिधान-**

मसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering —धिः What is given to another's entire satisfaction तृतिपर्यंतदत्त.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पापिहित covered with tears. -2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किंचित् सत्यं चकास्ति मरहट्टवधूस्तनाभः Subhâsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (णी *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिव्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपिव्रताश्चान्वारभंते यजमानं Káty. (संसृष्टं साधारणकर्म येषां ते आपिव्रताः अविभक्ता दायादाः, ते हि एकेनापि कृष्यादिकर्म कृतं सर्वे उपजीवंति Com.).

अपिशर्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. —रं Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदोषमुखं).

अपिशलः N. of a man; a grammarian; (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशस् *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Vedic) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरामृत्युं पुनरेवापियंति Mund. -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; स्वमपीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्वपितीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. -4 To die. -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. -2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतौ तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमंजसं Br. Sûtra II. 1.8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers).-3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation.

अपीच्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिसुंदर).-2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीजु *a.* Ved. Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्पते कर्मकर्तरि क Tv.] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस् *m.* (°पुमान्) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंस्त्वं The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk.5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. —च्छा N. of a tree (Mar. शीसु).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad; °कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. —*a.*,-पुत्रकः(°त्रिका *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता. —कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. -**Comp.**—अन्वय *a.* not returning; dead.—आदानं not taking back or again. —आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return', exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude.—प्राप्य *a.* irrecoverable. —भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also).-2. final beatitude.-3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step.-4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not manlike, unmanly. -**Comp.** —अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer.-2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.*1 Not much.-2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (मुख्यानुपकारिन्), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते व्योम्नि विधुं मुंच रुषं प्रिये, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied, to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flowering. —ष्पः The glomerous fig-tree. -**Comp.** —फल, —फलद *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः,-दः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia.-2. the glomerous fig tree (उदुंबर).

अपुस् *n.* Ved. Shape, body=वपुस्

अपूजक *a.*Irreligious, irreverent.

अपूजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशीर्यते, पू-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. वडा, घारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भूमिनातिबलेन मत्स्यभवनेऽपूपा न संघट्टिताः Pt.3.172.-2 Wheat.-3 Honey-comb.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य [अपूपाय हितं, यत् छ च] Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. —प्यं Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless. -3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतूनां R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दोहदस्य M. 3.—र्णं Incomplete number or fraction. -**Comp.** —काल *a.* premature, untimely. (-लः) premature or incomplete time; °ज abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; °र्वं नाटकं *S.* 1; °र्वं राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; *Si.* 4. 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमानहेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वो दृश्यते वह्निः कामिन्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दहतीवांगं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ *S.* Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्व एष विरहमार्गः *S.* 6; अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वो ऽनुग्रहः *S.* 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मुग्धे विमुंच मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity.-3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger;

Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 Preceded by अ or आ -6 (In phil.). 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect' -Colebrooke. -र्वं 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्यं) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -र्वः The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पतिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -वादः discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता-त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature; अपूर्वत्वात्प्रबंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् *ind.* Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Unpreceded, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard of before.

अपृक्त *a.* Not united, uncombined. -क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अपृक्त एकाल्प्रत्ययः P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपृक्तं Sk. -2 (In the Prátiśákhyas) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपृणत् *a.* Not filling; stingy.

अपृथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively.- Comp. -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी *a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; धर्मश्चापैति Ms. 1. 82; हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते *S.* 7. 24; रम्या नवद्युतिरपैति न शाद्वलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.)

अपायः 1 [इ-अच्] Going away, departure. -2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. 1. 4. 24 (अपायो विश्लेषः Sk); येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence; सूर्यापाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; क्षणदापायशशांकदर्शनः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविपांडुराणि *Si.* 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; करणापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83; मालत्यपायमधिगम्य Mál. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity, danger (oft. opp. उपाय); तदपि मरणापायचकितः Bh. 3. 9; तदनेन पापबुद्धिनोपायश्चिंतितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan); उपायं चिंतयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चिंतयेत् Pt. 1. 406; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61; बह्वपाये वने Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous; कायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities; सत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102; Ki. 14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury. -7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् *a.* Departing, transient; perishable; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यः *Si.* 3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थादनपेतं अर्थ्यं P. IV. 4. 92 Sk. (धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते); स्मृत्यपेतादिकारिणः Y. 2.4. -3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); सुखादपेतः Sk.; उदवहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless; °भीः Ms. 7. 197; भर्तर्यपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव *S.* 7. 32 freed from (mental) darkness.-Comp. -राक्षसी N. of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्याः राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहरणात्तन्नामत्वं).

अपेक्ष् [अप-ईक्ष्] 1 A. 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect. -2 To wait for, await; सज्जो रथो भर्तृविजयप्रस्थानमपेक्षते *S.* 2 awaits; क्षणमपेक्षस्व U. 7; K. 84; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7. न स्वयं दैवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते H. Pr. 35; पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require, want, stand in need of; wish or desire for; शब्दार्थौ सत्कविरिव द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते *Si.* 2. 86; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; प्रभुता रमणेषु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 2. 26. -4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to; किमपेक्ष्य फलं पयोधरान् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मृगाधिपः Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यंजकत्वेऽर्थांतरमपेक्षते S. D. -5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35, 197, 257, 315; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षितास्मदवस्थो व्यापारः Mál. 9; अनलेष्विष्टवान् कस्मान्न त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 *S.* 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309; with न not to like, not to care for; अनपेक्षितराजराजं Mu. 3. 18; तद्दानपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. -2 Need, requirement, necessity; निरपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्समासः; अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः Bg. 12. 16; or in comp.; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः *S.* 7. 15 awaiting kindling.-3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; मध्यभंगानपेक्षं Ratn. 1. 17 regardless of; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'with a view to', 'for the sake of'; सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमेकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1; नियमापेक्षया R. 1. 94; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1; पौरजनापेक्षया 2 out of regard for; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17; दंडं शक्त्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in proportion to, in accordance with; अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. -4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species; शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak.-5 Care, attention, heed; देशापेक्षास्तथा यूयं यातादायांगुरीयकं Bk. 7.49.-6 Respect, deference.-7 (In gram.)=आकांक्षा q.v. -Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaiseshika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one,' 'this is one &c,' and which gives rise to the notion of duality;

see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः =विनाशकाविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः; cf. Bháshá P. द्वित्वादयः परार्धान्ता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याप्ता एते तु परिकीर्तिताः अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य,-क्षितव्य,-क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected; wanted, desired, required; considered, referred to &c. **—तं** Desire, wish; regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् *a.* Hoping, waiting for, wishing or desiring for, wanting; considering, caring; usually as last member of comp.; गुरुर्विधिबलापेक्षी R. 15. 85; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1 according to.

अपेय *a.* Not fit to be drunk; अपेयेषु तडागेषु बहुतरमुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.). Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूरव्यंसकादि P. II. 1. 72); °करा, °द्वितीया, °प्रकसा, °वाणिजा, °स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling', 'refusing admission to'; *e.g.* °वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so °द्वितीया &c. **-Comp. —वाता** N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंडः, or अपासि (वैध) कर्मणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv.] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient). -2 Not under 16 years of age; बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षात्पोगंडश्चापि संज्ञितः। Nárada; Ms. 8. 148; पोगंडः पंचमादब्दादर्वाक् च दशमाब्दतः। -3 A child or infant (किशोर, शिशु). -4 Very timid; -5 Wrinkled, flaccid. -6 One past 16.

अपोढ See under अप-वह्.

अपोदक *a.* Ved. 1 Waterless; water-tight (नौः Rv. 1. 116. 3). -2 Not watery, not fluid. **—कं** [अपकृष्टमुदकं यस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

अपोदिका *f.* A sort of potherb (अपनद्धमुदकं यस्याः, तत्फलेषूदकवत्त्वात्तथात्वं).

अपोह् 1 U. [अप - उह् or ऊह्] To remove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy; स हि विघ्नानपोहति *S.* 3. 1; कुसुमानि...प्रभवंत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 44, 54; पूर्वमुत्सवमपोह्य उत्सवः (उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted; V. 3. 10; अकिंचिदपि कुर्वाणः सौख्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति U. 2. 19 removes; Bk. 17. 83; 15. 119; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108; कल्पनाया अपोढः कल्पनापोढः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from, or beyond, imagination. -2 To heal, cure (as illness). -3 To avoid, give up, leave; Ms. 10. 86; पंचवट्यां ततो रामः...अनपोढस्थितिस्तस्थौ R. 12. 31 not leaving (the path of) propriety. -4 To deny; स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वा चेत् S.D. 730.-5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. -2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing; reasoning faculty. -4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीतस्तर्कः), one of the *dhígunas* q.v.; स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः Mbh.; ऊहापोहमिम सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरां Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोह=complete discussion of a question. -5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति *i. e.* तद्भिन्नत्यागः)

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. =अपोह above. -2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15(Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal).

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष-पौरुषेय *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. -2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठः सुवर्णबिंदुरित्याख्यायते Mál. 9. not set up by (the hand of)man. **—षं, -षेयं** 1 Cowardice, pusillanimity. -2 Superhuman power.

अप्न *a.* Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

अप्नस् *n.* A sacrificial act.

अप्नु *a.* Ved. Busy, active, industrious. **—नुः** (or *n.* Uṇ.1.74) 1 The body.- 2 Soma (सूक्ष्मरूपसोम). - 3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्तुर् *m.* [अद्भ्यः जलदानाय तुतोर्ति, जलानि प्रेरयति, तुर् क्विप् Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water, flowing as water; an epithet of Indra (Sáy. अपां प्रेरक इंद्रः). -2 Fire.

अप्तु-तूर्य [अप्तुरो भावः बाहु °वेदे यत्] Sending down water (वृष्टिप्रेरकत्वं), giving of water; zeal (?)

अप्तोर्यामः,-मन् *m.* N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sáma Veda closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

अप्त्य *a.* [अप्तुनि देहे भवः यत् वेदे टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). -2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अप्नः , अप्नस् *n.* [आप् -असुन् नुट् ह्रस्वश्च, Uṇ. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property. -2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. -3 Offspring. -4 Form, shape. -5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. *ops*]. **-Comp. —स्थ** *a.* superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत); (or *m.*) proprietor of an estate. **—राजः** lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works; directing works to be done (कर्मप्रेरक).

अप्नवान *a.* 1 Having progeny. -2 Poor. **—नः** [अप्नसे आदायकर्मणे वानं यस्य-पृषो° सलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm.-2 N. of a *R*ishi in the family of or connected with Bhṛigu.

अप्नस्वत् *a.* Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अप्पाति, अप्पित्तं see under अप्.

अप्य *a.* [अपां इदं तत्रसाधु संस्कृतं वा यत्; अद्भिः संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). -2 Obtainable. -3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्पयदीक्षितः N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alamkára and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagannátha who lived in the 16th century (written also as अप्पयादीक्षित.).

अप्यंच् [fr. अंच्] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अप्यय &c. see under अपी.

अप्यर्धं *ind.* Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप *a.* 1. Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. -2 Unanswerable (as argument).

अप्रकर *a.* Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्रकल्पक *a.* Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing as obligatory.

अप्रकांड *a.* Stemless (small). **–ड:** A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचल: R. 1. 68. –2 Self-illuminated.–3 Hidden, secret, concealed; Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. **–शं,–शे** *ind.* In secret, secretly; अहमप्रकाशो तिष्ठामि M. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशं निक्षिप्त: V. 5 secretly. **–श:** Indistinctness, secrecy; a secret.

अप्रकाशक *a.* Making dark; not disclosing &c.

अप्रकाश्य *a.* Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मर्क्षं मैथुनं मंत्रो गृहच्छिद्रं च वंचनं । आयुर्धनापमानं स्त्री न प्रकाश्यानि सर्वथा॥

अप्रकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional.–2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्रकृतं अनुसंधा 'to beat about the bush', not to come to the point. **–तं** (In Rhet.) उपमान *i. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्रकृति: *f.* 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). –2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sánkhyas. –3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट *a.* Not excelled, low, vile. **–ष्ट:** A crow.

अप्रक्षित *a.* Undecayed.

अप्रगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्ट: पार्श्वे वसति नियतं दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भ: H. 2. 26.

अप्रगुण *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रग्राह *a.* Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्रचंकश *a.* Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रचेतस् *a.* Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid.

अप्रच्छेद्य *a.* Inscrutable.

अप्रच्युत *a.* Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless; शौच्यं मैथुनमप्रजं Chāṇ. 57.–2 Unborn. –3 Unpeopled. **–जा** Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific.

अप्रजस्, अप्रजात *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायामप्रजसि बांधवास्तदवाप्नुयु: Y. 2. 144. **–ता** A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि *a.* Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. –2 Childless.

अप्रणीत *a.* Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. **–तं** Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य *a.* Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता *a.* Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रताप: 1 Want of lustre, dulness, dimness. –2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति *a.* Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; °वीर्यं of irresistible prowess. –2 Unsurpassed, unequalled.—*adv.* Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर *a.* Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. –2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति (ती) कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; °रेयमापदुपास्थिता K. 154. **–र:** Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य *a.* One from whom one must not accept any thing as a gift &c.

अप्रतिग्राहक *a.* Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. –2 Not to be warded or kept off; रज: Ms. 12. 28. –3 Not angry.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. –2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर *a.* Without the fellow-horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. –2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्ति: *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. –2 Neglect, omission, disregard. –3 Want of understanding. –4 Absence of determination (what to do), perplexity; °विह्वल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपत्तिर्जडता स्यादिष्टानिष्टदर्शनश्रुतिभि:); °त्तिसाध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43. –5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्फूर्त्यभाव); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिभा Gaut. S.

अप्रतिपद् *a.* Not going (विकल).

अप्रतिबंध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. –2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्रतिभ *a.* 1 Modest, bashful.–2 Not ready-witted, dull. **–भा** Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट *a.* Unrivalled. **–ट:** An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °टं मन्यमान: Dk. 3.

अप्रतिम *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान; °नमोज: Mv. 1. 62; °रूपत्वं; °वीर्य, °बुद्धि &c.

अप्रतियत्न: Natural or spontaneous state.

अप्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Without an adversary. –2 Having no opposite or counterpart.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* or **–थ:** (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शौर्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य *S.* 4. 19, *S.* 7, 7. 33.–2 Matchless Mv. 1. 46. **–थ:** N. of a Rishi. **–थ:,–थं** N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथात्रामंगलं साम तदप्रतिरथं विदु:.

अप्रतिरव *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षशताधिकभोग: संततोऽप्रतिरव: स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. –2 Of unequalled form.–3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). **–Comp. –कथा** incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. **–वीर्यं** irresistible power.

अप्रतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्रतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. –2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180.

-3 Disreputable, infamous. —ष्ठः N. of a hell. —ष्ठा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. —ष्ठं Brahma (स्वधामप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान *a.* Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. —नं Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यथानुमेयं S. B.

अप्रतिष्ठित *a.* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated, unholy. —तः An epithet of Vishṇu.

अप्रतिसंक्रम *a.* Having no intermixture.

अप्रतिसंख्य *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed; °ख्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोध wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; जृंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता Bh. 2.40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्त, °मनस्.-3 Not disappointed. -Comp. —नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes. (-त्रः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

अप्रतीक *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. -2 Unapproached; unassailable. -3 Unopposed. -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं यत्केवले शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, *i. e.* a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not in general or popular use); *e. g.* सम्यग्ज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलिताशयताजुषः (where आशय=वासना occurs in Yoga *S*ástra only).

अप्रतीतिः *f.* Unintelligibleness; mistrust.

अप्रतुलः 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत्त (°प्रदत्त) Not given away. —त्ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown. -3 Absent. -Comp. —शिष्ट *a.* not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः *S.* 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge.-3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. -2 Not being understood. -3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. -Comp. —स्थ *a.* (in gram.) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्यृत *a.* Not attacked.

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right.

अप्रदुग्ध *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2. —नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.).

अप्रधृष्य *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाश्रौषं भीष्ममत्यंतशूरं हतं पार्थेनाहवेष्वप्रधृष्यं Mb.; यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वमुच्चैः M. 5. 17.

अप्रपदनं Ved. A bad place of refuge.

अप्रभ *a.* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

अप्रभूतिः *f.* Little effort.

अप्रमत्त *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms. 7. 142.

अप्रमद *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady. —दः Care, attention, vigilance.—दं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय *a.* Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized.-3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य *S.* 5. 25.—णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; *i.e.* a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy. -Comp. —आभः, -शुभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). —विद् *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

अप्रमायुक *a.* [प-मि-उण् आत्वे युच्,-स्वार्थे कन् Tv.] Not dying suddenly, very long.

अप्रमित *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमूर, अप्रमूर्च्छित *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

अप्रमृष्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध्य) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; °महिमा Mv. 4. 30.-2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिंत्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वार्थवित्प्रभुः Ms. 1. 3; 12. 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma).—यं Brahma. -Comp. —अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. —आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of *S*iva.

अप्रमोदः-दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent, apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); °त्नः सुखार्थेषु Ms.6. 26.—त्नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्रया-आनि P.III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापणि-निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

अप्रयावं *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्छत्, अप्रयुत, अप्रयुत्वन् *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अपृथग्भूत); careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used, as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथाम्नातमपि कविभिर्नादृतं; तथा मन्ये दैवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽथवा । where the mas. gender of दैवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, अप्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्तनं Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

अप्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached Rv. 4. 7. 9. **-ता** 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

अप्रसक्तिः *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

अप्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते ।

अप्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure.

अप्रसव *a.* Not being prolific. **-वः** Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; °पदं an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्रारताविक q. v.)

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गारेभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. **-Comp. -प्रशंसा** a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds:- कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते साति । तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा ॥ *I. e.* when the subject-matter is viewed (*a*) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (*b*) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (*c*) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (*d*) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (*e*) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S.D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326.-3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषद्धौतं नवं श्वेतं सदशं यंत्रधारितम् । निर्णेजकाक्षालितं चाप्रहतं वास उच्यते ॥.

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्राहक).

अप्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Unattacked by foes.

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary; °आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. 3. -4 Special.

अप्राग्र्य *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless; inanimate. **-णः** The Almighty Being.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः । Bhâshà P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marriageable age.- **Comp. -काल** *a.* 1. inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन्। लभते बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. (-लं) an irregular discussion (of any subject). **-प्रापक** *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the Potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf) **-यौवन** *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 42. **-व्यवहार, वयस्** *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्तव्यवहारोसौ यावत् षोडशवार्षिकः Daksha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; **विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति** Mîm.-3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable =अनुपपत्ति q. v.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रामि *a.* Ved. Unhurt, unimpaired.

अप्रायत्यं Ved. 1 Impurity. -2 Ungovernableness.

अप्रायु *a.* Ved. Not going forth (अगंतृ) Rv. 1. 89. 1; unceasing.

अप्रायुस् *a.* Ved. With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive **अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः** Râm.; Ms. 4. 138; *S.* 5. 17; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (शृंगीमत्स्यः). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणिग्राहस्य साध्वी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं Ms. 5.156. -Comp. —कर, -कारिन्, -कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद, (°यं°), -वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वंध्यार्थघ्न्यप्रियंवदा Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी Chāṇ. 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. -Comp. —कर (-री *f.*). 1. unkind; unfavourable. -2. disagreeable, disliked.

अप्रेतराक्षसी=अपेतराक्षसी q. v.

अप्रेमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. —*n.* Dislike.

अप्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —ढा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्लव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अप्लुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्व *a.* [आप् बाहु° व, पृषो° ह्रस्वः] Attainable. —प्वा Disease, danger; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अप्सः -प्सा *m.* (-प्साः) Ved. [अपःसनोति,सन्-ड] 1 Giving or yielding water; forming the essential portion of water (अपां सारभूतो रसः). -2 Not destroying. —प्सं Form, see अप्सस्.

अप्सरः [अप्-सृ-अच्] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्सरस् *f.* (-राः-रा). [अद्भ्यः सरंति उद्गच्छंति, सृ-असुन् Uṇ. 4. 236; cf. Rām. अप्सु निर्मथनादेव रसात्तस्माद्वरस्त्रियः। उत्पेतुर्मनुजश्रेष्ठ तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवन्] A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्वेश्याः and are usually described as the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिशंकितस्य सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field; cf. R. 7. 53. Bâṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K.136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रियां बहुष्वप्सरसः); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; नियमविघ्नकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता *S.* 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7.53 and see Malli.thereon; अनप्सरेव प्रतिभासि V.1.-2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). -Comp.—तीर्थं N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place, see *S.* 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अप्सव *a.* [अप्सं जलरसं वाति हिनास्ति, वा-क] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water; possessed of form or shape; giving water (?)

अप्सव्य *a.* [अप्सु भवः यत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अप्सस् *n.* Ved. Form, beauty; or one possessed of beauty; cheek(?).

अप्सु *a.* [नास्ति प्सु रूपं यस्य Nir.] 1 Formless, shapeless.-2 Not beautiful. Note -अप्सु forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित् a god. —चर *a.* aquatic; moving in waters. —ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (-जाः) -योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed. —जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras. —मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water; not losing one's nature in water (as lightning); getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); °ला ओषधयः, °लं कार्यं &c.-2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा षंढोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला। यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Ms. 2.158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated; emasculated; अफलोहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता Rām. —लः 1 N. of a plant (झावुक). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (घृतकुमारी); another plant (भूम्यामलकी). -Comp. —आकांक्षिन्,-प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफलाकांक्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिफेन; अ has here a depreciative force).

अब् = अंब् q. v.

अबद्ध-द्धक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained.-2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता। माता तु मम वंध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः॥ (contradictory); जरद्गवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलानि। ब्राह्मणी पृच्छति पुत्रकामा राजनगर्यां लवणस्य कोर्धः Ráyamukuta on Ak. -Comp. —मुख *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilo us.

अबध-ध्य See अवध-ध्य &c.

अबंधक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अबंधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अबंध्र *a.* Ved. Without ligatures; falling asunder.

अबंधु,-बांधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. -Comp. —कृत् *a.* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously; *S.* 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः N. of a plant (वरुणवृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); नूनं हि ते कविवरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामिनीनाम्। याभिर्विलोलतरतारकदृष्टिपातैः शक्रादयोपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः॥ Bh.1. 11; compare also :— हृदये वहासि गिरींद्रौ त्रिभुवनजयिनी कटाक्षेण। अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बलवंतो न जानीमः॥ Udb.; °जनः a woman; *S.* 4. 3; R. 9. 46.-2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —लं Weakness, want of strength; see बलाबलं also. -Comp. —अबलः N. of of *S*iva.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed.-2 Free from pain. —धा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful.-2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal; R. 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with; गीतनृत्यवाद्यादिष्वबाह्यः Dk. 155. -3 Without an exterior.

आबिंधनः [आपः एव इंधनं यस्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the

waters of the ocean); आबंधनं वह्निमसौ बिभर्ति R. 13. 4.

अविभीवस् *a.* Ved. Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवादमात्रमबुद्धानां Sân. S.

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; °मत् foolish, ignorant. —*a.* Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. -**Comp.** —पूर्व, -पूर्वक *a.* 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. -2. beginning with non-intelligence. (-र्वं, -र्वकं) *adv.* unconsciously, ignorantly.

अबुध्-बुध *a.* Foolish, stupid. —*m.* A fool. —*f.* (अभुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबुध्य *a.* Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अबोध *a.* 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. -2 Perplexed, puzzled. —धः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; °धोपहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क भूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -2 Not knowing or being aware of *S*i. 6. 41-**Comp.** —गम्य *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अबोध्य, -बोधनीय *a.* 1 Unintelligible. -2 Not to be awakened.

अबुध्न *a.* Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —ध्नं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अब्ज *a.* [अप्सु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water Ms. 5. 112, 8. 100 —ब्जः 1 The conch (*n.* also). -2 The moon. -3 Camphor. -4 N. of a tree (निचुल). -5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. —ब्जं 1 A lotus. -2 One thousand millions. -**Comp.** —कर्णिका the seed vessel of a lotus. —जः, -भवः, -भूः, -योनिः epithets of Brahmà, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishṇu). —दृश्, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन &c. *a.* lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —भोगः 1. the root of a lotus. -2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a conch. —वाहनः 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of *S*iva. (-ना) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmî. —स्थितः N. of Brahmâ. —हस्तः the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अब्जा *m.* (ब्जाः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —*f.* A pearl-oyster.

अब्जिनी 1 A lotus plant. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place full of lotuses. -**Comp.** —पतिः the sun.

अब्जस् *n.* Ved. Shape, beauty.

अब्जित् *a.* Conquering waters.

अब्द *a.* [अपो ददाति, दा-क; said in Uṇ. 4. 98 to be from अव्; अवतीत्यब्दः] Giving water. —ब्दः 1 A cloud. -2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). -3 N. of a grass (मुस्ता). -4 N. of a mountain-**Comp.** —अर्धं half a year. —वाहनः N. of *S*iva. —शतं a century. —सारः a kind of camphor.

अब्दया *adv.* Ved. With a desire to give water.

अब्दिः Ved. A cloud; °भृत् possessed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अब्दुर्गः A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अब्देवताक, -दैवत *a.* Having the waters for divinities, praising the waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अब्धिः [आपः धीयंते अत्र, धा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°, कार्य°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. -2 A pond, lake. -3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4.-**Comp.** — अग्निः the submarine fire. —कफः, -फेनः 1. froth, foam. -2. the cuttle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज *a.* born in the ocean. (-जः) 1. the moon.-2. The conch. (-जौ) (dual) N. of the Aśvins. (-जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean).-2. the Goddess Lakshmî. —झषः a sea-fish. —द्वीपा 1. the earth.-2. a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. —नगरी N. of Dwáraká, the capital of Kṛishṇa. —नवनीतकः the moon (the butter of the ocean). —मंडूकी the pearl-oyster. —शयनः N. of Vishṇu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सारः a gem.

अब्भक्ष *a.* Living upon water. —क्षः A serpent.

अब्भक्षणं Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अभ्भ्र &c. =अभ्र q. v.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste. —र्यं-र्यकं 1 Unchastity.-2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Bràhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Haláy. -2 Inimical to Brâhmaṇas. —ण्यं An act not befitting a Brâhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brâhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो °ण्यं °ण्यं Pt. 1; *S*. 6; U. 1; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन मृतपुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्यमुद्घोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथैत्य योगनंदस्य व्याडिना क्रंदितं पुरः। अब्रह्मण्यमनुत्क्रांतजीवो योगस्थितो द्विजः Bṛi. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a.* 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or divine knowledge. -2 Separated from or devoid of Brâhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322.-**Comp.** —विद् *a.* not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

अब्राह्मण *a.* Devoid of or without Brâhmaṇas. —णः Not a Brâhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (=शूद्र); six kinds are usually mentioned.

अब्राह्मण्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Brâhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity.-2 =अब्रह्मण्यं q. v.

अब्रूकृतं Making a growling (or *Abrû*) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अब्लिंगं [अपां लिंगं ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्र] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अभक्त *a.* 1 Not devoted or attached. -2 Not connected with, detached.-3 Not worshipping.-4 Unaccepted.-5 Not eaten. —क्तं Not food; °छंदस्, °रुच् want of appetite.

अभक्तिः *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. -2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्षः, -भक्षणं Not eating any thing; fasting.

अभक्ष्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten.-2 Prohibited from eating. —क्ष्यं A prohibited article of food.

अभग *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभंग *a*. Not broken &c. **–गः** 1 Absence of fracture or defeat.–2 (In Rhet.) A variety of श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अभंगुर *a*. Undisturbed, firm.

अभद्र *a*. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. **–द्रं** 1 Evil, sin, wickedness.–2 Sorrow.

अभय *a*. [न. ब.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe ; **वैराग्यमेवाभयम्** Bh. 3. 35. **–यः** [न भयं यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being. –2 N. of *S*iva. –3 One devoid of all worldly possessions.–4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. –5 N. of a Yoga (conjunture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. **–या** 1 N. of a plant (हरीतकी Mar. हिरडा). –2 A form of the goddess Durgâ. **–यं** 1 Absence or removal of fear. –2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; **मया तस्याभयं दत्तं** Pt. 1; **अभयस्य हि यो दाता** Ms. 8. 303; *S*. 2. 16. –2 N. of a sacrificial hymn. –3 The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूलं, उशीरं). **–Comp. –कृत्** *a*. 1. not terrific, mild. –2. giving safety. **–गिरिवासिन्** *m*. one dwelling on the mountain of safety, N. of a class of Kâtyáyana's pupils. **–डिंडिमः** 1. proclamation of assurance or safety.–2. a military or war-drum. **–द,–दायिन्,–प्रद** *a*. giving a guarantee or promise of safety ; **भयेष्वभयदः** Râm.; °**प्रदः** Ms. 4. 232. (**–दः**) an Arhat of the Jainas ;N. of Vishṇu. **–दक्षिणा,–दानं,–प्रदानं** giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); **सर्वप्रदानेष्वभयप्रदानं** (प्रधानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247. **–पत्रं** a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. **–मुद्रा** a variety of mudrâ in Tantra literature. **–याचना** asking for protection; °**अंजलिः** R. 11. 78. **–वचनं, –वाच्** *f*. an assurance or promise of safety. **–सनि** *a*. Ved. giving safety.

अभयंकर-कृत् *a*. (अ-भय -कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43). 1 Not dreadful. –2 Causing security.

अभर्तृका 1 A widow. –2 An unmarried woman.

अभवः 1 Non-existence; **मत्त एव भवाभवौ** Mb. –2 Absolution, final beatitude; **प्राप्तुमभवमभिवांछति वा** Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27. –3 End or destruction; **भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसां** Râm.

अभव्य *a*. 1 Not to be, not predestined. –2 Improper, inauspicious. –3 Unfortunate, luckless ; **उपनतमवधीरयंत्यभव्याः** Ki. 10. 51.

अभवत् *a*. Not existing. **–Comp. –अभवन्मतयोगः,–संयोगः** (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभवन् असंभवन्नपि मतः इष्टः योगः संबंधः यत्र K. P. 7; the 'failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them ; *e. g*. ईक्षसे यत्कटाक्षेण तदा धन्वी मनोभवः, here the word यत् can have no *correlation* with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc*.

अभस्त्रका, अभस्त्रिका, also **अभस्त्राका** [अ -भस्त्रा P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows. –2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a*. 1 Without a share (of inheritance). – 2 Undivided.

अभाव *a*. [न. ब.] 1 Without love or affection.–2 Non-existent. **–वः** 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; **गतो भावोऽभावं** Mk. 1 has disappeared. –2 Absence, want, failure; **सर्वेषामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्थभागिनः** Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; **सर्वाभावे हरेन्नृपः** 189 in the absence of all, failing all; **तोय°,अन्न °,आहार °**&c. –3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; **नाभाव उपलब्धेः** S. B.; *S*i. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10.–4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇâda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सप्तमस्याभावकथनादेव षण्णां भावत्वं प्राप्तं तेन भावत्वेन पृथगुपन्यासो न कृतः Muktâ.). अभाव is defined as भावभिन्नोऽ भावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependent on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गाभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रध्वंसाभाव, and अत्यंताभाव.–**Comp. –संपत्तिः** *f*. false attribution (=अध्यास q. v.)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. –2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a*. Inconceivable.

अभावयितृ *a*. Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभाविन्, अभाव्य *a*. What is not destined to be or take place ; **यदभावि न तद्भावि** H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a*. Not told. **–Comp. –पुंस्कः** a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, *i. e*. always feminine.

अभि *ind*. 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (*a*) 'to', 'towards', 'in the direction of'; **अभिगम्** go towards, **अभिया, °गमनं, °यानं** &c.; (*b*) 'for', 'against'; **° लष्, ° पत्** &c.; (*c*) 'on', 'upon'; **°सिच्** to sprinkle on &c.; (*d*), 'over', 'above,', 'across'; **° भू** to overpower, **°तन्**; (*e*) 'greatly'; 'excessively' **°कंप्**.–2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (*a*) intensity or superiority ; **°धर्मः** 'supreme duty'; **° ताम्र** 'very red, **°नव** 'very new'; (*b*) 'towards,' 'in the direction of,' forming adv. compounds; **° चैद्यं, °मुखं, ° वृति** &c. –3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (opp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved).–4 (As a preposition with acc.) (*a*) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense) ; **अभ्यग्नि** or **अग्निमभि शलभाः पतंति ; वृक्षमभि द्योतते विद्युत्** Sk.; *S*i. 9. 56, 7. 40; **अभ्यर्कबिंबं स्थितः** *S*.7. 11. (*b*) Near, before, in front or presence of ; *S*i. 7. 32; 15. 58. (*c*) On, upon, with regard or reference to; **सायमंडनमभि त्वरयंत्यः** Ki. 9. 6 ; **साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि** Sk. (*d*) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense) ; **वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिंचति** Sk.; **भूतभूतमभि प्रभुः** Bop. By P.

I. 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भाग; *e. g.* (लक्षणे) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इत्थंभूताख्याने) भक्तो हरिमभि; (वीप्सायां), देवं देवमभि सिंचति; but यदत्र ममाभिष्यात् तद्दीयतां; प्राज्ञो गोविंदमभितिष्ठति Bop. (*e*) In, into, to; *Si.* 8. 60. (*f*) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. **अभि** has these senses:—अभि पूजाभृशार्थेच्छासौम्याभिमुख्यसौरूप्यवचनाहारस्वाध्यायेषु; *e. g.* पूजायां, अभिवंदते; भृशे, अभिनिवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलाषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or माधुर्ये, अभिजातः; आभिमुख्ये, अभिमुखं, अभ्यग्नि; सौरूप्ये, अभिरूपं; वचने, अभिधत्ते; आहारे, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्यस्यति. [cf. L. *ob*; Gr. *amphi*; Zend *aibi* or *aiwi*, Goth. *bi*; also *umbi*; *um*].

अभि (भी) क *a.* [अभि-कन् निपातोयं; P. V. 2. 74] 1 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; **सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः** R. 19.4; **अपि सिंचेः कृशानौ त्वं दर्पं मय्यपि योऽभिकः** Bk. 8. 92. **—कः** A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; **कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानां नाभिनंदति** Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम्-अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; **याचे त्वामभिकामाहं** Mb. **—मः** 1 Affection, love. -2 Wish, desire. **—मं** *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकंप् 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. **—*Caus.*** 1 To stir, shake. -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकंपनं Shaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष् 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; **कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिचक्रतुः** Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* N. of a metre containing 100 syllablles.

अभिकृत्वन् *a.* (*m.* °त्वा; *f.* °त्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रतु *a.* [आभिमुख्येन क्रतुर्युद्धकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयस्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रंद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रंदः A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; **तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु** Mb. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about, prepare; **गमनायाभिचक्राम** Rám. **—*Caus.*** To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; **नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते** Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं,-क्रांतिः *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; **पुंड्रदेश°** Dk. 92.

अभिक्रांतिन् *a.* [इष्टादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभिक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; **अन्योन्यमभिचक्रुशुः** Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत्तृ *a.* Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद *a.* [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. -2 To excel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षिप्त *p. p.* Thrown, surpassed.

अभिख्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. **—*Caus.*** (ख्यापयति) To tell, declare, make known, proclaim; **कलहकंटक इत्यभिख्यापिताख्यः** Dk. 136; 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिख्या *a.* [कर्तरि क्विप्] Going towards; well-known, celebrated. **—ख्या** [ख्या-अङ्] 1 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, lustre; **काप्यभिख्या तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः शुद्धवेषयोः** R. 1. 46; **सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां** Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (*b*) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym. -6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्यं). -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिख्यात *p. p.* Become or made known; celebrated; **°दोषः** Y. 3. 301.

अभिख्यातृ *a.* Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिख्यानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); **एनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः** R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; **मनुमेकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः** Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; **अनुरागाद्वने रामं दिष्ट्या त्वमभिगच्छसि** Rám. -3 To find, meet with (casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); **अभिगंतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति ह** Y. 2.205; **अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यत्त्वं भजमानं** Mb. -5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject to; **निद्रामभिगतः** Rám. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. **—*Caus.*** 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

अभिगंतृ *a.* One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman); one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (*a*) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; **तवार्हतो नाभिगमेन तृप्तं** R. 5. 11, 17. 72; **ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनभिनंदिता** 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (*b*) Finding out; enjoying; **कृत्वा तासामभिगमनपां** Me. 49 (सेवनं Malli.). -2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); **परदाराभिगमनं** K. 107; **प्रसह्य दास्यभिगमे** Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; **नीच°** Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; **तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य** Mk. 4; **भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः ...अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च** R. 1. 16.

अभिगामिन् *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3.45; Y. 2. 282.

अभिगामुक *a.* Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा =अभी q. v.

अभिगुप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगुप्तायां सागरेण समंततः Râm.-2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगुप्तिः *f.* Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोप्तृ *m.* Protector, guardian.

अभिगुर् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved).

अभिगूर्त *p. p.* Approved of; destined for an offering; uttered (with praise).

अभिगूर्तिः *f.* 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1. 162. 6.-2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगॄ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise.-2 To accept propitiously, allow, approve.

अभिगरः [गॄ-अप्] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगै 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to. -2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Râm.-3 To sing, celebrate in song; तदप्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतः Ait Br. -4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत *p. p.* Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु *a.* [गै-इष्णुच्] Singing.

अभिग्रह् (Ved. ग्रभ्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिगृह्य Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take. -3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). -5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.). --*Caus.* To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught; अर्थवर्यस्य कस्यचिद् गृहे चोरयित्वा रूपाभिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering. -2 Attack, assault, onset. -3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction.-2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, - ताकिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिघृ (Used only in *caus*). To cause to trickle down, let fall down by drops; तां (वपां) अध्वर्युः स्रुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [घृ-णिच्-भावे घञ्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपृषदाज्याभिघारघोरस्तनूनपात् Mv.3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee) besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष् 2 A.1 To look at, view, perceive, see; अभि यो विश्वा भुवनानि चष्टे (सूर्यः) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To call to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. -णा Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर् 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदनुकबंधप्रभृतयः केप्यभिचरंतीति श्रुतं Mv. 2. -2 To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नाभिचरति मनोवाग्देहसंयता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102.-2 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्टयायुःपुष्टिकामो वा तथैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -3 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as श्येनयाग); Mu. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय *a.* Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः *f.* Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapâtakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो द्विशतो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62. -2 Killing.-**Comp.**-कल्पः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. -ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells. -मंत्रः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; *Si.* 7. 58. -यज्ञः, -होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक,-चारिन् (°रिकी, रिणी *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki, 3,56.-कः,-री A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय *a.* Being in shade or turned towards the shade.- यं *adv.* In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb.; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. - 3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः स्पृष्ट्वैव सलिलं नरः शैलोभिजायते Râm. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिज *a.* Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (*a*) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Mâl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (*b*) Birth, extraction, descent; तुल्याभिजनेषु भूमिभरेषु (धरेषु ?) राज्ञां वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123. -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Mâl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतटात्पतत्वभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5. -3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वे बांधवाः Kâśi. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:- यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते Mbh.); यत्र पूर्वैरुषितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशोप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33.-7 Attendants, retinue (=परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन (नी *f.*) *a.* Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; °तीं मालविकां M. 5; °वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे *S.* 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजनितुः *f.* Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); °तोः to produce.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Born to or for; भवंति संपदं दैवीमभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5. (*b*) Produced all around. (*c*) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकंठीं Râm.-4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवतां कुशः R. 17. 4; Mâl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3, Mâl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2.-5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45.-7 Handsome, beautiful.-8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णे नाभिजातेषु नाप्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (वदेत्). —तं Nobility, noble birth. —*adv.* Nobly, politely, courteously; °तं खलु एष वारितः *S.* 6.

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest.—*Desid.* To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजित् *a.* [अभि-जि-क्विप्] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित —*m.* 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन; Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q.v.-3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. —*n.* 1 The 8th Muhûrta of the day, midday (fit for a *S*râddha ceremony). -2 N. of a लग्न favourable to setting out. -**Comp.** —मुहूर्तः The 8th Muhûrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhûrta indicated by it; मुहूर्तेऽभिजिते प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विभूषिते। देवक्यजनयद्विष्णुं यशोदा तां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः *f.* Ved. Victory, conquest.

अभिजुष् 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुष्टः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष्ट *p. p.* Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (सा) नाभ्यजानान्नलं नृपं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7.13; भवद्भिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3, 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि त्वयि जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; used with the Future instead of the Imperfect, Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114; cf. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ *a.* [ज्ञा-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलमिंद्रसूनुदमने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7.64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्सेवाधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skilful, clever; यदि त्वमीदृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4., see अनभिज्ञ also. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लृट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:- (1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing to any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents.-Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Râm. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say 'this is the same man I saw yesterday' सोयं ह्यो दृष्टो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (*a*) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वत्स योगिन्यस्मि मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Mâl.9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Râm. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -**Comp**—आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring *S.* 4. —पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. —शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kálidâsa in seven acts, in which king Dushyanta marries Kaṇva's daughter *S*akuntalâ by the Gândharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Durvásas, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कृतं नाटकं °शकुंतलं; (the reading °शाकुंतलं is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक *a.* Making known, informing.

अभिज्ञु *a.* Ved. [अभिगते जानुनी येन] On the knees, kneeling up to the knees.

अभिडीनं Flying towards.

अभितड् 10 P. 1 To beat, knock, thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; वाक्शरैरभिताडितः Râm. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bri. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप् 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R.8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. —*pass.* To suffer intensely, be afflicted. —*Caus.* To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt.-2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; *Si.* 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्पुनर्मे मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभितरां *ind.* Nearer to.

अभितस् *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8.-2 (*a*) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीद्वाक्यं सुमंत्रमभितः स्थितं Râm; sometimes with gen.; निषसादाभितस्तस्य *ibid.* (*b*) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिद्धमभितो गुरुमंशुजालं Ki. 2. 59.-3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14.-4 On both sides; चूडाचुंबितकंकपत्रमभितस्तूणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः

U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पार्श्वैः पुष्पपत्राणि सृजद्भिरभितो नदीं Râm; *S*. 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); कीर्त्याभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1; परिजनो यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; *S*. 7; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout.-8 Quickly. -**Comp.** -अस्थि *a.* surrounded by bones. -भाविन् *a.* being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं Ved. near the night; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितृप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (=प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिदापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?).

अभिदृश् 1 P. To look at, behold. — *Caus.* 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. —*pass.* 1 To be seen, be visible, appear.-2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु *a.* 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward.-2 Heavenly.-3 Bright, brilliant. — द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (*a*) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्रवति भुवं युगावधौ *Si*. 17. 40. (*b*) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरंदेन प्रतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिद्रवन् Mál. 7 laying violent hands on; गजा इवान्योन्यमभिद्रवंतः (वारिधराः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3.-2 To overrun,; infest, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुतं (देहं) Mb.-3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. — *Caus.* To rout, put to flight; पुररक्षानभिद्राव्य Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत *p. p.* Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रवः,-वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.); नित्यमस्मच्छरीरमभिद्रोग्धुं यतते Mu. 1, 2; क्रूरमभिद्रुह्यति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also); मया पुनरेभ्य एवाभिद्रुग्धमज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिद्रुह्यति भूतेभ्यः Bhâg., Mu. 5.

अभिद्रुह् *a.* Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression; Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse; censure.

अभिधर्मः The Supreme truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhistic dogmas. -**Comp.** -पिटकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिटक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अभिधर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing.-3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (*a*) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (*b*) To denote, express or convey directly or primarily (as sense &c.); state, mention, set forth; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P.2; तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं. (*c*) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in *pass.* (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कौंतेय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg.13. 1.-3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind; to overlay, load; assail; receive, comprehend, include; to draw oneself towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा *a.* Ved. Naming; praised, invoked. — धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंतायभिधः S.D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, *denotation*, one of the three powers of a word; वाच्योऽर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुख्योऽर्थस्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधोच्यते K.P. 2. -**Cmop.** -ध्वंसिन् *a.* losing one's name. -मूल *a.* founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतामर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir.; गोशब्दस्य वाहिकार्थाभिधानं S.D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2 Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहमश्रौषं K. 32; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; ऋणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also *m.*) -**Comp.** -चिंतामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halâyudha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेषामभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्युः Sk.; कर्षूः कुल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि प्रियतमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृष्ठमांसाद उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थसामान्यलक्षणं. —यं 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance.-3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबंधाः Mugdha.-4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयाविनाभूतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (*b*) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (*c*) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (*d*) Whispered, prompted to say; determined.-2 Fastened, placed upon. —तं A name, expression, word; °त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -**Comp.** —अन्वयवादः,-वादिन् *m.* a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words, as opposed

to अन्विताभिधानवाद,-वादिन्. [The *anvitâbhidhânavâdins* (the Mîmâmsakas, the followers of Prabhâkara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; *e. g.* घटं in घटं आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitânvayavâdins* (the Naiyâyikas, or the followers of Kumârila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tâtparyârtha* as distinguished from *vâchyârtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितिः *f.* Naming, speaking &c.

अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधाव् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards.-2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक *a.* Assailing, rushing upon. **—कः** An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

आभिधृष्णु *a.* Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिध्यै 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यदभिध्याम्यहं शश्वच्छुभं वा यदि वाशुभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्योपदेशात् Br. Sût.-3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्रव्येष्वभिध्यानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनंद् 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (*a*) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविडंबनामभिनंदति K. 108; Dk. 75. (*b*) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्माभिनंदितवान् K.137; नाभिनंदति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57.-2 To congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; एनां परिष्वज्य तातकाश्यपेनैवं अभिनंदितं *S.* 4; तापसीभिरभिनंद्यमाना शकुंतला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिनंदितागमेनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनंद्य ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16.64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, commend; यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिनंद्यते *S.* 2; अतस्ते वचो नाभिनंदामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्युक्तमस्या अभिलाषोऽभिनंदितुं *S.* 3; श्रूयंते परिणीतास्ताः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिनंदिताः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनंदंति द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense); नाभिनंदति कोकिलाः Mâl. 3; नाहारमभिनंदति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनंदामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनंदेत मरणं नाभिनंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. **—***Caus.* To gladden, delight.

अभिनंद *a.* That which delights, encourages, praises &c. **—दः** 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (सुखलव).-6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. **—दा** Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनंदनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनंदनीय-नंद्य *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनंदनीयं *S.* 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनंदिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनभः,-नभ्यं *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; *Si.* 2. 2.

अभिनम् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनम्र *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबकाभिनम्रां R.13.32.

अभिनव *a.* [आधिक्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभिरत्र] 1 (*a*) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपंक्तिर्दृश्यतेऽभिनवा *S.* 3. 8; 5. 1; °कंठशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; °वा वधूः K. 2 newly married. (*b*) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); *S.*1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; °शाकटायनः; °भोजः &c. (*c*) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. **—वः** [अभिनु अप्] Praise to win over, flattery. **-Comp. —उद्भिद्-दः** a new shoot or bud. **—चंद्रार्धविधिः** a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon. **—तामरसं** 1. a fresh-blown lotus.-2. a kind of metre. **—यौवन,-वयस्क** *a.* youthful, very young. **—वैयाकरणः** one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनह् 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes), to bind, tie, fasten; *Si.* 6. 75.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन *a.* [अभिगतो निधनं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. **—नं** N. of certain verses of the Sâmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्य° Mu. 1.

अभिनिर्मुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets).-2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march.-2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिर्वृत्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवर्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिविश् 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (*a*) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (*b*) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिविशते सन्मार्गं Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सैव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनिविशते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. **—***Caus.* To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबंधवत्स्वपि विषयेषु अभिनिवेश्य M. 3, *Si.* 1. 15

अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on,

engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवप्रकारं प्रति अभिनिविष्टा भवामि Mál. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिविष्टवित्तदर्पस्य Dk. 29; Mál. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; गुरुभिरभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालानुभावैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; *Si.* 16. 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. —ष्टं Perseverance.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निंदाक्षेपापमानादेरमर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. *i. e.* adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिवेशः 1 (*a*) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमस्मिंस्ते भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3; अहो निरर्थकव्यापारेष्वभिनिवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Mál. 7. (*b*) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिवेशः *S.* 3; अनुरूपोऽस्या °शः *ibid.*, V. 2; असत्यभूते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Mál. 5. 27. -3 Resolution, determined resolve, determination of purpose, firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकात्मजायां नितांतरूक्षाभिनिवेशमीशं R. 14.43; अनुरूप° शतोषिणा Ku. 5. 7; *Si.* 3.1. (*b*) Idea, thought; Ms. 12. 5; Y. 3.155. -4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिवेशाः पंचक्लेशाः Yoga S.; cf. also Sânkhya K. 150 and Malli. on *Si.* 4. 55.

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिवेशिनः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191.-2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणेष्वभिनिवेशिनो भर्तुरपि प्रिया M. 3; अहो नु खलु दुर्लभ °शी मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्कारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

अभिनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

अभिनिष्टानः [स्तन्-घञ्, सस्य च षत्वं P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिष्टानः. -2 A letter of the alphabet (°नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

अभिनिष्पत् 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1. 8.

अभिनिष्पतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पद् 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. —*Caus.* To bring to, help to.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्नवः Denial, concealment.

अभिनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनीतिनांभसा Ki. 8. 32; अमात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनीय रक्षसि Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15; दृष्ट्वा शरं ज्यामभिनीयमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate; mostly occurring in stage-directions; श्रुतिमभिनीय *S.* 3 acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6.-3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5.79; अभिनयान् परिचेतुमिवोद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलंघिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 10. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2.18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः- भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थानुकारः स चतुर्विधः। आंगिको वाचिकश्चैवमाहार्यः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. **-Comp.** —आचार्यः a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. —विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation, art of dancing; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तेऽतिसंस्कृतेमर्षिण्यभिनीतः Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सांत्वपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेय,-नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4 a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतृ *m.* An actor. —त्री An actress.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or cut, unbroken; not split; अभिन्नपुटोत्तरान् R. 17. 12.-2 Unaffected; क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं *S.* 2. 4.-3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; °गतयः *S.* 1. 14 with their gait unchanged.-4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जगन्मिथोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab.-5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिन्यासः A kind of fever.

अभिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हंतुमभिपतति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् *Si.* 9. 1; Dk. 72, 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10.42.-2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R.7.37; Dk. 62,70, 96; Ki.7.19.-3 To fall down, fall (as tears).-4 To fall into, enter or come into.-5 To overtake in flying.-6 To pass over, traverse.-7 To get back, withdraw, retire; *Si.* 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8 (4A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.). —*Caus.* To throw upon, throw down into; ज्वलनमभिपातयामि Ve. 6.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् 4 A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा। अभिपेदे निदाघार्ता व्यालीव मलयद्रुमं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11;

Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) *Si.* 3. 25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनैर्न मृषा गगनं गणाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति *Si.* 9. 27.-3 To help, assist; मयाभिपन्नं तं चापि न सर्पो धर्षयिष्यति Mb.-4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपन्नैषा धार्तराष्ट्री महाचमूः,चंडवाताभिपन्नानामुदधीनामिव स्वनः Mb.; see आभिपन्न also.-5(*a*) To take, assume; Ms. 1.30. (*b*) To accept, receive; निरास्वाद्यतमं शून्यं (राज्यं) भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते Râm. -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चितामभ्यपद्यत Râm. -7 To honour.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); त्वमन्यमाकारमिवाभिपन्नः Ki. 3. 46.-2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with.-3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपन्नाः सीदंति सिकतासेतवो यथा Râm.; यदिदं सर्वं मृत्युनाभिपन्नं *Sat. Br.*; दोष,° कश्मल°, व्याघ्र° &c. -4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्म *a.* Very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected; attacked; shaken; शोकेन, मन्युना &c.

अभिपित्वं *a.* or *s.* Ved. [पा भावे कित्वन्] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्रात).-2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time. -4 Close or departure of day, evening.-5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपुष्प *a.* [अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). —ष्पं An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour; approve, assent to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Râm.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं *ind.* One after another, successively.

अभिपॄ 3. 9. P. To fill. —*pass.* To become full. —*Caus.* 1 To fill, make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with. -3 To present with. -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master completely; शोको मामभ्यपूरयत् Râm.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिप्रज्ञा Thinking constantly of.

अभिप्रणी 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रतप्त *a.* 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिप्रथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिप्रपद् = प्रपद् q. v.

अभिप्रमुर् *f.* The tongue of fire (जुहू); completely raised.

अभिप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भागीरथीं गंगां यमुनाऽभिप्रवर्तते Râm. -3 To become conversant with. —*Caus.* To roll onward or towards.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. -2 Proceeding, acting.-3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); Bg. 4. 20.

अभिप्रश्निन् *a.* Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिप्राणनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं)

अभिप्राप्, -प्तिः &c. = प्राप् q. v.

अभिप्रीतिः *f.* Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्र-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानं P. I. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; cf. अभिप्रेत.

अभिप्राय *a.* [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्माभिप्राये क्रियाफले P. I. 3. 72. —यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिद्ध्यंति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायः.-2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion, belief. -4 Relation, reference.-5 N. of Vishṇu.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended, designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेदयाभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिप्रेतमनुष्ठीयतां H. 1. -3 Approved, accepted; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोनुगम्यते Râm.-4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिप्रेतः Dk. 42; *S.* 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लु 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards.-2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिप्लुते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसाभिप्लुतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses; Y. 2. 50.-3 To spring to or over, spring upon. —*Caus.* To wash or ripple against.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing.-3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice गवामयन.-4 N. of the Prâjâpatya *Aditya.*

अभिबलं A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिबलमभिसंधिश्छलेन यः S. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice'. See Ratn. 3.

अभिबुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension, a बुद्धींद्रिय or ज्ञानेंद्रिय (opp. कर्मेंद्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभंगः 1 Breaking down. -2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिभा 2 P. To glitter or shine; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb.

अभिभा Ved. [अभिभा-अङ्] 1 Apparition, phenomenon; an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered.-3 Superiority.

अभिभार *a.* Very heavy.

अभिभाष् A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or converse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वकं त्वेनमभिभाषेत धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; sometimes with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2 To speak, say (as वाणीं, वचः &c.); इति अभिभाषंते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिभाषणं Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिभाषिन् *a.* Addressing, speaking to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिभू 1 P. 1 To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predominate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass; अभिभवति मनः कदंबवायौ Ki. 10. 23; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36 ; 4. 56 ; 6. 29, 16. 10; K. 52, 53; Mu. 3. 20 ; Ms. 7. 5; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers; so शोकाभिभूत, विपद्°, काम° &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail; विपदोऽभिभवंत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अभ्यभावि भरताग्रजस्तया R. 11. 16, 84; Bṛi. S. 33. 30; मर्माणि सत्त्वैरभिभूयंते गृहाः S. 6 infested; परित्रायध्वं मामनेन मधुकरेणाभिभूयमानां S. 1 attacked, troubled; अभ्यभूत्रिलयं भ्रातुः Bk. 6. 117.-3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect; अंङभंगाभिभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved). —*Caus.* To overpower, surpass, dafeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering; इतरेतरानभिभवेन मृगास्तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34 (cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.); 8. 28; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकांतास्तदन्यतेजोभिभवाद्वमंति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowerd; जराभिभवविच्छायं K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.); न रोगशांतिर्न चाभिभवः Susr.-3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवात्कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव (वु)क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; शोकाभिभाविना भयेनाभिभूता K. 170 fear which conquered grief. -2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभुः -भूः Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over, a superior.

अभिभूति *a.* That which defeats, conquers &c. —तिः 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयादसूनतः सुखमुज्झंति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -**Comp.** —ओजस् *a.* of superior or predominant power. (*-n*). superior power.

अभिभूयं Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूवन् *a.* Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

अभिमद् 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क *a.* Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमन् 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like; न त्वेवं ज्यायसीं वृत्तिमभिमन्येत कर्हिचित् Ms. 10. 95; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit; give a grant (to any one, dat.). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तामार्यामसावन्यथाऽभ्यमन्यत Dk. 164; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5.-4 To injure, threaten (Ved). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह जगति सर्वजंतूनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so; तयोरभिमतं वद Mv. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणभुक्प्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected. —तं Wish, desire. —तः A beloved person, lover; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः *f.* 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमनस् *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमनाः समीहते सरुषः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमनायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अभ्यमनायिष्ट चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119; कांतिं (विलोक्य) नाभिमनायेत को वा स्थाणुसमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com= सचेताः or प्रीतमनाः).

अभिमंतु : *f.* Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying; °तोः to destroy; to claim as ones' own, pretending.

आभिमंतृ *a.* Longing for; self-conceited, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67; Bh. 3. 5; अभिमानधनस्य गत्वरैः Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high-opinion of oneself; शिथिल°नाः संवृत्ताः M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4; °वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञानं), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान); साधारण्याभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure.-10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -**Comp.** -शालिन् *a.* proud —शून्य *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् *a.* Possessed of self-respect; Ki. 1. 31; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self; अभिमानिव्यपदेशस्तु विशेषानुगतिभ्यां Br. Sût.-4 Fancying, pretending, or regarding oneself to be; नरेंद्र° Dk. 51; K. 194. —*m.* A form of Agni.

अभिमानुक *a.* Ved. [मन् बाहु° उकञ्] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमंत्र् 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns; पशुरसौ योऽभिमंत्र्य क्रतौ हतः Ak.; वामदेवाभिमंत्रितोऽश्वः U. 2; Y. 3. 326; 2. 102; 3. 278.-2 To

consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms; तदभिमंत्रितेन चरणेन Dk. 138; पानीयैरभिमंत्रितैः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमंत्रणं Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237; मंत्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मंत्रार्थत्वेन संस्मरेत् । शेषिणं तन्मना भूत्वा स्यादेतदभिमंत्रणम् ॥ Mímámsá. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमंथ =अधिमंथ q. v.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrâ, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balaràma; also known by the metronymic Saubhadra. [He was called *Abhimanyu* because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अभिवृद्धः मन्युर्यस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Dro*n*a formed the peculiar battle-array called 'Chakravy*u*ha,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pa*n*davas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vy*u*ha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Dro*n*a, Kar*n*a, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsal*a* daughter of Balar*a*ma and Uttar*a* daughter of the king of Vir*a*ta. Uttar*a* was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastin*a*pura].

अभिमरः [मृ-अच्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. -2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.-5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति *a.* [मि कर्तरि क्तिन् न इत्त्वं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical. **—तिः** *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् *a.* [मि-क्त, इष्टादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures, an enemy.

अभिमाय *a.* [आभिगतो मायामविद्यां] Bewildered (इतिकर्तव्यतामूढ); ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि (मे) ह्य *a.* Ved. To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं *S.* 2. 11; °खा शाला Sk.; गच्छन्नभिमुखो वह्नौ नाशं याति पतंगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निषेदुः; पंपामभिमुखो ययौ Ràm.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रमायाभिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Ràm.; मय्यभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा *S.* 1 turning towards *S.*; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखीष्विव वांछितसिद्धिषु व्रजति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभिमुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40.-3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखहृदया K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U.7. 4, Mál. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45; प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्रा चिरेण नयनाभिमुखी बभूव 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूद्रुमस्य V. 4. 13. -4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय झटिति घटयति विधिरभिमतमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn. 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to.-6 With the face turned upwards. **—खी** One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. **—खं,-खे** *ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभिमुखं विष्णुं Ràm.; आसीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्णधाम्नः Ki. 2. 59; *Si.* 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य *S.* 1; स पुराभिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णं ददात्यभिमुखं मयि भाषमाणे *S.* 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिहतस्य Bh. 2. 112 killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखता 1 Presence, proximity. -2 Favourableness; °तां नी to win over Ki. 10. 40.

अभिमुखीकृ,-मुखयति To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभिमुखीकरणं.

अभिमूर्छित *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमृद् 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्दः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravagé, devastation of a country (by an enemy). -3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing. **—नं** Crushing, oppression.

अभिमृश् 6 P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमृष्ट, वचसा°, पादतल°, गदा°.

अभिमर्शः,-र्शनं,-मर्षः,-र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णांशुकराभिमर्षात् *Si.* 4. 16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्षामनुमन्यमानः *S.* 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5.43 (Malli.=परधर्षणं); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक- र्षक, -मर्शिन्-र्षिन् *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with. -2 Outraging, assaulting; त्वक्कलत्राभिमर्षी वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेथिक *a.* Ved. -मेथिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to secure every thing (सर्वप्राप्तिसाधनो वाग्भेदः). -2 Abusive speech, obscene expression; an imprecation.

अभिम्लात—न *a.* Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञः A sacrificial act.-**Comp. —गाथा** a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, approach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time). -3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्यमानात् R. 5.30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, devote, attach or betake oneself to.

-5 To partake or share in, get, obtain. —*Caus.* To send away.

अभिया *m. f.* Going to, approaching, assailing.

अभियातृ,-यातिन् *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः,-यायिन्-तृ *m.* (-यी,-ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. —तिः *f.* Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. -2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणाभियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच् 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (=याच् q. v.).

अभियाचनं, -याच्ञा Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or endeavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); तद्यदि न सहसे ततः स्वयमभियुज्यस्व। एते स्वकर्मण्यभियुज्यामहे। Mu. 3; Dk. 55; K. 300; व्यसनमभियुंजानस्य Mu. 4 trying to find out a weak point. -2 To attack, assail; भवंतमभियोक्तुमुद्युंक्ते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियोक्तुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभियोक्ष्यते U. 3. -3 To accuse, charge; complain or inform against, prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); न तत्र विद्यते किंचिद्यत्परैरभियुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish or long for, desire, ask for, request. -5 To say, speak, tell; नाभियोक्तुमनृतं त्वामिष्यते Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.). -7 To use with (instr.). -8 To be working or operative. -9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly. -10 To hurt. —*Caus.* To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृत्त्वेनाभियोज्य Dk. 163.

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on; स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (*b*) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं विधिवदभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30; Mu. 1. 13; Dk. 55; अश्वावेक्षणेऽनभियुक्ते Mu. 3; भवतु भूयोऽभियुक्तः स्वरव्यक्तिमुपलप्स्ये Mu. 1; Bg. 9. 22; Kàm. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in; शास्त्रार्थेष्वभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumárila. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते दैवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यंते Ve. 2; सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तैः प्रकृतिर्दुस्त्यजेति *ibid.*-4 Attacked, assailed; अभियुक्तं त्वयैनं ते गंतारस्त्वामतः परे Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indicted; Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nàrada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken..

अभियुग्व (ग्व) न् *m.* One who hurts or attacks; an enemy.

अभियुज् *f.* (क्-ग्)1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियोक्तव्य,-योज्य *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed; to be accused; Ms. 8. 50; assailable, indictable.

अभियोक्तृ *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. —*m.* (क्ता) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader; त्वय्युत्कृष्टबलेऽभियोक्तरि नृपे Mu. 4. 15; H. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing); connection; गुरुचर्यातपस्तंत्रमंत्रयोगाभियोगजां Mál. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intentness, energetic effort, exertion; °भाज् persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40; संतः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73; Mál. 1. 34; मत्प्रियाभियोगेन Mál. 1; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः Mu. 1; स्वयमभियोगदुःखैः *ibid.*; Dk. 41, K. 345; Si. 7. 63. -3 (*a*) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves; K. 109. (*b*) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेरशिष्टानां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Sabarasvâmin. -4 (*a*) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); क्षुभितं वनगोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46; Ku. 7. 50; Ve. 4; Mál. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (*b*) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indictment; अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assaulting. -3 Accusing; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11. —*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sày. युक्ते पुनर्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षंतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.); command.

अभिरक्षा,-रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रशांतबाधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरक्षितृ *a.* Protecting, guarding.

अभिरंज् *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted.-2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. —*Caus.* To tinge, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.); दृष्टिरिहाभिरमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15; न गंधहरिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमति Vb. 3; Ratn. 2, Y. 1. 252.-2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.); विद्यासु विद्वानिव सोऽभिरेमे Bk. 1. 9. —*Caus.* To gratify, please; मत्सपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यसि Dk. 90, 92, 163.

अभिरत *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55, 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to; performing, practising; Bg. 18. 45.-3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72; 6. 47; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्यादस्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51; कुमारा माराभिरामाः Dk. 10; °त्वं प्रमदवनस्य V. 2; राम इत्यभिरामेण वपुषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32; K. 145; Mv. 5. 47-8.

S. 3. 26 **—मः** An epithet of *S*iva. **—मं** *ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं दत्तदृष्टिः *S.* 1. 7. -2 Referring to Ráma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराध् *Caus.* To propitiate; *S*i. 7. 1.

अभिराद्ध *a.* Propitiated, pleased *S*i. 1. 71.

अभिराष्ट्र *a.* Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरुच् 1 A. 1 To shine, look finely; धर्मोऽभिरोचते यस्माद्धर्मराजस्ततः स्मृतः Mârk. P.-2 To like, desire; यदभिरोचते or अभिरुचितं भवते V. 2 —*Caus.* To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh.2. 63; परस्पराभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire of fame, ambition; splendour.

अभिरुचित *p. p.* Liked, beloved. **—तः** A lover; *S*i. 10. 68.

अभिरुचिर *a.* Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत *a.* Sounded, vocal; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). **—तं** A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिगतो रूपं] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वल्कलं *S.* 1. v.1. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed; अभिरूपेणापि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51; उत्कृष्टायाभिरूपाय वराय सदृशाय च (कन्यां दद्यात्) Ms.9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite; यो यः प्रदेशः सख्या मेऽभिरूपः *S.* 6.-4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं *S.* 1; K. 78; Ms. 3. 144. **—पः** 1 The moon.-2 *S*iva. -3 Vishṇu.-4 Cupid, **-Comp. —पतिः** 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप q. v.

अभिरोरुद *a.* Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with signs, bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or noted. **—क्ष्यं** *ind.* Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलंघ् 1. 10. P. 1 To jump across or over; Ms. 4. 54; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon or over, fly at; तत्रभवत्या वदनमभिलंघति मधुकरः *S.* 6. -3 To violate, transgress; to offend, injure.

अभिलंघनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.

अभिलापः 1 Expression, word, speech; Ki. 10. 61.- 2 Declaration, mention, specification; न च स्मार्तमतद्धर्माभिलापात् Br. Sût. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष् 1. 4. P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after; तेन दत्तमभिलेषुरंगनाः R. 19. 12; मानुषानभिलष्यंती Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. **—तं** Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठीयतां Pt.1.

अभिलाषः (°सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after; affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिलाषे प्रथमं तथाविधे मनो बबंध R. 3. 4; भव हृदय साभिलाषं *S.* 1. 28; Me. 110; साभिलाषं निर्वर्ण्य *S.* 3 casting a coveting or wistful look; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां ममाभिलाषः *S.* 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, - लाषि (सि) न्,-लाषुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; यदार्यमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः *S.* 1. 22; जलाभिलाषी जलमाददानां R. 2. 6; 3. 36; Me. 78; जयमत्रभवान्नूनमरातिष्वभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18; *S*i.15. 59.

अभिलावः [लू-घञ् P. III. 3. 28] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed.**—तं**, **अभिलेखनं** 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into; कपिलाशवस्य क्रोडमभ्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address; परस्त्रियं योऽभिवदेत्तीर्थेऽरण्ये वनेऽपि वा Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301.-2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं ऋगभिवदति Ait. Br.-3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽनभ्युदितं येन वा गभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call.-5 To salute, greet; see *caus.* — *Caus.* 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes; तात प्राचेतसांतेवासी लवोऽभिवादयते U. 6; भगवन्नभिवादये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते देवं भक्तं भक्तेन वा.-3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदनं 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः,-वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120-126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिवादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवादयितृ *m.* A respectful saluter.

अभिवादिन् *a.* 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to; तदभिवादिनी एषा ऋग्भवति Nir.

अभिवाद्य-,वादनीय *pot. p.* To be respectfully saluted. **—द्यः** N. of *S*iva.

अभिवंद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवंदनं Respectful salutation; पाद ° holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयस् *a.* 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, -सनं Covering, clothing with.

अभिवासस् *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य *pot. p.* To be carried near. -ह्यं 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

cow **अभिवान्या,** अभिवान्यवत्सा Ved. A suckling an adopted calf.

अभि- known, **विख्यात** *a.* Universally known renowned, famous; called, as.

अभि- Com **अभिविधिः** [अभितो विधिर्व्याप्तिः] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आङ् मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as opposed to the limit *conclusive* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with', 'including'; as in आबालं -आबालेभ्यः- हरिभक्तिः (मर्यादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मर्यादा, तत्सहितोऽभिविधिः).-2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इनुण् P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (=विनी q. v.).

अभिविनीत *p. p.* Well behaved, well principled.-2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवत्यौ M. 5 v. l. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविश्रुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं भुवि शक्नोति कश्चिदप्यभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6.-2 To aim at. -3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर *a.* [अभिवृतो वीरैः] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; श्रावस्तीमभ्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तमर्च्यमाराद्भिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; यतो यतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते *S.* 1. 23 turns. -2 To attack, assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदनं मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते *S.* 1; अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards; दीर्घारण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (*a*) To turn up, arise, begin. (*b*) To appear, commence, break (as day). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). —*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तिन् *a.* Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्र°, लाभ°, धन° &c.

अभिवृष् 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रस्नवेनाभिवर्षती (भुवं) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्मामभिवर्षति V. 4. —*Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon,

अभिवृष्ट *p. p.* Sprinkled; rained upon, showered; स्थली नवांभःपृषताभिवृष्टा R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिवर्षणं Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिवर्षिन् *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिवेगः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिव्यंज् 7 P. (° अंज्) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिव्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. —क्तं *ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिव्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये M. 1; दूतीसंप्रेषणैर्नार्या भावाभिव्यक्तिरिष्यते S. D. 6. -2 Association, concomitance; P. VIII. 1. 15 (Sk. =साहचर्यं).

अभिव्यंजक *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिव्यंजकौ शब्दार्थौ S. D. 1.

अभिव्यंजनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिव्यादानं 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिव्याधिन् *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिव्याप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं यूनस्तिः इत्याभिव्याप्य Sk.-2 To pervade, surround.

अभिव्यापक-, व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आधार q. v.; °कः आधारः P. II. 3. 36 Sk.

अभिव्याप्तिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिव्याप्य *pot. p.* To be included. —प्यं Validity of a rule..

अभिव्याहृ 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

अभिव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिव्याहारिन् *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिव्लंगः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिशंस् 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापाभ्यां योऽभिशंसेन्मृषा परं Y. 3. 286.-2 To praise, extol.

अभिशंसक,-शंसिन् *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

अभिशंसनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो दंड्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिशंसने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिशस्त *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely

accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिशस्); देवि केनाभिशस्तासि केन वासि विमानिता Rám.; Ms. 11. 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिशप्त). -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. —स्तं=अभशस्ति q. v.

अभिशस्तक *a.* 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70.-2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

अभिशस्तिः *f.* 1 A curse. -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. -4 Asking, begging.-5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

अभिशंक् 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); माभिशंकीर्वचो मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

अभिशंका Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिशंकित *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिशप् 1 U. To curse, execrate; अभिशप्तः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41. —*Caus.* To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108.

अभिशपनं-शापः 1 A curse, imprecation.-2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिशापः पातकाभियोगः Mit.-3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अध्याहारोऽभिशापः. -4 An injury, hurt. -**Comp.** —ज्वरः fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिशापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिशब्दित *a.* Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिशस् 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (=अभिशंस् q.v.).—*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिशस्त *p. p.* Hurt, attacked.

अभिशस्तृ *m.* An enemy, injurer.

अभिशिरोग्र *a.* With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिशीत,-श्यात [श्यै-क्त] *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिशीन,-श्यान *a.* Congealed, coagulated.

अभिशोकः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth; ardour (Ved.).

अभिशोच *a.* 1 Shining, glowing with heat.-2 Causing great grief.

अभिशोचनं 1 Intense grief or pain, torment.-2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

अभिशोचयिष्णु *a.* Tormenting.

अभिश्रवणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brâhmaṇas are sitting down to a *S*râddha.

अभिश्रावः Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिश्री *a.* Ved. 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; arranging. -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिश्रिष् -श्लिष् *f.* (-ट्) Ved. A ligature.

अभिश्रेषणं A bandage.

अभिश्वस् *m.* Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिश्वसः Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिश्वासः Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

अभिषंज् 1. P. [°संज्, स् being changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

अभिषंगः (also अभिसंगः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कन्यका दुन्वंति हृदयं मनुष्याणामीदृशादुरभिसंगात् Mâl. 7 ill attachment or union; Mâl. 8; मुहुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिषंगात् *S*i. 7. 68; K. 146, 290.-2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिषंगो नृपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock, or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune, unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिषंगानिलविप्रविद्धा R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जडं विजज्ञिवान् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिघाताभिषंगाभ्यामभिचाराभिशापतः Mâdh. N.-5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -**Comp.** —ज्वरः fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिषंजनं=अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषव see under अभिषु.

अभिषह्य *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच् *a.* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच् क्विप्] Ved. 1 Following.-2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

आभिषाह् *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच् 6 U.[°सिच्, स् changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water, wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीशाभ्यषिचज्जलैः Bk. 6. 21; 15.3; 6. 23; संगे पुनर्बहुतरासमृताभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v.l.. अथ वपुरभिषेक्तुं तास्तदंभोभिरीषुः *S*i. 7.75.-2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अभिवर्णमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13; सोऽटवीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V. 5. 23. —*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c.-2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting.-2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमात्यपरिषदं ब्रूहि संभ्रियतामायुष्मो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्य° *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय *S*. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपोधनानां R.13.51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 36, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; *S*. 7. 12; H. 4. 87.-6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -**Comp.** —अहः day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेक्तृ *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय,-षेच्य,-क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. —यः N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°सु) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुण्वंत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull.

उदकेन संधा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि-सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice.-6 A sacrifice in general.-7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation.-8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) -वं Sour gruel.

अभिषवणं 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -षोतृ *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice.-तं Sour gruel.

अभिषेण *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; *Si.* 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि-स्तन्-अप् षत्वं] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout(सिंहनाद).

अभि(भी)ष्टि *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sáy. अभियष्टव्य); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् *a.* Ved. Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (-स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ इतरामभिष्टुवंति U. 5; *Si.* 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यंद् 1 A. (स् changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिस्यं-ष्यं-दते बुध्नं Sk.; सततमभिष्यंदमानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1 raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c), to overflow with; यदि त्वामीदृशं रामभद्रः पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहेनाभिष्यंदेत U. 5.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं (औषधिप्रस्थं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population *i. e.* by emigration (अभिष्यंदः अतिरेकः आतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य वमनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव); cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दिन् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -**Comp.** -रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शाखानगरं.

अभिष्वंगः [स्वंज्-घञ्] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्वंगः Mál. 1; काम° *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contat or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंवृत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिसंशीन *a.* [श्यै-क्त] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together or in groups or flocks.-रं *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise.

अभिसंक्षिप्-संक्षेपः=संक्षिप्, &c. q. v.

अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्य *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about.-2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्वन् *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप् 1 P. To torment, =संतप् q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halây.

अभिसंदष्ट *a.* Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange.-2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदेह).

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) चिक्षेप परमक्रुद्धो लक्ष्मणायाभिसंहितं Rám. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of, (with acc.); पदाविद्धं यांती स्खलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my fault; ऋष्यमूकमभिसंधाय Mv. 5 towards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंदधते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वानेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Mál. 1. 14. -7 To come to an understanding or agreement; फलं त्वनभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं यत्र नियमो न कृतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंदध्यात्सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः,-धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator; Ms. 4. 195.

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठता Rám. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Rám.-2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिसंधानेनान्यवादित्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः =अभिसंधि.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. -2 Intention, object, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोपि Mál. 1; Dk. 38; स्वर्ग° Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense,

the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation ; अथावश्यमेव माधवसेनः पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः श्रूयतामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Junction, combination. -**Comp.** -कृत *a.* done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon ; महीतलात्केचिदुदीर्णवेगाः पुनर्द्रुमाग्रानभिसपतंति Rám.-2 To fly along; शस्त्रैश्च दिव्यैरभिसंपतद्भिः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, concourse, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest.-3 A curse.

. **अभिसंपद्** 4 A. 1 To become (any thing); to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of; इष्टकामग्निरभिसंपद्यते *S*at. Br. श्रोत्रे हीमे सर्वे वेदा अभिसंपन्नाः *ibid*.-2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. — *Caus.* To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः *f.* Becoming or being effected completely ; going over, transition ; being changed into.

अभिसंपद् *f.* Becoming complete ; complete number.

अभिसंपन्न *p. p.* Complete, completely effected; वदत्ययमभिसंपन्नमार्षेण संस्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबंध् 9 P. To bind together. —*pass.* To be connected with, to relate or refer to.

अभिसंबंधः Connection, relation ; conjunction, contact ; sexual connection ; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध *a.* Very much contracted or confined.

अभिसंमुख *a.* Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर,-सर्ग,-सर्जन &c. see under अभिसृ, अभिसृज् &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां (शां) त्व् 10 P. To conciliate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिसां (शां) त्वः,-त्वनं Conciliation, consolation.

अभिसायं *ind.* At sunset, about evening ; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः *S*i. 1. 16 ; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To go up to, go towards, approach ; to go to some place or other, go or proceed ; पुरोभिसस्रे सुरसुंदरीजनैः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); सुंदरीरभिससार K. 58 ; Dk. 51, 52, 91 ; *S*i. 6. 26. — *Caus.* To visit, approach, go to meet ; वल्लभानभिसिसारयिषूणां *S*i. 10, 20, 21 ; S. D. 115 ; Ki. 9·38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attendant; Dk. 73, 127.-2 A companion; मन्मथाभिसरा तद्गारमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). -2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gît. 6.

अभिसर्तृ *a.* One who attacks ; an assistant.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation ; रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Gît. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; त्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Gît. 6.-3 An attack, assault; श्वोऽभिसारः पुरस्य नः Rám.-4 War, battle.-5 A follower, companion.-6 Might, power.-7 An instrument.-8 A purificatory rite.-9 (°राः pl.) N. of a people. —री N. of a town. -**Comp.** —स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover &c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him ; Ku. 6. 43 ; R. 16. 12 ; अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा । स्वयं वाभिसरत्येषा धीरैरुक्ताऽभिसारिका S. D. 115 ; कांतार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kinds of अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field ; (2) a garden ; (3) a ruined temple ; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest ; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) ; (7) a cemetery ; and (8) the bank of a river ; क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्नदेवालयो दूतीगृहं वनं । मालयं च श्मशानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् *a.* Going to meet, visiting ; attacking, rushing out, going forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U.5. —णी 1 = अभिसारिका see above. -2 N. of a species of the त्रिष्टुभ् metre in which the Pádas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to approach (अभिसरति) another metre called जगती.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth ; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, prepare; तस्य चितेयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant ; अभिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rám. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, indulgence in.

अभिस्कंदः Ved. 1 An attack, assault. -2 An assailant, enemy. —दं *adv.* By attacking.

अभिस्नेहः Attachment, affection ; love, desire ; यः सर्वत्रानभिस्नेहः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिस्फुरित *a.* Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिस्तु 1 P. 1 To assent or agree to, approve of. -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिस्वर् *f.* (or *n.* according to some) [अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य] Ved. 1 Invocation, calling into one's presence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिस्वरः Urging towards, driving onwards. —रे Very close or near.

अभिस्वर्तृ *m.* Praising ; invoking.

अभिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig. also) ; thump at ; अभिहंति हंत कथमेष माधवं (स्मरः) Mál. 1. 39 ; लोष्टैरभिघ्नंतो नयत U. 4 ; कल्लोलैमालाभिहतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off, ward off ; आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरेफं (अरविंदं) R. 6. 13. -4 To strike or beat (as a drum &c.) Bg. 1.13. -5 To befall, attack ; affect, overpower ; Dk. 6. — *Caus.* To strike &c.

अभिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, attacked, injured; धा-

राभिरातप इवाभिहतं सरोजं M.5.3, Amaru. 2; struck against (as sound); *Sik.* 9.-2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुत्तृषा°. -3 Obstructed.-4 (In math.) Multiplied; अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ Lilâ.

अभिहतिः *f.* 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. -2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also); beating, smiting, attack, injury, hurt; तटाभिघातादिव लग्नपङ्के Ku. 7. 49; शीतातपाभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold; so दुःख°, शोक° &c. -2 (In Vaiseshika phil.) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of संयोग. -3 Striking back, driving or warding off.-4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःखत्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ Sàn. K. 1.-5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts); sudden shock. —तं 1 The combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class; of the second with the first; and of the third with the second letter of any class; अभिघातं स्यात्पूर्वं वेदाद्रि्याद्विवर्णश्चेत् । नववर्गाणां नवतो धरणीचंद्रद्विरामायाः *Sabdak.* -2 A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. —कः An enemy.

अभिघातिन् Striking, hurting. —*m.* An enemy; assailant.

अभिहवः [ह्वे-अप्] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

अभिहूतिः *f.* Calling, invocation; worshipping.

अभिहस्य *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित,-ति See under अभिधा.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

अभिहवः An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिहृ 1. P. 1 To carry or bear off, snatch away, remove, take away. -2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take away. -2 To bring on the table, serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on (as a coat).-4 To attack.

अभिहरः Carrying off, removing.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who takes away, bears off, or takes by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault.-3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker of smoking drinks.

अभिह्रुत् *a.* Ved. Bending, causing crookedness, acting injuriously. —*f.* Fall; defeat, loss.

अभिह्रुति *a.* Offensive, injurious; acting crookedly. —तिः *f.* 1 Causing to fall. -2 Defeat; loss.-3 Offence, injury.

अभिह्वर,-ह्वार *a.* Falling off, crooked. —रः Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि - इ] 2 P. 1 To approach, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.) अस्मानतुमितोऽभ्येति Bk. 7. 84.; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (*a*) To go into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ms. 8. 75. (*b*) To go over to, reach, arrive at; Me. 34 v. l. (*c*) To fall to one's share, come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things); कार्यं संसिद्धिमभ्येति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीत्वन् *a.* (री *f.*), अभीत्वर *a.* Approaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्ययः 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering.-3 Setting (of the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विनः सरभसोपगतानभीकान् *Si.* 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to (अभिगत).-5 Dreadful. —कः 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. —कं Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision; combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभीके frequently occurs in the Vedas in the sense of (*a*) near; (*b*) at the same time or place, at the right time, just in time; (*c*) in a moment, instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl.), (*d*) from, out of; (*e*) on account of, with regard to; (*f*) from.

अभीक्ष्ण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षणं पृषो°; अभीक्ष्णं अभिक्षणं भवति, ताद्धि क्षणमाभिमुख्येन स्थितं भवति Nir.] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. —क्ष्णं *ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly; क्षते प्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178. -2 Constantly, -3 Very much, exceedingly.-4 Quickly.

अभीक्ष्णशः *ind.* Repeatedly.

अभीघात =अभिघात q. v.

अभीज्य *a.* [fr. यज्] To be sacrificed to; one to whom a asacrifice is offered. —ज्यः A God.

अभीत,-ति *a.* Not afraid, fearless. —तिः *f.* 1 Fearlessness.-2 Approach, attack.-3 Nearness.

अभीद्ध [इंध्-क्त] Inflamed, shining.

अभीपत् *m.* [अभि-पत्-क्विप् दीर्घः] One who goes or resorts to (आभिगमनवान् Sày.), a pond or any spot in which water collects; a favour.

अभीप्सित *a.* Desired, wished. —तं A wish, desire.

अभीप्सिन्, अभीप्सु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not terrific. —मः N. of Vishṇu.

अभीमान =अभिमान q. v.

अभीमोदः Joy, delight. —मुद् Ved. great joy, or (*a.*) excessively delighted.

अभीरः [अभिमुखीकृत्य ईरयति गाः, ईर् अच्] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written आभीर q. v. —री The language of the अभीर people. —ई N. of a metre see आभीर. -**Comp.** —पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous insect.

अभीरु *a.* (रुः,-रू *f.*) 1 Fearless. -2 Unterrific, harmless. —रुः N. of *Siva* or Bhairava. —रुः *f.*-अभीरुपत्री N. of a plant (Mar. शतावरी) Asparagus Racemosus. —रु *n.* A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent —णं *ind.* Before or in front.

अभीलं 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreadful scene.

अभीलु-लुक =अभीरु q.v.

अभीलापः [लप् घञ्-दीर्घः] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [वृत्- करणे घञ्] 1 N. of a Sáman, *Brahma Sàman*. -2 N. of a hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation (B. and R. take this word to mean 'existing everywhere', 'attacking successfully', 'successful attack or victory.'

अभीवृत् *a.* Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत *a.* Covered, surrounded.

अभीशापः A curse; see अभिशाप.

अभीशुः-षुः [अभि-अश्-उन्, पृषो° अत इत्वं] 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि मुच्यंतामभीशवः *S.* 1. -2 A ray of light; प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः *Si.* 1. 22; °मत् resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यश्नुते कर्माणि Nir.). -4 A finger.

अभीष् 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling; अनभीष्टसंपत्योः Pt. 1. 175; oft. with gen. of person; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. **-ष्टः** A darling. **-ष्टा** 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. **-ष्टं** 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत); अन्यस्मै हृदयं देहि नानभीष्टे घटामहे Bk. 20. 24. **-Comp. -देवता** favourite deity. **-लाभः,-सिद्धिः** *f.* gaining a desired object.

अभीषंग = अभिषंग q. v.

अभीषया *adv.* Fearlessly.

अभीषाह् *a.* Overpowering; guaranteeing safety from enemies (परेभ्योऽभयदाता; अभिषहमाणः सपत्नान्, अभिभवति शत्रून् Nir.). *-f.* (ट्) Great power.

अभुक्त *a.* 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c.; cf. पीत. **-Comp. -मूलं** the interval between the closing part of Jyesṭhâ and the beginning of Mûla.

अभुज् *a.* Ved. One who has not experienced or enjoyed; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुंजत् *a.* 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

अभुग्न *a.* 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज *a.* Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्या Not a slave or servant, an independent woman; Mk. 4.

अभूः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishṇu.

अभूत *a.* Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19. **-Comp. -आहरणं** 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of *garbha* S. D. 365. **-तद्भावः** the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; कृभ्वस्तियोगे संपद्ये कर्तरि च्वि P. V. 4. 50; अभूततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते तं करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोधरीभूतचतुःसमुद्रां R. 2. 3. **-पूर्व** *a.* unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूतपूर्वो राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vâs. 1, Ve. 3. 2, *Si.* 3. 3. **-प्रादुर्भावः** becoming manifest of what has not been before. **-शत्रु** *a.* having no enemy.

अभूतिः *f.* 1 Non-existence, nonentity. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

अभूमिः *f.* 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of; अभूमिरियं मालविकायाः M. 3; अभूमिरियमविनयस्य *S.* 7; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्जनावसरसत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; *Si.* 1. 42; *Sânti.* 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. **-Comp. -ज** 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not produced in earth.

अभूरि *a.* Few, some; several; so अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

अभृत,-अभृत्रिम *a.* Not hired or paid; Ms. 8. 231.-2 Not supported.

अभृश *a.* Not much, little, few.

अभेद *a.* 1 Undivided.-2 Identical, same, alike; तयोरभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. v.l. **-दः** 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, *Si.* 13. 25. -2 Close union; इच्छतां सह वधूभिरभेदं Ki. 9. 13; H. 3. 79; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभैदिक *a.* Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. **-द्यं** A diamond.

अभोक्तृ,-भोगिन् *a.* Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोगः Non-enjoyment.

अभोज् *a.* Ved. Not sacrificing; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, abstinence; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजिन् *a.* Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, impure, unholy; °अन्न *a.* one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others; Ms. 4. 221.

अभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements; mental.

अभौम =अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र *a.* [अभिमुखं अग्रं यस्य] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं संप्रहारेऽच्युतत्तयोः Mb. **-ग्रं** Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक *a.* Recently marked.

अभ्यंज् 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn (Ved). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त *p. p.* Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.); अभ्यक्तमिव स्नातः *S.* 5. 11; Y. 1. 68; Ms. 4.44.

अभ्यंगः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंचकार Ku. 7. 7; स्तन्यदानाभ्यंगपोषणादिभिः पुपोष Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178.-2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, salve, liniment.

अभ्यंजनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction; Ms. 10. 91.- 2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes; Ms. 2. 211.-4 An oily substance; oil, unguent.-5 An ornament, decoration (Ved.)

अभ्यतीत *p. p.* Dead, passed away; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक *a.* 1 More than, exceeding, beyond; सद्यःप्रसूताप्रियापीतादभ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Rám.; न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177; Y. 2. 295; sometimes with abl. or instr.; धान्यं दशभ्यः कुंभेभ्यो हरतोऽभ्यधिकं वधः Ms. 8. 320, 322; Y. 2. 27; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्यधिको नृपैः Nala. 21. 13. -3 More

than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-eminent; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः *S*. 6. 2. —कं *adv*. Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यध्वं *Adv*. Towards the way, on the way. —ध्वे Near the way.

अभ्यनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve; अतोऽभ्यनुजानातु भवती K. 209; M. 3; Ms. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. —*Caus*. To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यनुज्ञा,-ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission; कृताभ्यनुज्ञा गुरुणा गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, command. -3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing.-4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यनूक्त *a*. Said agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यंतर *a*.[अभिगतमंतरं]1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 293. -2 Being included in, one of a group or body; देवीपरिजनाभ्यंतरः M. 5; गणाभ्यंतर एव च Ms. 3. 154; R. 8. 95. -3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp.; संगीतकेऽभ्यतरे स्वः M.5; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यंतरः प्राश्निकः M.2; अनभ्यंतरे आवां मदनगतस्य वृत्तांतस्य *S*. 3; मंत्रिष्वभ्यंतराः के स्युः Rám., see अभ्यंतरीकृ below. -4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; त्यक्ताश्चाभ्यंतरा येन Pt.1. 259. —रं 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of any thing), space within; प्रविश्याभ्यंतरं रिपुः (नाशयेत्) Pt. 2. 38; K. 15, 17, 18; °गतः आत्मा M. 5 inmost soul; शमीमिवाभ्यंतरलीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27, V. 2, Mk. 1, *S*. 7. 8.-2 Included space, interval (of time or place); षण्मासाभ्यंतरे Pt. 4 -3 The mind. —रं, -रतः *adv*. In the interior, inside, inward. —**Comp**. —आयामः 1. curvature of the spine by spasm. -2. emprosthonos. —आराम *a*. internally delighted; see अंतराराम. —करण *a*. having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception &c; °णया मया प्रत्यक्षीकृतवृत्तांतो महाराजः V. 4 (-णं) the internal organ *i. e*. अंतःकरण. —कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अभ्यंतरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यंतरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; प्रागल्भ्याद्वक्तुमिच्छंति मंत्रिष्वभ्यंतरीकृताः Rám. -2 To admit or introduce to; सर्वविश्रंभेषु अभ्यंतरीकरणीया K. 101; Dk. 159, 162; मुष्टिमर्धमुष्टिं वाभ्यंतरीकृत्य Dk. 156 throwing down into (the belly). -3 To make a near friend of (a person); बाह्याश्चाभ्यंतरीकृताः Pt.1. 259.

अभ्यंतरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीवनिर्जीवासु च द्यूतकलास्वभ्यंतरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यम् 1 P. Ved. 1 To injure, pain, attack. -2 To overcome. -3 To be angry with.

अभ्यमनं 1 Attack, assault, injury. -2 Disease; °वत् diseased.

अभ्यमित, अभ्यांत *p. p*. 1 Diseased, sick. -2 Injured.

अभ्यमिन् *a*. [अम् -णिनि P. III. 2. 157] 1 Attacking, inclined to attack. -2 Diseased, sick.

अभ्यमित्रं An attack on an enemy. —*adv*. Towards or against the enemy; to face the enemy; Ki. 16. 5; Mv. 6; Ve. 5. 37.

अभ्यमित्रीणः,-यः, -मित्र्यः [अभ्यामित्र -ख, छ, or यत्; अमित्रानभिमुखं सुष्ठु गच्छतीत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 17.] A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy; उद्योगमभ्यमित्रीणो यथेष्टं त्वं च संततु Bk. 5. 47; मारीचोऽनुनयंस्त्रासादभ्यमित्र्यो भवामि ते 46; Dk.171.

अभ्यय See under अभी.

अभ्यर्च् 1. 10. P. 1 To honour, worship, R. 1. 35. -2 To praise, celebrate in song.

अभ्यर्चन,-र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यर्ण *a*.[अभि-अर्द्-क्त, P. VII.2. 25 Sk.] Near, proximate, adjoining, being close or near (of space); approaching, drawing near (of time); अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्पृशाद्भिः R.2.32; आश्रम° भूमिः U. 4; Mu. 6; K. 69, 125, 208, 286; Mál. 5. 13; Ratn.3.10, Bk. 3. 28. —र्णं Proximity, vicinity; अंधकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमुद्भ्राम्यति Gít. 7; अभ्यर्णे परिरभ्य निर्भरभरः प्रेमांधया राधया Gít. 1, *Si*. 3. 21.

अभ्यर्णता Proximity; *Si*. 12. 66.

अभ्यर्थ् 10 A. 1 To request, beg, solicit, ask, entreat (with two acc.); इमं सारगं प्रियाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तं अभ्यर्थये V. 4; मां अनभ्यर्थनीयमभ्यर्थयते Mál. 7; अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58. -2 To long for, desire, woo, court; यदि सा तापसकन्यका अनभ्यर्थनीया *S*. 2.

अभ्यर्थनं-ना A request, an entreaty petition, suit; °नाभंगभयेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यर्थनीय,-र्थ्य *pot. p*. To be asked, requested or desired; R. 10.40.

अभ्यर्थिन् *a*. One who begs, asks, &c.

अभ्यर्दनं Torturing, distressing.

अभ्यर्ध *a*. Ved. 1 Being on this side. -2 Near. -3 Increasing. —र्धं Nearness.-**Comp**. —यज्वन् *m*. granting gifts, increasing the sacrificer's prosperity.

अभ्यर्ह् 1. 10. P. To salute, honor, worship, pay one's respects or compliments; परशुरामो माल्यवंतमभ्यर्हयति Mv. 2.

अभ्यर्हणा 1 Worship. -2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्हणीय *pot. p*. Respectable, venerable; °ता Ms. 9. 23 a position of honour.

अभ्यर्हित *a*. 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable; अभ्यर्हितं च (द्वंद्वे पूर्वं स्यात्) Sk, K.209. -2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यर्हिता बंधुषु तुल्यरूपा वृत्तिर्विशेषेण तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यवकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out.

अभ्यवकाशः An open space.

अभ्यवदान्य Ved. Not liberal.

अभ्यवहित Laid, allayed, put down (*e. g*. dust).

अभ्यवस्कंद् 1 P. To jump up or upon, attack.

अभ्यवस्कंदः-दनं 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, impetuous attack, marching against an enemy. -2 Striking so as to disable an enemy.- 3 A blow in general. -4 Overtaking, reaching up to.-5 A fall.

अभ्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To throw, fling, cast. -2 To collect, draw in, procure, obtain. -3 To use as food or drink, eat; सक्तून् पिब धानाः खादेत्यभ्यवहरति P. III. 4. 5 Sk. —*Caus*. 1 To cause to throw down (in water). -2 To cause to take or eat (as food), feed (one with something); शक्नोषि किमनेन शालिप्रस्थेन संपन्नमन्नमस्मानभ्यवहारयितुं Dk. 131, 72, 132; to take or eat (oneself). -3 To lay or put on (snares &c.). -4 To attack; get one to oppose another.

अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. -2 Eating, taking food; Throwing down the throat (कंठादधोनयनं Mit.).

अभ्यवहारः Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. -2 Food; जंभशब्दोऽभ्यवहारार्थवाची Kási.; °संवादापेक्षी M. 4; V. 2; Ratn. 2.

अभ्यवहार्य *pot. p.* Fit to eat, eatable. -र्यं Food; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्य अभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यवे [-इ] 2 P. 1 To go down, descend; अवभृथमभ्यवैति Ait. Br.-2 To perceive, understand.

अभ्यवायनं Going down, descending.

अभ्यश् 5 A. (P. also in Ved.) 1 To pervade, reach to, get, gain; to make oneself master of.

अभ्यशनं Pervading, reaching to, gaining.

अभ्याश *a.* Near, proximate. -शः 1 Reaching to, pervading. -2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास q. v.); वायसाभ्याशे समुपविष्टः Pt. 2: सहसाभ्यागतां भैमीमभ्याशपरिवर्तिनीं Mb., Dk. 62. -3 Result, consequence. -4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यस् 4 P. 1 To practise, exercise; धन्यो वन्यमतंगजः परिचयप्रागल्भ्यमभ्यस्यति Mál. 9. 32; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; Ms. 11. 107. -2 To repeat, perform repeatedly; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S*. 2. 6; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं Ku. 2. 50; K. 183. -3 To learn, study, acquire or learn by practice, recite, read; वेदमेव सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166; 4. 147; 4. 149; Y. 3. 204; K. 79. -4 To throw down upon, heap one upon another, accumulate, lay on (Ved.). -5 To throw or fling at, shoot or aim at (as arrows).

अभ्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise; ब्रह्मध्यानाभ्यसनविधिना Bh. 3. 41; स्वाध्यायाभ्यसनं Bg. 17. 15. -2 Constant study, close application (to any thing); (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; अनभ्यसनशीलस्य विद्येव तनुतां गता Rám.

अभ्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनयोरभ्यस्तमामीलनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5 not accustomed to the use of the chariot; °गुणा च वाणी Mál. 3. 11. -2 Learnt, studied; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. -3 (In Math.) Multiplied; अयुतं दशकृत्वोऽभ्यस्तं नियुतमुच्यते Nir.-4 (In gram.) Reduplicated. -स्तं Reduplicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदाभ्यासोऽध्यायपरिसमाप्तिं द्योतयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रममीक्षते Pt. 1. 151; Ms. 12. 74; Y. 3. 323.-2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतश्रमाभ्यासात् K. 30, Pt. 1. 133; अभ्यासेन तु कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; योग° Y. 3. 51 practice of concentration; hence sometimes used for 'concentration of mind upon one subject'; °निगृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 23; so शर°, अस्त्र° &c. -3 Habit, custom, practice; मिथ्योपपदात् कृञोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71; तद् यथाभ्यासं अभिधीयतां U. 1 therefore address me as is your wont; अमंगलाभ्यासरतिं Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. -4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. -5 Reciting, study, repeated reading or learning by heart; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P. 1; K. 146, 200; Ms. 5. 4; वेद° is of 5 kinds:- वेदस्वीकरणं पूर्वं विचारोऽभ्यसनं जपः। तद्दानं चैव शिष्येभ्यो वेदाभ्यासो हि पंचधा ॥Daksha. -6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्याश); चूतयष्टिरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मधौ परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-शे मधौ must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was *near* her,' *scil.* by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Párvatí, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अर्पितेयं तवाभ्यासे सीता पुण्यव्रता वधूः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; *Si*. 3. 40; अभ्यासा-शा-दागतः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. (ragarded as an Aluk compound). -7 (In gram.) Reduplication. -8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः P. VI. 1. 4; अत्र ये द्वे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्याससंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. -9 (In Math.) Multiplication. -10 (In poetry) Repetition of the last verses or lines (as of a chorus); chorus, burden of a song. -Comp. -गत *a.* approached, gone near. -परिवर्तिन् *a.* wandering about or near. -योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छाप्तुं धनंजय Bg. 12. 9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. -व्यवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable; °येपि though separated by this syllable.

अभ्यासिन् *a.* Practising, exercising.

अभ्यसूयति Den. P. 1 To be angry with, bear malice against, envy, be jealous of (with acc.); न च मां योऽभ्यसूयति Bg. 18. 67; प्रहसंति स्म तां केचिदभ्यसूयंति चापरे Mb.-2 Not to like, detract from, calumniate; ये त्वेतदभ्यसूयंतो नानुतिष्ठंति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यसूय *a.* Angry, jealous.

अभ्यसूयक *a.* (यिका *f.*) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calumniator; मामात्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषंतोऽभ्यसूयकाः Bg. 16. 18

अभ्यसूया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शुक्राभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये यः R. 6. 74; रूपेषु वेशेषु च साभ्यसूयाः 7. 2, 9. 64; Me. 39, Ku. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं *ind.* [अस्तमभि] Towards sunset; °गम्-इ,-या to go down or set (as the sun) during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमित *a.* One on whom the sun has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint.-2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं *adv.* By drawing to oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं *ind.* By or in stepping near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात *a.* Falsely accused, traduced.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge; calumny, detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to, draw near, approach; visit; see अभ्यागत below; to come, arrive (as time). -2 To come to, fall into, go to any state; चिंतामभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached, arrived; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt. 4; क्रमादभ्यागतं द्रव्यं Y. 2. 119; तस्मिन्नभ्या

गते काले Rām. -2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108; श्रोत्रियाय अभ्यागताय U. 4; Si. 4. 68. —तः A guest, visitor; °क्रियया नियोजितः Pt. 2; K. 280; Si. 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23; किं वा मदभ्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8; Mv. 2. 22; वसंतमास° K. 308. -2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -3 Arriving at or enjoying a result. -4 Rising, getting up. -5 Striking, killing. -6 Encountering, attacking. -7 War, battle. -8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमनं Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीप्सुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तत्संबंधिकर्मणि व्यापृतः ठन्] One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault, striking. -2 Persuading to steal; Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्याघातिन् *a.* Attacking.

अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as an enemy); disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याज्ञायः Ved. [ज्ञा-च-] 1 Recognition. -2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim at, shoot or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretching, expansion.

अभ्यात्म *a.* Directed towards oneself. —त्मं *adv.* Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize, snatch. -2 To put on, wear (garland &c.). -3 To take up (the conversation), to commence speaking (after another).

अभ्यात्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Occupied or pervaded; epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभ्यादानं 1 Beginning, commencement, first beginning; ओमभ्यादाने P. VIII. 2. 87 (°ने= आरंभे Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add (fuel &c.) to apply, throw under; Ms. 8. 372; यथाग्निरभ्याहितं दहति Sat. Br.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्याहित *p. p.* Laid down, put on; °पशुः a sort of gift or present; P. VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यांत See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune, evil.

अभ्यामर्दः, -मर्दनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen (sound), draw or pull (as a rudder). -2 To give. -3 To aim at. -4 To restrain. -5 To approach, visit (=अभ्यागम्).

अभ्यायंसेन्य *a.* [यम्-कर्मणि वाहु° सेन्य] To be restrained, to be made subject; (अभितो नियंतव्य).

अभ्यारं *adv.* Near, at hand; by going near.

अभ्यारुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, go up to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

अभ्यारूढ *p. p.* 1 Ascended, gone up to. -2 Surpassed, excelled.

अभ्यारोहः,-रोहणं 1 Ascending, mounting, going up to. -2 Ascending in prayer or devotion, muttering holy prayers. -3 Transition from one place or state to another. -4 Progress.

अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. —*Caus.* 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तिस्तोत्रं). —र्तं *adv.* By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्तिन् *a.* Recurring, Si. 18. 18.

अभ्यावृत्त *p. p.* Come near to, repeated. —त्तः The residue of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषद्रव्यं).

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याश-स see under अभ्यश्-स्.

अभ्यासद् 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वमिव पुरुषकारं शैलमभ्याससाद Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). —*Caus.* To attack, assail.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूले ऽभ्याहन्यात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten. -2 Affected, smitten; अभ्याहतं कीर्तिविपर्ययेण (हृदयं) R. 14. 33; मृत्युना °तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षोभिरभ्याहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहृ 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; गृहीत्वा फलमूलं च रामस्याभ्याहरन् बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य *pot. p.* To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त *a.* Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष् 1. 6. U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्पराभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (प्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण and अवोक्षण are thus distinguished; उत्तानेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम्। न्यंचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतम्॥).

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः [चि-अच्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छ्रित *a.* Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युत्क्रुष्ट *p. p.* Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युत्क्रोशनं Loud acclamation; °मंत्र a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; नाभ्युत्तिष्ठंति गुरून् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नाभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थे Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शिन्यो ननंदुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत। अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7 when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् *a.* Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up to, jump up to, leap upon. —*Caus.* To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उद्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104.–2 To rise over (one); Ms. 2. 220, 219. –3 To come into existence, happen, originate.–4 To engage in combat with .(one), encounter, (लोकवीरान्) को जीवितार्थी समरेऽभ्युदीयात् Mb. –5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदय *a.* Rising.–यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. –2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; स्पृशंति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1 success: भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. –3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; °कालः joyous or festive occasion; *S.* 7; Ms. 9. 84.–4 Beginning, commencement.–5 Occurrence, happening.–6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). –7 The *tonsure* ceremony. –8 A *S*ráddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिश्राद्धं) –**Comp.** –अर्थकं a *S*ráddha for prosperity or elevation. –इष्टिः *f.* N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् *a.* Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen; occurred. –2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. –3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221.–4 Celebrated as a festival. –ता N. of a religious ceremony. –तं Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. –2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग *a.* Rising, uprisen.

अभ्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth to meet.–2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः,-मनं,-गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). –2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्दृष्टं Becoming visible (of a star).–ष्टा N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्धृत *a.* 1 Taken out, taken up. –2 Got without solicitation. –3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. –2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as °आयुध, °शस्त्र, °कर &c. –2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bṛi. S. 12. 6; Me. 57; Ms. 9. 302. –3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतनूतनेश्वरं R. 8. 15. –4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् *S.* 3. 8. –2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगते (भर्तरि) विविशुः *Si.* 9. 13. (*b*) To come to the help of; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रधर्षितं Hariv. (*c*) To have recourse to. (*d*) To arrive at (a point of time); आषाढीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Râm. –2 To obtain, get. –3 To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्माभिरेवं *S.* 5 we admit all this; Mu. 3. –4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. —*Caus.* To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; सामभ्युपगमय्य Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत *p. p.* 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. –2 Inferred, probable. –3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. –2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74. Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. –3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णय° M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. –4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. –5 Analogy, affinity. –**Comp.** –सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमित *caus. p. p.* Made to consent, obtained by free consent. –तः A slave for a fixed term.

अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरां मधुरात्मानमदर्शयत्पुरः Ku. 4. 25; (कदा) तपःकृशामभ्युपपत्स्यते सखीं वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Mál. 4.–2 To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवत्सलः Mk. 7. –3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितमवलंबस्व *S.* 3; अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या *S.* 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. –2 Consolation.–3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्त° Dk. 39. –4 An agreement, assent, promise. –5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपादनं Protection &c.

अभ्युपस्थित *a.* Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपाकृत *a.* Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [°उप-इ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; त्रिरह्नोऽभ्युपयन्नपः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water *i.e.* bathing; Y. 3. 3.–2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 3. 61; so ब्राह्मणतां, वैश्यतां, साक्षित्वं &c. –3 To agree, (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; अस्यै दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. –4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, *Si.* 11. 67; श्रुत्वैव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B.; Dk. 45. –5 To approve, agree with, assent to. –6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; विरोध्य मोहात्पुनरभ्युपेयुषां Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. –2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्सुराणां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत्य *ind.* Having approached having agreed or promised.–**Comp.** –अशुश्रूषा one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to do so).

अभ्युषः, अभ्यूषः, अभ्योषः [अभितः उष्यते अग्निना दह्यते, उ-ऊ-ष् बाहु° क] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोळी or रोटी) (अर्धस्विन्नयवादेर्घृतादिना भर्जितयवादेर्वा घृतपक्वान्नस्य पोळी इति ख्यातस्य नाम). –2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु(-भ्यू)ष्य-षीय, अभ्योष्य, अभ्योषीय *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युषित *a.* [वस्-क्त] Dwelling near or with. **—तः** A servant who is in attendance.

अभ्यूढ *a.* [वह्-क्त] Brought near.

अभ्यूह 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against.-3 To infer, guess.-4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्यूहः [ऊह्-घञ्] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion.-2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mal. 1. 14. -3 Supplying an ellipsis -4 Understanding.

अभ्येषणं [इष्-घञ्] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack.

अभ्र् 1 P. [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रित] To go, wander about; वनेष्वानभ्र निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्रं [अभ्र्-अच्; but more correctly अप्-भृ; अपो बिभर्ति, भृ-क; अभ्रं अभ्ररणात् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; अग्निर्वै धूमो जायते धूमादभ्रमभ्राद् वृष्टिः *Sat. Br.*; अभ्रं वा अपां भस्म; धूमो भूत्वा अभ्रं भवति अभ्रं भूत्वा मेघो भवति मेघो भूत्वा प्रवर्षति Ch. Up.(these quotations show the conception of the ancient *R*ishis about the formation of clouds). -2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विपांडु दधदभ्रशिरः *Si.* 9. 3, see अभ्रंलिह &c. -3 Talc, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor. -6 A kind of reed; Calamus Rotang. -7 Cyperus Rotundus (मुस्ता). -8 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. *imber*; *Gr. ombros, appros*; Zend *awra*, Pers. *abr*.] **-Comp.** **—अवकाशः** clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. **—अवकाशिक,-काशिन्** *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. **—उत्थः** 'sky born', the thunderbolt of Indra. **—कूटं** a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. **—गंगा** the heavenly river; K. 50. **—घनः** a mass of clouds; R.13.77. **—जा** *a.* Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. **—नागः** one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airávata. **—पथः** 1. atmosphere. -2. balloon. **—पिशाचः, —चकः** 'sky-demon', epithet of Râhu. **—पुष्पः** N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (**—ष्पं**) 1. water. -2. 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. **—प्रुष्(ट्)** *f* sprinkling of clouds, rain. **—मांसी** N. of a plant (जटामांसी). **—मातंगः** Indra's elephant, Airâvata. **—माला, —वृंदं** a line, succession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25. **—रोहं** the *lapis lazuli*. **—लिप्ती** 1. sky covered with a few clouds. -2. a woman smeared with *mustâ* grass. **—वर्ष** *a.* Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (**—र्षः**) downpour of rain. **—वाटिकः,-का** N. of a tree (आम्रातक). **—विलायं** *ind.* just as clouds melt away; Ki. 11. 79.

अभ्रंलिह *a.* [अभ्रं लेढि स्पृशति; खश् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रंलिहाग्राः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादमभ्रंलिहमारुरोह R. 14. 29.; K. 270; *Si.* 5. 65. **—हः** Wind.

अभ्रकं [स्वार्थे कन्] Talc, mica; said to be produced from Pârvatî's menstrual discharge. **-Comp.** **—भस्मन्** *n.* calx of talc. **—सत्वं** steel.

अभ्रंकष *a.* [अभ्रं कषति पीडयति तुंगत्वात्; खच् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 42] Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आदायाभ्रंकषं प्रायान्मलयं फलशालिनं Bk.; K. 33; Dk. 110; Mv. 6. 7. **—षः** 1 Wind, air; अभ्रंकषो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रायते Den. A. To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं करोति अभ्रायते Sk.

अभ्रित *a.* [अभ्राणि अस्य संजातानि; अभ्र-इतच् तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12.

अभ्रिय *a.* [अभ्रे भवः घ;] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. **—यः** Lightning. **—यं** A mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्रयः 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

अभ्रम *a.* Not mistaking, steady, clear. **—मः** Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airâvata, Indra's elephant; *Si.* 1. 52. **-Comp.** **—प्रियः,-वल्लभः** Airâvata.

अभ्रातृव्य *a.* Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रांत *a.* Composed, steady.

अभ्रांतिः *f.* Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः **-भ्री** *f.* [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात् or येन; अभ्र्-इन्] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat).-2 A spade, hoe in general; Ms. 11.134. **-comp.** **—खातं** 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रेषः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety P. III. 3. 37.

अभ्व *a.* 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir). -2 Mighty strong or powerful. **—भ्वं** 1 Immense power, immensity. -2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness; off-spring, given by B. and R.)

अम् *ind.* 1 Quickly. -2 A little.

अम् 1 P. [अमति आमितुं, अमित; Ved. pres. अमिति; अमीति] 1 To go; to go to or towards.-2 To serve, honour.-3 To sound.-4 To eat.—10 P. or *Caus.* (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.—With सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain.-2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3 To fix or settle oneself.

अम *a.* Unripe (as fruit). **—मः** 1 Going.-2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (बल).-3 Fright, terror.-4 Sickness, disease.-5 A servant, follower, an attendant.-6 Vital air, life-wind (प्राण). -7 This, self.-8 Unmeasured state. **—मा** 1 Soul. -2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् *a.* Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also).-2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper.-4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. —*ind.* Violently.

अमतः [अम्-अतच् Un. 3.110] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time.-4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [अम्-अति Un. 4. 59] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 (Ved.) Form, shape(Nir).- 4 Want, poverty. **—*a.*,-अमतीवत्** *a.* Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अप्रशस्तबुद्धिमत् Sây.). -2 Poor.

अमंगल-ल्य *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; °अभ्यासरतिं Ku. 5. 65; अमंगल्यं शीलं तव भवतु नामैकमखिलं Pushpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. **—लः** The castor-oil tree (एरंड). **—लं** Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf. God forbid.

अमंड *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). **-ड:** The castor oil tree (एरंड).

अमत *a.* 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. **-Comp. -परार्थता** 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (शब्ददोष); अमतः प्रकृतविरुद्धः परार्थो यत्र ; *e. g.* in **राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता** &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper *rasa* of the passage which is either वीर or बीभत्स ; K. P. 7.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. **-ति:** A rogue, cheat. **-ति:** *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought ; **अमत्यैतानि षड् जग्ध्वा** Ms. 5. 20 ; 4. 222. For some of the other senses see under अम्. **-Comp. -पूर्व** *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्र *a.* Ved. [अम्-अत्रन् Uṇ. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील) Rv. 1. 61. 9. **-त्रं** [अमति भुंक्ते अन्नमत्र, आधारे अत्रन्] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमत्रिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद *a.* 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्सर *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधव्य *a.* Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्,-अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought,&c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind.-5 Devoid of affection. **-** *n.* (**-न:**) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention. **-** *m.* The Supreme Being.**-Comp. -गत** *a.* unknown, unthought of. **-नीत -ज्ञ** *a.* disapproved, condemned; reprobate. **-योग:** absence of concentration of mind, inattention. **-हर** *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् *a.* 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमनि: [अम्-आनि:, अमति गच्छत्यत्र Uṇ. 2.101] Motion (गति:); way.

अमनाक् *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. **-ष्य:** 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (=रक्षःपिशाचादि Sk.on P.II. 4.23).

अमंतु *a.* Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent.-3 Despising.

अमंत्र,-त्रक *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a *S*ûdra, a female &c. ; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; **अव्रतानाममंत्राणां** 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; **अनया कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीवंति जना मनागमंत्राः** Bv. 1. 111. **-Comp. -तंत्र** *a.* without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. **-विद्** *a.* Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद *a.*1 Not slow or dull,active, intelligent ; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; **अमंदमदुर्दिन** U. 5. 5; **अमंदमिलदिंदिरे निखिलमाधुरीमंदिरे** Bv. 4. 1; **°दष्टौष्ठकरावधूननं** Ki. 8. 6 violently bit. **-द:** N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage.-2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत *a.* Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

अमम *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; **शरणेष्वममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः** Ms. 6. 26.

अममता ,-त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमाम्रि *a.* Ved. Immortal.

अमर *a.* [मृ-पचाद्यच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable;**अजरामरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत्** H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. **-र:** 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (स्नुहीवृक्ष). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine.-7 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). -8 N. of Amarasimha, see below; of of a mountain.-9 Mystical signification of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. **-रा** 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord.-3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्थूणा). -5 N. of several plants; इंद्रवारुणी, वटी, महानीली, घृतकुमारी, स्नुही, गुडूची, दूर्वा. **-री** The same as अमरा.**-Comp. -अंगना, -स्त्री** a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel ; **मुषाण रत्नानि हरामरांगनाः** *S*i. 1. 51. **-अद्रि:** 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. **-अधिप: -इंद्र:,ईश:,ईश्वर:,पति:,भर्ता,राज:** &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of *S*iva and Vishṇu also. **-आचार्य:, -गुरु:, -इज्य:** 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Bṛihaspati. **-आपगा, -तटिनी, -सरित्** *f.* the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; **°तटिनीरोधसि वसन्** Bh. 3. 123. **-आलय:** the abode of the gods, heaven. **-उत्तम** *a.* the best of the gods. **-उपम** *a.* God-like. **-कंटकं** N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadâ. **-कोट:** 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajaput state. **-कोश:,-ष:** N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. **-ज:** N. of a tree, a kind of खदिर. **-तरु:,-दारु:** 1.a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra ; **अमरुतरुकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य** Bv.1.28.-2. देवदारु.-3. the wish-yielding tree. **-द्विज:** a Brâhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. **-पुरं** 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various other towns. **-पुष्प:,-ष्पक:** 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत).-2. N. of a kind of grass. -3. the wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). **-पुष्पिका** N. of a plant (अधःपुष्पीवृक्ष) ; a kind of anise. **-प्रख्य-प्रभ** *a.* like an immortal. **-प्रभु:** one of the 1000 names of Vishṇu. **-माला** N. of a lexicon. **-रत्नं** a crystal. **-लोक:** the world of the gods, heaven; **°ता** heavenly bliss ; **तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकतां** Ms. 2. 5. **-वल्लरी** N. of a plant (आकाशवल्ली). **-सिंह:** N. of the author of *Amarakosha* ; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of

king Vikramáditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kàlidása, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kàlidàsa as the *terminus ad quem*.

अमरणं Not dying, immortality.

अमरता,-त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the sun's orb; cf. Ki. 7; 2); ससंभ्रमेंद्रद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽमरावती K.P.1. -2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरिष्णु, अमर्त *a*. Ved. Immortal.

अमर्त्य *a*. Immortal, divine, imperishable; °भावेपि R. 7. 53; °भुवनं heaven; °ता immortality. -र्त्यः A god. -**Comp.** -आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरुशतक.

अमर्मन् *a*. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. -**Comp.** -जात *a*. not produced in a vital organ. -वेधिन् *a*. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद *a*. [न. ब.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः स्त्रियस्तिष्ठंति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142; तादृशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Ràm. -2 Boundless, infinite. -दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष *a*. Not enduring or bearing. -र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं नु भवतस्तातप्रतापोत्कर्षेप्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावज्ञादिनानापराधजन्यो मौनवाक्पारुष्यादिकारणभूतश्चित्तवृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्षः. -2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन गांडीविना Ve. 2; सामर्ष angry, indignant; सामर्षं angrily. -3 Impetuosity, violence. -4 Determination of purpose. -**Comp.** -ज *a*. arising from anger or impatience. -हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण,-र्षित,-र्षिन्,-र्षवत् *a*. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving; विशेषात्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः आभिमुख्यं Pt. 1. 326. -2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युवधामर्षितैः पांडुपुत्रैः Ve. 4. -3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल *a*. [न. ब.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless; Ku. 7. 32, 33; अमलाः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. -2 White, bright, shining; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. -ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. -2 The navel cord. -3 N. of a tree (Mar. आंवळा) Emblica Officinalis Gærtn; also of a plant (सातलावृक्ष) also *n*. in this sense. -लं 1 Purity. -2 Talc. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a*. of pure or undefiled mind. -पतत्रिन् *m*. (त्री) the wild goose. -रत्नं, -मणिः a crystal.

अमलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन *a*. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलममलिनं न त्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Màl. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-amaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु *a*. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अम्-असच्] 1 Disease. -2 Stupidity. -3 A fool. -4 Time.

अमसृण *a*. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु *n*. Curds.

अमा *a*. [न मा-का] Measureless. -*ind*. Ved. 1 At home, in the house; कामश्चरताममाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. -2 In this world, here below (इहलोके). -3 With, near, close to; अमैवास्मां तद्भवति *S*at. Br. -4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q. v.; अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself. -*f*. 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyàsa. -2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. -3 The fifteenth digit also. -*m*. The soul. -**Comp.** -अक्त *a*. Ved. met, come together. -अंतः the end of the day of new moon. -जुर् *f*. living at home during life, growing old at home; Rv. 10. 39. 3; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृषद्); Rv. 2. 17. 7. -पर्वन् *n*. the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस *a*. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. -2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. -सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. -**Comp.** -ओदनिक *a*. (की *f*.) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् *ind*. Ved. 1 From near, at hand. -*a*. Not measuring.

अमातृ -तृक *a*. Motherless.

अमातृभोगीण *a*. Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यप्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vàrt.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). -2 A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.

अमात्र *a*. [नास्ति मात्रा इयत्ता यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not elementary. -4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. -त्रं 1 Non-measure. -2 Not a measure or quantity. -त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवत्वं 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. -2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं,-ना Disrespect, insult; disobedience.

अमानव *a*. 1 Not human; animal. -2 Superhuman.

अमानस्यं Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति).

अमानिन् *a*. Modest, humble.

अमानिता,-त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमानुष *a*. (षी *f*.) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132; °आकृतिः K. 131, 132, 258; °शक्तित्वं 103; °गीतध्वनिं 126 an unearthly melody. -2 Inhuman, monster-like; ill-disposed towards man. -3 Tenantless, desolate; °षं वनं 135. -षः, -षी One not a man, an irrational animal; Ms. 9. 284, *S*. 5. 22.

अमानुष्य *a*. Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम (मा) सी =अमावसी or अमावास्या q. v.

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. -2 Immeasurable. **—या** 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. **—यं** The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, -मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमारः Not dying.

अमार्ग *a.* Pathless. **—र्गः** Not a road, absence of road; a bad road.

अमावस्या, -वास्या, -वसी, -वासी (also written **अमा मसी-मासी**) [अमावस् -ण्यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्रार्कौ अस्यां सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सूर्याचंद्रमसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः साऽमावास्या Gobhila. -2 A sacrifice offered at that time. -3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्य,-स्यक *a.* [अमावास्या, वुन्-अञ् P. IV. 3. 30-31; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुतः। अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Râm. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Unknown. -4 Unpolished. **-Comp. —अक्षर** *a.* not having a fixed number of syllables; prosaic. **—अशनः** powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर; of Vishṇu. **—आभ** *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (**—भः**) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. **—ओजस्** *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty; Ms. 1.4. **—क्रतु** *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. **—तेजस्, -द्युति** *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. **—विक्रमः** 1. of unbounded valour. -2. a name of Vishṇu. **—वीर्य** *a.* of immense strength.

अमित्रः [न मित्रं; by Uṇ. 4.173 fr. अम् to go against; अमेर्द्विषति चित्; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent; स्यातामामित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि *Si.* 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171; M. 1; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83; 12. 79; 2. 239. **—त्रा** An enemy; °युध् Ved. subduing one's enemies. **-Comp. —खाद्** *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. **—घात,-घातिन्,-घ्न,-हन्** killing enemies. **—जित्** *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिन्मित्रजिदोजसा यत् N. 1.13; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. **—दंभन** *a.* Ved. hurting one's enemies. **—स (सा) ह** *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. **—सेना** a hostile army.

अमित्रता,-त्वं Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., **अमित्रायते** A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रीय,-त्र्य *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमिथित *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a.* Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस्य); immense (?).

अमिनत् *a.* Ved. Not hurting; unhurt.

अमिलातकं Globe-amaranth.

अमिश्र,-श्रित *a.* Unmixed, unblended; not shared by others.

अमिष *a.* [न. ब.] Free from guile or deceit. **—षं** [अम् भोगे--कर्मणि इषन्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury.-2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit.-3 Flesh.

अमीत *a.* Unhurt; °वर्णः of unhurt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अम्-वन्-ईडागमः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease.-2 Distress, terror. -3 A demon; tormenting spirit. **—वः** An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. **—वं** 1 Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* [अदस्-टेरकच् उत्वमत्वे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यदत्रोपरिलेखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाभ्यर्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकसूनुना । लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोंऽते ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. -2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. **—क्तं** A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. **-Comp. —हस्त** *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सदा प्रहृष्टया भाव्यं व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. -2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुच् *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुची *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. -2 From that place, from above, *i. e.* from the other world or heaven. -3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* (opp. इह) [अदस्-त्रल्] 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. -2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. -3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यावज्जीवं च तत्कुर्याद्येनामुत्र सुखं वसेत्; यत्तु वाणिजके दत्तं नेह नामुत्र तद्भवेत् Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. -4 There; अनेनैवार्भकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks. -5 Thither, that way. **-Comp. —भूयं** Ved. being in the other world; dying.

अमुत्रत्य *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुथा *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill'.

अमुया *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुर्हि *ind.* Then, at that time.

अमुवत् *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अदस्) Of such a one (in comp. only). **-Comp. —कुल** *a.* [अलुक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (**—लं**) a well-known family. **—पुत्रः,-त्री** the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमूदृश्,-श,-क्ष, *a.* (**-शी,-क्षी** *f.* cf. अन्यादृश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. मूर्त where Muktâ. says मूर्तत्वं = अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं).—र्तः N. of *S*iva. –**Comp.** —गुणः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अधर्म &c.; धर्माधर्मौ भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोऽपि च । एतेऽमूर्तगुणाः सर्वे Bhâsha P.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —र्तिः N. of Vishṇu. —र्तिः *f.* Shapelessness; (*m.* pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिमत् *a.* Formless &c. —*m.* N. of Vishṇu.

अमूल, -लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); पशवोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिन्यः *S*at. Br.; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. –2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिख्यते किंचित् Malli. –3 Without material cause, as the *Pradhána* of the Sànkhyas; मूलं मूलाभावादमूलं. –4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —ला N. of a plant (अग्निशिखा).

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमृक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. –2 Unwashed.

अमृणालं [सादृश्ये नञ्] The root of a fragrant grass (वीरण, Mar. काळा वाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead; अमृते जारजः कुंडः Ak. –2 Immortal; अपाम सोममृता अभूम Rv.8.48.3; U.1.1; Bg. 14. 27. –3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. –4 Causing immortality. –5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. —तः 1 A god, an immortal, deity. –2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajâpati, of the soul, Vishṇu and *S*iva. –3 N. of a plant (वनमुद्ग). –4 N. of the root of a plant (वाराहीकंद). —ता 1 Spirituous liquor.–2 N. of various plants; *e. g.* आमलकी, हरीतकी, गुडूची; मागधी; तुलसी, इंद्रवारुणी, ज्योतिष्मती, गोरक्षदुग्धा; अतिविषा; रक्तत्रिवृत्; दूर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरीतकी. –4 N. of one of the Nâḍis in the body; Mál. 5. 2. –5 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. —तं 1 (*a*) Immortality, imperishable state; न मृत्युरासीदमृतं न तर्हि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. (*b*) Final beatitude, absolution; तपसा किल्बिषं हंति विद्ययामृतमश्नुते Ms.12.104; स श्रियै चामृताय च Ak. –2 The collective body of immortals.–3 (*a*) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. –4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यमृतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यमृतं क्वचिद्भवेदमृतं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft. used in combination with words like वाच्, वचनं, वाणी &c; कुमारजन्मामृतसंमिताक्षरं R. 3. 16; आप्यायितोसौ वचनामृतेन Mb.; अमृतं शिशिरे वह्निरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. –5 The Soma juice. –6 Antidote against poison. –7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice; (यज्ञशेष) Ms. 3. 285. –8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्याद्याचितं भैक्ष्यममृतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. –9 Water; अमृताध्मातजीमूत U. 6. 21; अमृतादुन्मथ्यमानात् K. 136; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brâhmaṇas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals.–10 A drug. –11 Clari fied butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वेषु जुह्वति *S*i. 2. 107.–12 Milk. –13 Food in general.–14 Boiled rice. –15 Any thing sweet, any thing lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. –16 Property. –17 Gold. –18 Quicksilver. –19 Poison. –20 The poison called वत्सनाभ. –21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). –22 N. of a sacred place. –23 N. of particular conjunctions of *Nakshatras* (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारनक्षत्रयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवारयोग). –24 The number four. –25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrotos, ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*].-**Comp.** —अंशुः,– करः,–दीधितिः,–द्युतिः,–रश्मिः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेष विदर्भजे N. 4. 104; अमृतांशूद्भव born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishṇu. —अक्षर *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरः *S*vet. Up. —अंधस्, -अशनः, -आशिन् *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. —असु *a.* whose soul is immortal. —आशः 1. N. of Vishṇu. –2. a god. —आसंगः a sort of collyrium. —आहरणः N. of Garuḍa who once stole Amṛita. —इष्टका a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). —ईशः, –ईश्वरः N. of *S*iva. —उत्पन्ना a fly. (-न्नं), –उद्भवं a kind of collyrium (खर्परीतुत्थं). (-वः) N. of the Bilva tree. —कुंडं a vessel containing nectar. —क्षारं sal ammoniac. —गतिः N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. —गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (-र्भः) 1. the individual soul –2. the supreme soul. —चितिः *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. —ज *a.* produced by or from nectar. (-जः) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. —जटा N. of a plant (जटामांसी). —तरंगिणी moonlight. —तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called त्वरितगति. —द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. —धार *a.* shedding nectar.(-रा) 1. N. of a metre. –2. flow of nectar. —पः 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. –2. N. of Vishṇu. –3. one who drinks wine; ध्रुवममृतपनामवाछंयासावधरमसुं मधुपस्तवाजिहीते *S*i. 7. 42 (where अ° has sense 1. also). —पक्षः 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. –2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire.–3. fire itself. —फलः N. of two trees पटोल and पारावत. (-ला) 1. a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). –2. =आमलकी. (-लं) a sort of fruit (रुचिफल) found in the country of the Mudgalas according to Bháva P. —बंधुः Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. –2. a horse or the moon. —भल्लातकी a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. —भुज् *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. —भू *a.* free from birth and death. —मति= °गति q. v. —मंथनं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. —मालिनी N. of Durgà. —योगः see under अमृत. —रसः 1. nectar, ambrosia; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः H. 1; विविधकाव्यामृतरसान् पिबामः Bh. 3. 40.–2. the Supreme spirit. (-सा) 1. dark-coloured grapes.–2. a sort of cake (Mar. अनर्सा). —लता,–लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant (गुडूची). —वाक *a.* producing nec-

tar-like sweet words. —संयावं a sort of dish mentioned in Bháva P. —सार *a.* ambrosial; °राणि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-रः) 1. clarified butter. -2. a sort of अयःपाक. °जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड).—सूः,-सूतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar). -2. mother of the gods. —सोदरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उच्चैःश्रवस्. -2. a horse in general. —स्रवः flow of nectar. (-वा) N. of a plant and tree (रुदंती). —स्रुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतता,-त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. -2 Immortal.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality.

अमृताफलं The fruit of the Trichosanthes (पटोलफल).

अमृतायते Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतेशयः N. of Vishṇu (sleeping in waters).

अमृत्यु *a.* Immortal; causing immortality.—त्युः Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

अमृध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing.

अमृषा *ind.* Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट *a.* Unrubbed. —Comp. —मृज *a.* of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क *a.* Fatless, lean.

अमेधस् *a.* [अ-मेधा; नित्यमसिच् P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेध्य *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपेदग्नौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. -2 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. —ध्यं 1 Excrement, ordure; समुत्सृजेद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमेध्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. -2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेध्यं दृष्ट्वा सूर्यमुपतिष्ठेत Kâty. —Comp. —कुणपाशिन् *a.* feeding on carrion. —युक्त,-लिप्त *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. —लेपः smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower.-2 Not injuring or hurting.

अमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous, large-minded. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu.

अमेष्ट *a.* [अमा-इष्ट] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोक्य *a.* Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचनं Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष *a.* Not liberated, unloosed. —क्षः 1 Bondage, confinement. -2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कामिलक्ष्येष्वमोघैः Me. 73.-2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; युतममोघतया Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or useless, efficacious, fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपामंतरुप्तं बीजमज त्वया Ku. 2. 5; so °बलं, °शक्ति, °वीर्य, °क्रोध &c. —घः 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness.-2 N. of Vishṇu (or of *S*iva according to some). -3 N. of a river. —घा 1 N. of the plant पाटलो (Mar. पाडळी) (the trumpet flower). -2 N. of another plant विडंग (Mar. वावडिंग) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कृमिघ्न. -3 =पथ्या. -4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of *S*iva's wife. -6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant क्ष.-Comp.—दंडः unerring in punishment, N. of *S*iva.—दर्शिन्,-दृष्टि *a.* of unerring mind or view.—बल *a.* of never-failing strength or vigour. —वाच् *f.* words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (*a.*) one whose words are not vain. —वांछित *a.* never disappointed. —विक्रमः of never-failing valour, N. of *S*iva.

अमोत *a.*[अमा-उत]Ved. The hems or skirts of which are not cut; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home; °पुत्रका a maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). -2 A weaver (?).

अमौनं 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the soul.

अम्नस् *ind.* Ved. (स् being changed to र् by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unawares, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अंब् 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (A.) To sound.

अंबः 1 A father. -2 Sound; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. —बा see below. —बं 1 The eye. -2 Water. —ब *ind.* A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंबकं 1 An eye (in त्र्यंबक). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अंबया Ved. A mother; good woman (as a courteous mode of address); or, conveying water.

अंबरं [अंबः शब्दः तं राति धत्ते, रा-क] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावतर्जयदंबरे R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress; दिव्यमाल्यांबरधरं Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; दिगंबर; सागरांबरा मही the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron.-4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.). -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants (नागभिद् Trik.) -Comp. —अंतः 1. the end of a garment. -2. the horizon. —ओकस् *m.* dwelling in heaven, a god; (भस्मरजः) विलिप्यते मौलिभिरंबरौकसां Ku. 5. 79. —ग *a.* sky-going. —दं cotton. —मणिः the sun. —युगं two principal garments used by men; upper and lower. —लेखिन् *a.* sky-touching; R. 13. 26. —शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. —स्थली the earth.

अंबरयति Den. P. To bring together.

अंबरीषं [In some senses अंबरीषः also; °षः only by Uṇ. 4. 29; क्लीबेऽम्बरीषं भ्राष्ट्रो ना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the hells. -5 A young animal, colt. -9 The sun. -7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रातक). -8 N. of Vishṇu. -9 N. of *S*iva. -10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishṇu.

अंबष्ठः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brâhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंबष्ठो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अंबष्ठ is the curing of diseases; अंबष्ठानां चिकित्सितं). -2 An elephant-driver. -3 (pl.) N.

of a country and its inhabitants (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Ták, comprising the modern district of Lahore). **—ष्ठा** N. of several plants:— (*a*) गणिका, यूथिका (Mar. जुई); (*b*) पाठा (Mar. पाहाडमूळ). (*c*) चुक्रिका (Mar. चुका); (*d*) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा). **—ष्ठा, -ष्ठी** An Ambashṭha woman.

अंबष्ठकी=अंबष्ठा (पाठा) see above.

अंबष्ठिका N. of a plant (ब्राह्मी.)

अंबा [अंब्-घञ्] (Voc. अंबे Ved.; अंब in later Sanskrit) **1** A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman', 'good mother': **किमंबाभिः प्रेषितः ; अंबानां कार्यं निर्वर्तय** *S.* 2; **कृतांजलिस्तत्र यदंब सत्यात्** R. 14. 16. **-2** N. of a plant (अंबष्ठा *d.*). **-3** N. of Durgá, wife of *S*iva. **-4** N. of an Apsaras; of a sister of Pâṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kâśirâja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra-Vírya who had no issue. Amb*a*, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of *S*ala and Bhishma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. *S*iva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as *S*ikhan*dini*, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called *S*ikhan*d*in and became the cause of Bhishma's death.] **-5** A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid *Amma*; Germ. *amme*; old Germ. *Amma*].

अंबाडा (Ved. -ला) A mother; P. VI. 1. 118.

अंबायुः *f.* A mother.

अंबालिका **1** A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment. **-2** N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). **—3** N. of the youngest daughter of Kâśirâja, wife of Vichitra-Vîrya. She became the mother of Pâṇḍu by Vyâsa who was invoked by Satyavatî to beget a son to Vichitra-Vîrya who had died without issue.

अंबिः *f.* Ved. Water; woman; mother; nurse.

अंबिका **1** A mother, good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; **अत्तिके अंबिके शृणु मम विज्ञाविं** Mk. 1. **-2** N. of a plant (अंबा 2); of another plant कटुकी. **-3** N. of Pârvatî, wife of *S*iva; **आशीर्भिरेधयामासुः पुरःपाकाभिरंबिकां** Ku. 6. 90.**-4** N. of the middle daughter of Kâśirâja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Vîrya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyâsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र. **-Comp. —पतिः, —भर्ता** N. of *S*iva. **—पुत्रः, —सुतः** N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अंबिकेयः,-यकः N. of Ganesa, Kârttikeya or Dhṛitarâshṭra; more correctly written आंबिकेय q. v.

अंबु *n.*[अंब्-शब्दे उण्]**1** Water; **गांगमंबु सितमंबु यामुनं** K. P.10.**-2** The watery element of the blood (cf. *imber*). **-3** N. of a metre. **-4** A term in astrology (लग्नावधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). **-Comp. —कणः** a drop of water. **—कंटकः** (short-nosed), alligator. **—किरातः** alligator. **—कीशः, -कूर्मः** a torpoise (शिशुमार); particularly Gangetic. **—केशरः** lemon-tree (छालंगवृक्ष). **—क्रिया** libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. **—ग, —चर, —चारिन्** *a.* moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.) **—घनः** hail. **—चत्वरं** a lake. **—चामरं** an aquatic plant (शैवाल). **—ज** *a.* produced in water, aquatic (opp. स्थलज); **सुगंधीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्यंबुजानि च** Râm. (**-जः**) 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the Sârasa bird. -4. the conch -5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (**-जं**) 1. a lotus; **इंदीवरेण नयनं मुखमंबुजेन** *S.* Til. 3.-2. the thunderbolt of Indra. **°भूः, °आसनः** 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmá; **°आसना** the goddess Lakshmî. **—जन्मन्** *n.* a lotus. (*-m.*) 1. the moon. -2. the conch. -3. Sârasa. **—तस्करः** 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). **—तालः** =°चामर. **—द** *a.* giving or yielding water. (**-दः**) 1. a cloud; **नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने** R. 3. 53. **—धर** [धरतीति धरः, अंबूनां धरः; धृ-अच्] 1. a cloud; **वशिनश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः** Ku. 4. 43; **शरत्प्रमृष्टांबुधरोपरोधः** R. 6. 44. -2. the plant मुस्तक. -3. talc. **—धिः** [अंबूनि धीयंते अत्र; धा-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; **अंबुधिर्घटः** Sk.-2.the ocean; **क्षार°** Bh. 2. 6. -3. the number four (in Math.). **°प्रसवा** N. of a plant (घृतकुमारी). **—निधिः** 'treasure of waters', the ocean; **देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे** Ki. 5. 30. **—प** *a.* drinking water. (**-पः**) 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; **रक्षोंबुपानिलशशीशपुराणि चाष्टौ** Sid. *S*ir.-3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्दक). **—पत्रा** N. of a plant (उच्चटावृक्ष). **—पद्धतिः** *f.*, **-पातः** current, flow or stream of water, cascade; **गंगांबुपातप्रतिमा गृहेभ्यः** Bk. 1. 8. **—प्रसादः,-प्रसादनं** [अंबूनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादकं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति). **—भवं** a lotus. **—भृत्** *m.* 1. water-bearer, a cloud. -2. the ocean. -3.= °पत्रा q. v. -4. N. of a plant मुस्तक.-5. talc. **—मात्रज** *a.* produced only in water. (**-जः**) a conch-shell. **—मुच्** *m.* a cloud; **ध्वनितसूचितमंबुमुचां चयं** Ki.5. 12. **—राजः** 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa. **—राशिः** receptacle or store of water, the ocean; **त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ** *S*.3.3; **चंद्रोदयारंभ इवांबुराशिः** Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. **—रुह्** *n.* 1. a lotus.-2. Sârasa. **—रुहः,-हं,** a lotus; **विपुलिनांबुरुहा न सरिद्वधूः** Ki. 5. 10. (**-हा**) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). **—रोहिणी** a lotus. **—वाची** [अंबु तद्वर्षणं वाचयति सूचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of *A*shâḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; **°प्रदः** the 10th day; **°त्यागः** 13th day. **—वासिनी,-वासी** N. of a plant (पाटला), the trumpet flower. **—वाहः** [अंबु वहतीति] 1. a cloud; **तडित्वंतमिवांबुवाहं** Ki. 3. 1; **भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं** Me. 99. -2. a lake. -3. water-bearer. -4. the number 17. -5. a sort of grass. **—वाहिन्** *a.* carrying or conveying water. (*-m.*) 1. a cloud. -2.=मुस्तक. (**-नी**) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -2. a woman fetching water. -3 N. of a stream. **—विहारः** sporting in water. **—विस्रवा** =घृतकुमारी. **—वेतसः** a kind of cane or reed growing in water. **—शिरीषिका** N. of a plant. **—सरणं** flow or cur-

rent of water. —सर्पिणी a leech (अंबुनि सर्पति) —सेचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंबुमत् *a.* Watery, containing water. —ती N. of a river.

अंबूकृत *a.* Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. —तं A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमंबूकृतानि U. 2. 21; Mál. 9.6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंब्यः Ved. A chanter.

अंभ् 1 A. [अंभते, अंभित] To sound.

अंभस् [By Uṇ. 4. 209 आप्-असुन्; or अंभ् शब्दे असुन्] 1 Water; कथमप्यंभसामंतरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोंभसा परिषिंचति *Si.* 2. 54; अंभसाकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. -2 The sky. -3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. -4 Mystical name of the letter व्. -5 A God. -6 A man. -7 The world of the Manes. -8 A Rákshasa or Asura. -9 (In phil.) तुष्टि or acquiescence of the soul. -10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness.—(*dual.*) अंभसी Heaven and earth.-(pl.) Collective name for Gods, men, Manes, and demons. [cf. L. *imber*: Gr. *ombpos*] **-Comp.** —ज *a.* produced in water, aquatic. (—जः) 1. the moon. -2. the (Indian) crane or Sàrasa. (—जं) a lotus; बाले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं *S.* Til. 17; so पाद°, नेत्र°; °खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुमुदवनमपाश्रि श्रीमदंभोजखंडं *Si.* 9.11, 64; °जन्मन् *m.*, -जनिः,-योनिः the lotus-born God, epithet of Brahmá. —जन्मन् *n.* a lotus. —दः,-धरः 1. a cloud.-2. the plant मुस्तक. —धिः,-निधिः,-राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा *Si.* 2. 100; यादवांभोनिधीन्रुंद्धे वेलेव भवतः क्षमा 58; so अंभसां निधिः; शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांभसां निधिः *Si.* 1. 20; °वल्लभः a coral. —रुह् *n.* (ट्), -रुहं a lotus; हेमांभोरुहसस्यानां तद्वाप्यो धाम सांप्रतं Ku. 2. 44. (-*m.*) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl. —सूः smoke; cloudiness. —स्थ *a.* living in water; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; °वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. -2 A group of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंभृण *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्).-2 Roaring terribly. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing the Soma juice.-2 The father of Vách.

अम्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अप्-मय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्यक् Ved. Towards, near.

अम्र =आम्र q. v.

अम्रातः —तकः A species of hog-plum; see आम्रातक.

अम्ल *a.* [अम्-क्ल Uṇ. 4. 108.] Sour, acid; कट्वम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्णरूक्षविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —मः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v.; यो दंतहर्षमुत्पादयति मुखास्रावं जनयति श्रद्धां चोत्पादयति सोऽम्लः (रसः) Suśr. -2 Vinegar.-3 Wood-sorrel.-4 =अम्लवेतस q.v.-5 The common citron tree. -6 Belch. —म्ली = चांगेरी. —म्लं Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water.**-Comp.**—अक्त *a.* acidulated.—अंकुशः a variety of sorrel (°वेतस).—अध्युषितं a disease of the eye. —उद्गारः sour eructation. —कांडं N. of a plant (लवणतृण).—केशरः the citron tree. —गंधि *a.* having a sour smell. —गोरसः sour butter-milk.—चुक्रिका-चूडा a sort of sorrel. —जंबीरः, -निंबकः the lime-tree. —नायकः =°वेतस: q. v. —निशा N. of a plant (शठी).—पंचकं,-पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits; कोलं च दाडिमं चैव वृक्षाम्लं चुक्रिका तथा। अम्लवेतसमित्येतदम्लपंचफलं स्मृतम्॥ or जंबीरं नागरंगं च तथाम्लं वेतसं पुनः॥तिंतिडीकं बीजपूरमम्लपंचफलं स्मृतम्. —पुत्रः N. of a plant (अश्मंतक). (—त्री) पलाशीलता and क्षुद्राम्लिका. —पनसः N. of a tree (लकुच). —पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. —पूरं=वृक्षाम्लं q. v. —फलः the tamarind tree. (—लं) tamarind fruit. —भेदनः = °वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस *a.* having an acid taste. (—सः) sourness, acidity.—रुहा a kind of betel (मालवदेशजनागवल्लीभेदः). —लोणिका,-लोणी,-लोलिका wood sorrel (Mar. चुका). —वर्गः a class of sour things including plants with acid leaves and fruits. —वल्ली N. of a plant (त्रिपर्णिका नामकंदविशेषः). —वाटकः hog-plum. —वाटिका a sort of betel. —वास्तूकः a sorrel (चुक्रं). —वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a kind of sorrel (Mar. चुका, चांगेरी). —शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाम्ल,शुक्राम्ल,अम्ल,चुक्रिका, चूड) commonly used as a pot-herb. (—कं) =वृक्षाम्लं, चुक्रं. —सारः 1. the lime tree. -2. a sort of sorrel (°वेतस). -3. N. of a plant (हिंताल). (—रं) rice water after fermentation (कांजिकं). —हरिद्रा N. of a plant (°निशा).

अम्लकः N. of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लि(म्ली)का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. -2 The tamarind tree. -3 Wood-sorrel; also पलाशीलता, श्वेताम्लिका, and क्षुद्राम्लिका. **-Comp.** —वटकः a sort of cake.

अम्लिमन् *m.* Sourness.

अम्लु: Sourness.

अम्लान *a.* 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). -2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परार्थन्यायवादेषु काणोंप्यम्लानदर्शनः. —नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आंबोली). —नं A lotus.

अम्लानि *a.* Vigorous, not fading. —निः *f.* 1 Vigour. -2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अय् 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयते, अयांचक्रे, अयितुं, आयित.) To go.

अय *a.* Going, moving.—यः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अस्तमय). -2 Good actions of former birth. -3 Good fortune, good luck (शुभावहो विधिः); शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26. -4 A move towards the right (in chess). -5 A die or cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वानयानभिभवति *Sat.* Br. **-Comp.** —अन्वित, अयवत् *a.* fortunate, lucky; सुलभैः सदा नयवताऽयवता Ki. 5. 20. —शोभिन् *a.* bright with good fortune.

अयन *a.* [अय्-ल्युट्] 1 Going (at the end of comp.); यथेमा नद्यः स्यंदमानाः समुद्रायणाः Praśn. Up. -2 (As a patronymic affix) Descended from; *e. g.* शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving, walking; as in रामायणं. -2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नादयनात् R. 16. 44. -3 A place, site, abode, place of resort; ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the derivation of the word नारायण). -4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to

an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -5 Rotation, circulation period; अंगिरसां अयनं; इष्टि°, पशु°.-6 A particular period in the year for the performance of particular sacrificial or other religious works; N. of certain sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं.-7 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator.-8 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and निरयण. -9 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अयनं summer solstice.-10 Method, manner, way.-11 A *S*ástra, scripture or inspired writing. -12 Final emancipation; नान्यः पंथा विद्यतेऽयनाय *S*vet. Up. -13 A commentary, treatise. -14 The deities presiding over the *ayanas*. -**Comp.** —अंशः, -भागः the arc between the vernal equinoctial point and the beginning of the fixed zodiac or first point in Aries. —कालः the interval between the solstices. —जः a month caused by *ayanamśa*. —संक्रमः,-संक्रांतिः *f.* passage through the zodiac. —वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Not consumptive, healthy. -2 Causing health. —क्ष्मं Healthiness, freedom from disease. -**Comp.** —करण *a.* causing health, making healthy and sound. —तातिः *f.* health.

अयजुष्क *a.* Without a sacrificial formula or verse.

अयज्ञ *a.* Not offering sacrifice. —ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms. 3. 120.-**Comp.** —साच्*a.* not performing a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक *a.* Unfit for sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय *a.* 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माष). -2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). -3 Profane, vulgar, common.

अयज्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Profane, impious. -2 Obstructor or destroyer of sacrifices.

अयज्वन् *a.* Not sacrificing according to the rites; godless, impious; Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् *a.* Not attempting.

अयत *a.* Uncontrolled, unchecked.

अयतिन् *a.* Of unsubdued desires or passions, incontinent.

अयत्न *a.* Not requiring any effort; °पदवासतां R. 4. 55. —त्नः Absence of effort or exertion; अयत्नेन,-त्नात्, -त्नतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily. -**Comp.** —कारिन् *a.* making no effort or exertion, indifferent; idle. —कृत, -ज *a.* easily produced, spontaneous. —लभ्य *a.* easily obtainable; Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा *ind.* Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly. —थं Ved. Without effort.-**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* 1. not true to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mu. 3.4. -2. incongruous, unfit, false, *S*. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थोऽयथार्थश्च T. S.; °अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion; तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽयथार्थानुभवः। यथा शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं सैव अप्रमेत्युच्यते. —इष्ट *a.* 1. not as wished or desired, disliked. -2. not enough or sufficient. —उचित *a.* unfit, unworthy. (-तं) unfitly. —तथ *a.* 1. not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथातथं स्वामिनश्चेष्टितं Ve. 2. -2. vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) 1. unfitly, unsuitably -2. in vain, uselessly; तद्गच्छति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -3. wrongly; Ve. 5. —तथ्यं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. —द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected. —पुर,-पूर्व *a.* unprecedented, unparalleled, unusual. —मुखीन *a.* having the face turned away. —वृत्त *a.* acting wrongly. —शास्त्रकारिन् *a.* not acting according to the *S*ástras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रकारी च न विभागे पिता प्रभुः Nárada.

अयथावत् *ind.* Wrongly, erroneously, improperly.

अयंत्रं 1 Non-restraint; having no restraint. -2 A powerful weapon for restraining enemies.

अयंत्रित *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. -2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयव *a.* 1 Deficient.-2 Having worthless or no barley, such as a religious ceremony (also अयवक in this sense). —वः 1 Name of a worm bred in excrement. -2 (अयवन् *m.*, अयवस् *n.* also). The dark half of the month; पूर्वपक्षा वै यवा अपरपक्षा वा अयवास्तेहीदं सर्वं युवते चायुवते च *S*at. Br. -3 An incongruous enemy.

अयव्य *a.* Unfit for barley.

अयशस् *a.* Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense. —*n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ignominy, ill-repute, stain, dishonour; scandal; अयशो महदाप्नोति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु घोरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41. -**Comp.** —कर *a.* (री *f.*) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [इ-गतौ-असुन्] Going, moving; nimble. —*n.* (-यः) 1 Iron (एति चलति अयस्कांतसंनिकर्षे इति तथात्वं); अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. —*m.* Fire. [cf L. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *ais, eisarn*; Ger. *eisin*]. -**Comp.** —अग्रं -अग्रकं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. —अपाष्टि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. —कंसः -सं an iron goblet. —कांडः 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. —कांतः (अयस्कांतः) 1. 'beloved of iron', a magnet, load-stone; शंभोर्यतध्वमाक्रष्टुमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चकर्ष परस्मात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21.-2. a precious stone; °मणिः a loadstone; अयस्कांतमणिशलाकेव लोहधातुमंतःकरणमाकृष्टवती Mál. 1. —कारः 1. an iron-smith, blacksmith.-2. the upper part of the thigh. —कीटं rust of iron.; —कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so °पात्रं. —कुशा a rope partly consisting of iron. —कृतिः *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकुष्ठचिकित्साभेदः). —गः an iron hammer. —गुडः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron ball; Ms. 3. 133. —घनः [अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितप्तं R. 14. 33. —चूर्णं iron filings. —जाल *a.* having iron nets; of impenetrable guiles.

(-लं) an iron net-work. —ताप a. making iron red-hot. —दत्,-दंष्ट्र a. Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as chariots); having iron weapons. —दती a proper name; (P.V. 4. 143). —दंडः an iron club, K. 76. —धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. —पानं (अयःपानं) N. of a hell (where red-hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). —प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image. —मलं rust of iron; so °रजः, °रसः. —मुख a. (खी f.) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (-खः) an arrow (iron-pointed); भेत्स्यत्यजः कुंभमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. —शंकुः 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. —शय a. lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). —शूलं 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). —स्थूण a. (अय° or यः°) having iron pillars or stakes. —हत a. Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.). —हृदय a. iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय, (अयोमय) a. (यीf.) Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. —यीं N. of one of the three habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिष्टं Rust of iron.

अयस (At the end of comp.) see कार्ष्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *ind.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक a. One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित a. Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अमृतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212. —तः N. of the sage Upavarsha. —तं Unsolicited alms. -**Comp.** —उपनत,-उपस्थित a. got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंबु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. —वृत्तिः,-व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य a. 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a *S*ûdra &c.). -2 (Hence), Out-cast; degraded, not admissible to or incapable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -**Comp.** —याजनं,-संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात a. Not &c. gone. -**Comp.** —पूर्व a. following, succeeding, subsequent to. —याम a. not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; °मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; °मं वयः 158; छंदांस्ययातयामानि Bhâg. (where *S*rîdhara says अ° =विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-मं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yâj*n*avalkya. °यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vigour, purity.) -**Comp.** —यामन् a. Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु a. Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. —तुः Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not destructive.

अयाथार्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. -2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्यं 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposition, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तयोः समाहारः] Good or bad luck. —यः A particular position of the pieces on a chess-board (आनीयंते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः; अयेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसव्यगमनेन आनयः अयानयः शीर्षस्थानं Saralâ).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-ख] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थलविशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Sk.

अयावक a. Naturally red.

अयावनं Not causing to unite.

अयाशु a. Ved. 1 Unfit for copulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अयास् a. [fr. इ 'to go' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. —याः *ind.* [इ-आसिः Uṇ. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य a. Ved. Indefatigable, inexhaustible, valiant, invincible. —स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind. -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verses of the Sáma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'oh' 'ah' (कोमलामंत्रणे); or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविश्रांतमभिहितं M. 1; अयि कठोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र *S*. 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 5.32; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुनय), 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तन्वंगि यदि मनाकुरुषे Bv. 2. 150. -3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; अयीदमेवं परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीषे रेभिलस्य सार्थवाहस्य गृहं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त a. 1 Not yoked or harnessed. -2 Not joined, united or connected. -3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; ° बुद्धि, ° चार. -5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. -6 Untrue, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. -**Comp.** —कर्मन् n. an official (perhaps for आयुक्त°). —कृत् a. doing improper or wrong acts. —पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. — रूप a. incongruous, unsuitable; °पं किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः f. 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles. -3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग,-गल a. 1 Separate, single. -2 Odd, uneven. -**Comp.** —अर्चिस् m. Fire. —नेत्रः,-नयनः,-शरः See under अयुग्म. —सप्तिः having seven horses; *S*i. 11. 61.

अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -**Comp.** —ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. —भावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुगूः f. A woman that bears only one child. (=काकवंध्या q. v.).

अयुग्म a. 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -2 Odd, uneven (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रिषु Ms. 3. 48. -**Comp.** —छदः, -पत्रः having an odd (*i. e.* 7) number of

leaves; the सप्तपर्ण tree; Ki. 1. 16. —नयनः,-नेत्रः,-लोचनः having odd(3) eyes, N. of *Siva*; Ku. 3. 51, 69. —बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. —वाहः, -सप्तिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज् *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even); अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा V.Ratn. -**Comp.** —इषुः,-बाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid(having 5 arrows). —छदः =सप्तपर्ण (Mar. सातवण); ववुरयुक्छदगुच्छसुगंधयः *Si.* 6. 50. —पलाशः = सप्तपलाश. —पादयमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pâdas. —नेत्र,-लोचन, -अक्ष,-शक्तिः N. of *Siva.*

अयुज *a.* **1** Having no equal or companion. **-2** Separate, single, odd.

अयुंग *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

अयुत *a.* **1** Disjoined, detached, not connected. **-2** Uninterrupted, undisturbed (Ved.) —तं Ten thousand, a myriad. -**Comp.** —अध्यापकः a good teacher. —सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. —सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. —होम a kind of sacrifice.

अयुद्ध *a.* Ved. **1** Not fighting. **-2** Unconquered, irresitible. —द्धं Absence of fighting or war. -**Comp.** —सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

अयुद्धी *ind.* Without fighting.

अयुधः A non-combatant.

अयुध्य *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

अयुध्विन् *m.* Not a warrior.

अयुव *a.* **1** Undisturbed, unshaken. **-2** Unconnected.

अये *ind.* **1** As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (=अयि); अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन Bh. 3. 123. **-2** An interjection showing (*a*) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलिः *S.* 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः प्राप्तः U. 1; अये मध्येव भ्रुकुटीधरः संवृत्तः U. 5; (*b*) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपद्मोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (*c*) 'anger'; अये अश्वमेध इति विश्वविजयिनां क्षत्रियाणां महानुत्कर्षनिकषः U. 4; (*d*) 'fear,' 'flurry', 'agitation;' (*e*) 'recollection'; (*f*) 'fear'; (*g*) 'fatigue'.

अयोग *a.* **1** Unconnected with. **-2** Indistinctly connected. **-3** Making vigourous efforts. —गः **1** Separation, disjunction, interval. **-2** Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. **-3** An improper conjunction. **-4** Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). **-5** Strong or vigorous effort. **-6** Medical treatment against the symptoms. **-7** Non-application or misapplication of remedies. **-8** A sort of disease (cured by prescribing emetics). **-9** A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). **-10** A hammer (for अयोग्र, अयोघन). **-11** Dislike. **-12** A conjunction of two planets (also inauspicious). -**Comp.** —वाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय, उपध्मानीय, and जिह्वामूलीय as standing between vowels and consonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च क ॅ पौ चैव पराश्रितौ । अयोगवाहा विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानभागिनः ।.

अयोगवः (वा or वी *f.*) The son of a *Sûdra* man and Vaisya woman; Ms. 10. 32; see आयोगव; (his business is carpentry).

अयोगुड, -जाल &c. see under अयस्.

अयोगूः A blacksmith.

अयोग्य *a.* **1** Unfit, improper, unsuitable, useless. **-2** Not ascertainable by senses.

अयोद्धृ *m.* **1** No warrior, a bad warrior. **-2** One who is not equalled by other warriors.

अयोध्य *a.* Not to be warred against, unassailable; irresistible; अन्यायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः Râm. —ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayû. [It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called *Saketa*, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama, where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Rama. The town plays an important part in the story of the *Ramayana*; the second book (अयोध्याकांड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Rama.]

अयोनि *a.* **1** Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9. **-2** Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. —निः *f.* **1** Not the womb; Y. 2. 293; Ms. 11. 174. **-2** Not a particular verse of the Sâmaveda. —निः **1** N. of Brahmâ and *Siva*. **-2** A pestle. -**Comp.** —ज, —जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति T. S; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. (—जः) N. of Vishṇu. °ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of *Siva*. (—जा), -संभवा N. of Sitâ, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनिक *a.* Without the words एष ते योनिः.

अयौगपद्यं Absence of simultaneity.

अयौगिक (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अयौक्तिक *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

अर *a.* [इयर्ति गच्छत्यनेन, ऋ-अच्] **1** Speedy, swift. **-2** Little. **-3** Going (at the end of comp.). —रः **1** The spoke or radius of a wheel; (°रं also); अरैः संधार्यते नाभिर्नाभौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. **-2** A spoke of the time-wheel; a jaina division of time. **-3** A corner (कोण) or angle; त्रिपंचारे पीठे *Syâmâstava*. **-4** Moss (शैवाल). **-5**=पर्पट q. v. -**Comp.** —अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; V. 1. 4. —घट्टः,-घट्टकः [अरैः घट्यते रच्यते असौ;] 1. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); °इं खेलयमानः Pt. 4 turning this machine; °घटी a bucket so used; कूपमासाद्य °टीमार्गेण सर्पस्तेनानीतः Pt. 4.-2. a deep well.

अरक्षस् *a.* **1** Not disturbed by evil spirits. **-2** Harmless, honest.

अरंकृ, -गम् See under अरं below.

अरंगिन् *a.* Passionless; °सत्त्वः a passionless being; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

अरजस्, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* **1** Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). **-2** Free

from passion (रजस्).-3 Not having the monthly courses. —f. (-जाः) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

अरजायते Den. A. 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

अरज्जु a. Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords.—n. A prison-house.

अरण a. (णी f.) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote. (opp. स्व, नित्य or अमा); (Sây. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms).-2 Not fighting. —णं 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

अरणिः m. f.,-णी f. [ऋ-अनि Uṇ. 2. 101; अरणिः अग्नेर्योनिः] A piece of wood (of the *S*amî tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216.—णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. —णिः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमंथ. —णिः f. 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. —केतुः =अग्निमंथ Premna Intergrifolia. —सुतः N. of *S*uka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyása fallen upon an *Arani* at the sight of the nymph Ghṛitáchí).

अरणिमत् a. Related to the two Araṇis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (sometimes m. also,)[अर्यते गम्यते शेषे वयसि ऋ-अन्यचानित् Uṇ. 3. 102] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; प्रियानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी। अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं । Châṇ. 44; oft. used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest;' °बीजं wild seed; °कार्पासी, °कुलत्थिका; °कुसुंभः &c;so °मार्जार, °मूषकः. —ण्यः N. of a plant कट्फल. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest keeper or ranger. —अयनं,-यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यदरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch.Up. —ओकस्,-सद् a. 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किंतु °सदोवयं अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5; वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः S. 4.5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. —कणा wild cumin seed. —कदली wild plantain. —कांडं N. of the third book of the Râmáyaṇa which embodies Râmâ's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Visvâmitra. —गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). —गानं N. of one of the four hymn-books of the *S*âmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). —चटकः a wild sparrow. —चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on स्त्रीणां प्रियालोकफलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. —चर (°ण्येचर also), —जीव. a. wild, living in woods. —ज a. wild; °आर्द्रका wild ginger. —जीरं wild cumin. —दमनः N. of the plant called *dona*. —द्वादशी,-व्रतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 12th day of Mârga-*S*îrsha. —धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild nature; तथारण्यधर्माद्वियोज्य ग्राम्यधर्मे नियोजितः Pt. 1.-2. the duties of a Vánaprastha or anchorite.—धान्यं,-शालिः wild rice (नीवार). —नृपतिः,-राज् (ट्), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. —पंडितः [अरण्ये एव पंडितः, नतु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). —भव a. growing in a forest, wild; यथारण्यास्तिलाः Pt.2. 86.—मक्षिका a gadfly. —मुद्गकः a kind of wild bean.—यानं retiring to the woods.—रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper.—राज्यं sovereignty of the woods. —रुदितं (°ण्ये°) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.)a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; प्रोक्तं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तदलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. —वायसः a wild crow, raven. —वासः,-समाश्रयः 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; °योन्मुखं पितरं R. 8.12.-2. a hermitage, forest habitation. —वासिन् a.living in a forest, wild. (-m.) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-नी) N. of a plant अत्यम्लपर्णी. —वास्तु (स्तू) कः N. of a plant वनवेतः. —विलपितं,-विलापः (°ण्ये°)=°रुदितं above. —श्वन् m. 'a wild hound', wolf. —षष्ठी N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyesṭha. —सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्यानिः -नी f. [अरण्य-आनुक्, ङीप् च; P. IV. 1. 49; हिमारण्ययोर्महत्त्वे] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यान्यामुत्साश्वंतः Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्यीय a. 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनूच्यः (*scil.* पुरोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनूच्याः पठनीयाः मंत्रा यस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत a. 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. —तं Non-copulation. -Comp. —त्रप a. not ashamed of copulation. (-पः) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति a. 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. —तिः f. 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवस्त्वलाभेन चेतसो याऽनवस्थितिः । अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संचरो भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dulness. -6 A bilious disease. —तिः [ऋ-अति] 1 Anger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving

quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरत्निः (*m.* or *f.*) [ऋ-कत्नि रत्निः स नास्ति यत्र] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरत्निस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना Ak.; मध्यांगुलीकूर्परयोर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः। बद्धमुष्टिकरो रत्निररत्निः सकनीष्ठिकः॥ Haláy.;Ki. 18. 6.-3 The arm.

अरत्निकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

अरथिन् *a.* One who does not fight in a car.

अरथीः Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद् *a.* 1 Toothless (as a child). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरंधनं Absense of cooking (as on सिंह and कन्या संक्रांत).

अरपस् *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरपचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind.* Ved. [ऋ-अम्] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकृ To prepare, make ready, serve ; °कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; °कृतिः decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगरः 1 Praising readily. -2 Factitious or made up poison.

अरंघुष *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमणस् *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरमति *a.*Not resting, active, going everywhere. —**तिः** *f.* 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Vedas as a Goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिष् *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरममाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [ऋ-अरन्; अराश्रित् स्यात् Uṇ. 3. 132] The leaf or panel of a door (कपाट), सरभसमरराणि द्रागपावृत्य Mv. 6. 27 (-रः,-री also); चंचूकोटिविपाटिताररपुटो यास्याम्यहं पंजरात् Bv.1.58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (करीरकोष). -4 A covering or sheath in general. —**रः** 1 An awl.-2 A part of a sacrifice.-3 War, fighting.

अररिः The leaf of a door; a door.

अररिंदं Ved. Water (अररिं पिपासोपशमं ददाति).

अररिवस् *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering. -2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a.* Ved. 1 Moving (गमनस्वभाव). -2=अररिवस् above. —**रुः**[अर्तेः अरुः Uṇ. 4. 79]. 1 An enemy. -2 A weapon -3 N. of an Asura.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः G. M.

अरर्यति Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अरविंदं [अरान् चक्रांगानीव पत्राणि विंदते विंद् श P. III. 1. 138 Várt.] 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); शक्यमरविंदसुरभिः *S.* 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; स्थल°, चरण°, मुख° *&c.* -2 Also a red or blue lotus. —**दः** 1 The (Indian) crane. -2 Copper.-**Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishṇu. —दलप्रभं copper. —नाभिः,-भः N. of Vishṇu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmá; हृदये मदीये देवश्चकास्तु भगवानरविंदनाभः Bv. 4. 8.—सद् *m.* N. of Brahmá.

अरविंदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमधुका भृंगैः स्वदिवेवारविंदिनी Bk. 5. 70.-2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. —**सः** No juice, absence of juice.-**Comp.**—आशः 1. eating sapless food. -2. maceration of the body. —आशिन् *a.* 1. eating sapless food. -2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अरहस् *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते Den. A.To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rám.; Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जीवलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरैः। पीड्यंते न हि वित्तेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तदा॥ Mb.; शौच्यं राज्यमराजकं Cháṇ. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -**Comp.** —भोगीन *a.* not fit for the use of a king. —स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजिन् *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी Ved. N. of the plant अजशृंगी.

अरातिः [न राति ददाति सुखं, रा-क, न. त.] 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्ह्रदाः पूरिताः Ve.3.31; (in the Veda) non-offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity, malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (used in *f.*). -2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). -**Comp.** —दूषण,-दूषि,-ह *a.* Ved. destroying adversities or enemies. —भंगः destruction of enemies.

अराति (ती) यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरातीयत् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरातीयु *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरातीवन् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धिः *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

अराधस् *a.* [राधः; धनं-Nir. न. ब.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

अराय *a.* [नास्ति राधनं यस्य वेदे षच्समासः] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts.-2 Stingy, niggardly.—**यः, -यी** Any malignant or evil spirit.

अराल *a.* [ऋ-विच् अरं आलाति, ला-क] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावरालांगुली M. 2. 3. —**लः** 1 A bent or crooked arm. -2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (सर्जरस). -3 An elephant in rut. —**ला** 1 An unchaste woman, harlot, courtezan. -2 A modest woman (अधृष्टा). -**Comp.** —**केशी** a woman with curled hair; भित्त्वा निराक्रामदरालकेश्याः R. 6. 81. —**पक्ष्मन्** *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरावन् *a.* Ved. Not offering malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

अराष्ट्र Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [ऋ-इन्] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). —**रिः** 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Uṇ. 4. 138); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping or devoted,' 'hostile'); विजितारिपुरःसरः R.1.59,61; 4. 4.-2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9. -3 A species of खादिर or Mimosa (विट्खदिर). -4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy. -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel.-8 A lord, master. -9 The wind. - 10 A pious or religious man. -**Comp.** —**कर्षण** *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. —**कुलं** 1. a host of enemies.-2. an enemy. —**गूर्त** *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers. —**घ्नः** destroyer of enemies. —**चिंतनं,-चिंता** schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. —**त्र** *a.* protecting from enemies. —**धायस्** *a.* possessed by lords only (*i. e.* very precious). —**नंदन** *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. —**निपातः** invasion made by enemies. —**भद्रः** the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. —**मर्दः** 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant (कासमर्द). —**मर्दन** *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies. —**मेदः** N. of a tree (विट्खदिर); N. of a country; Bṛi. S. 14. 2. —**मेदकः** N. of an insect bred in excrement. —**स्थानकं** consternation, defeat. —**सूदनः,-हन्,** -**हिंसकः** destroyer of enemies; R.9.18.

अरिंदम *a.* [अरीन् दाम्यति दमयति वा; खच् मुमच] Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिक्थभाज्, अरिक्थीय *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.).

अरिणिन् *m.* A cock.

अरितृ [ऋ-तृच्-इडागमः] A rower, helmsman (Ved.).

अरित्र *a.*[गच्छत्यनेन; ऋ-इत्र P.III.2. 184] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides. —**त्रं** 1 An oar; लोलैररित्रैश्चरणैरिवाभितः Si. 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage. -5 A Soma vessel. —**त्रः** A Soma vessel. [cf. L. *aratrum*; Gr. *eretmos*]. -**Comp.** —**गाध** *a.* 'oar-deep,' shallow (water). —**परण** *a.* Ved. crossing by means of oars.

अरिन् *n.* (रि) A wheel; discus.

अरिप्र *a.* [रिप्रं पापनाम Nir., तन्नास्ति यस्य] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blameless.

अरिफित *a.* Not changed to र (said of the Visarga).

अरिषं [न रिष्यते विच्छिद्यते] A continuous downpour of rain.—**षः** A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिषण्य *a.* Ved. Not harming or injuring, inoffensive.

अरिषण्यत् *a.* Ved. Not being hurt or injured.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt; perfect, complete; imperishable, undecaying, secure, safe; अरिष्टं गच्छ पंथानं, अरिष्टं मार्गमातिष्ठत् पुण्यं वा तु निषेवितं Rám. —**ष्टः** 1 A heron (कंक).-2 A raven, crow.-3 An enemy; अरिष्टस्त्वाष्ट्रस्य Mv.4. 18.-4 N. of various plants:—(*a*) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिठा); (*b*) another plant (Mar. निंब).-5 Garlic.-6 A distilled mixture.-7 N. of a demon killed by Krishṇa; a son of Bali. —**ष्टा** 1 A bandage.-2 N. of a medical plant (कटुका).-3 N. of a daughter of Daksha and one of the wives of Kasyapa. —**ष्टं** 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune, calamity. -2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen (such as earth-quake).-3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death; रोगिणो मरणं यस्मादवश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्रिष्टमप्यभिधीयते ॥.-4 Good fortune or luck, happiness.-5 The lying-in-chamber, delivery-room, women's apartments (अंतःपुरं); अपस्नात इवारिष्टं प्रविवेश गृहोत्तमं Rám.- 6 Butter-milk.-7 Spirituous liquor; *Si.* 18.77.-**Comp.** —**असु** *a.* Ved. having one's life unhurt. —**गातु** *a.* Ved. dwelling securely. —**गृहं** the lying-in-chamber. —**ग्राम** *a.* Ved. of undivided group, having a complete troop. —**ताति** *a.* Ved. making fortune or happy, auspicious.(-**तिः** *f.*) safeness, security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness (अरिष्टं करोतीति °तातिः; अरिष्टस्य भावो वा P. IV.4.143-4Sk.); तदत्रभवता निष्पन्नाशिषां काममरिष्टतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1. —**दुष्टधी** *a.* apprehensive of death, alarmed at the approach of death. —**पुरं** N. of a place; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं P. VI. 2. 100. —**भर्मन्** *a.* granting security. —**मथनः** N. of *S*iva or Vishṇu. —**शय्या** a lying-in couch; अरिष्टशय्यां परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. —**सूदनः,-हन्** *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishṇu.

अरिष्टकः=आरिष्टः The soap-berry tree.

अरिष्टिः *f.* Security; safety.

अरिष्यत् *a.* Not hurt.

अरीळ्ह *a.* (=अरीढ) Ved. Not licked.

अरुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a plant (रक्तखदिर).

अरुंषिका [अरूंषि मर्मस्थानान्यधिकृत्य जाता] Scab on the head (Mar. खवडे).

अरुच् *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क्व सा भोगानामुपर्यरुचिः K. 146.-2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सन्निपातक्षयश्वासकासहिक्कारुचिप्रणुत् Susr.-3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation.

अरुचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease, sound, healthy. -2 Not festering (as a boil).

अरुग्ण *a.* Not broken, not diseased, sound.

अरुज *a.* 1 Sound, healthy; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं शरीरमरुजं Bh. 3. 88. v. l. -2 Not breaking, not suppurating. —जः N. of a plant (आरग्वध).

अरुण *a.* (णा,-णी *f.*) [ऋ-उनन्; cf. Un. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12. -2 Perplexed, embarrassed. -3 Dumb. —णः 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. -2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः *S.* 4. 1, 7. 4; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. [Aru*n*a is represented as the elder brother of Garu*d*a, being the son of Vinat*a* by Ka*s*yapa. Vinat*a* prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anûru* 'thighless', or *Vipâda* 'footless.' He cursed his mother that since she had brought him forth before the due season she would be a slave to her rival Kadr*u*; but at her earnest entreaties, he modified the curse and said that her next son would deliver her from bondage. Aru*n*a now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was *S*yeni, who bore him two sons Sampati and Ja*t*ayu]. -3 The sun; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5. 8; संसृज्यते सरसिजैररुणांशुभिन्नैः R. 5. 69; *S.* 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy with red spots and insensibility of the skin. -5 A little poisonous creature. -6 N. of a plant पुंनाग; also a synonym of अर्क q. v. -7 Molasses (गुड) -8 N. of a peak of the Himâlaya situated to the west of Kailâsa. -9 N. of one of the 12 *A*dityas, the one presiding over Màgha. —णा 1 N. of several plants (*a*) अतिविषा (Mar. अतिविख); (*b*) Madder (मंजिष्ठा); (*c*) त्रिवृत् commonly called Teori; (*d*) a black kind of the same (श्यामाका); (*e*) bitter apple (इंद्रवारुणी); (*f*) the Gunja plant that yields the red and black berry (गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers &c. (*g*) मुंडातिका. -2 N. of a river. —णी 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The early dawn. —णं 1 Red colour. -2 Gold. -3 Saffron. -**Comp.** —अग्रजः N. of Garu*d*a (अरुणः अग्रजो यस्य).—अनुजः,-अवरजः N. of Garuḍa, younger brother of Aruṇa. —अर्चिस् *m.* the sun. —अश्व *a.* having red horses, epithet of the Maruts. —आत्मजः 1. son of Aru*n*a, N. of Jaṭâyu. -2. N. of Saturn, Sávarṇi Manu, Karṇa, Sugrîva, Yama and the two *A*svins. (-जा) N. of Yamuná and Tâpti. —ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. —उदकं N. of a lake. (-का) N. of a river. —उदयः break of day, dawn; चतस्रो घटिकाः प्रातररुणोदय उच्यते. —उपलः a ruby. —कमलं a red lotus. —ज्योतिस् *m.* N. of *S*iva. —दूर्वा reddish fennel. —प्रिय *a.* 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (-या) 1. the sun's wife.-2. shadow. —प्सु *a.* [अरुणं प्सु रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or colour. —बभ्रु *a.* reddish-yellow. —युज् *a.* furnished with red rays of light, epithet of the dawn. —लोचन *a.* red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. —सारथिः 'having Aruṇa for his charioteer,' the sun.

अरुणित, अरुणीकृत *a.* Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; स्तनांगरागारुणिताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5. 11.

अरुणिमन् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour; अरुणिम्ना विहितोऽपि शुक्रभावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः,-°योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुंतुद *a.* [अरूंषि मर्माणि तुदति; अरुस्-तुद्, खश् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुंतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55; *Si.* 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 2. 161.

अरुंधती [न रुंधती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of the wife of Vasishṭha; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56.-3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishṭha; one of the Pleiades. -4 N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasish*t*ha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Pra*j*apati by Deva*h*uti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even-more-veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12: तामगौरवभेदेन मुनींश्चापश्यदीश्वरः। स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सताम् ॥ cf. also Janaka's remarks in. U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to *S*ita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: cf. Susruta: न पश्यति सनक्षत्रां यस्तु देवीमरुंधतीं। ध्रुवमाकाशगंगां च तं वदंति गतायुषं ॥; see H.1. 76 also].- 5 The tongue (personified). -**Comp** —जानिः,-नाथः,—पतिः N. of Vasishṭha, one of the seven *R*ishis or stars in the Ursa Major —दर्शनन्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुष्-ष् *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरुष *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). —षः 1 The red horse of Agni; a flame. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. —षी 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bh*r*igu and mother of Aurva.

अरुष (ष्य) ति Den. P. To go.

अरुष्कः [अरुर्मर्मस्थानं कायति पीडयति] N. of a tree (भल्लातक).

अरुस् *a.* [ऋ-उस् Un. 2. 116] Wounded, sore. —*m.*(-रुः)1 The Arka tree.-2 Red *Khadira*. —*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -**Comp.** —कर *a.* [अरुस्-कृ-टः P. III. 2. 21] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-रः) N. of a tree अरुष्क q. v. (-रं) the nut of this tree. —कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (भूम्यामलकी).

अरूक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरूक्षित, अरूक्ष्ण *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरूप *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. —पं 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhána of the Sânkhyas

and Brahma of the Vedântins. -Comp. -हार्य *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरूपहार्यं मदनस्य निग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपता-त्वं Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरूषः [ऋ-ऊषन् Uṇ. 4. 73] **1** The sun. **-2** A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरे पत्युः कामाया पतिः प्रियो भवति *S*at. Br. (said by Yâjnavalkya to his wife Maitreyî); (*b*) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (*c*) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). —*n.* (-णु) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपस् *a.* [नास्ति रेपः पापं यस्य] **1** Sinless, spotless. **-2** Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्योधनप्रमुखाः कुरुबलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *ibid*; or of (*b*) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भभारभूत सूतापसद *ibid.*

अरोक *a.* [न. ब.] **1** Without holes (अच्छिद्र). **-2** Without splendour, obscured, dim.-**Comp.**—दत्,-दंत *a.* [P. V. 4. 144] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निबिडदंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थाश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr.—गः Sound health; न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगं H. 1. 167.

अरोगण *a.* Ved. **1** Freeing from disease.-**2** Free from disease.

अरोगिन्,-अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) **1** Not shining or bright.-**2** Causing loss of appetite, producing loathing or disgust.—कः Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* **1** Not shining.-**2** Not attached; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark.-**2** Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरौद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce; an epithet of Vishṇu.

अर्क् 10 P. [अर्कयति, अर्कयितुं, अर्कित] **1** To heat or warm. **-2** To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्च्-घञ्-कुत्वं Uṇ. 3. 40] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय).—र्कः **1** A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.).-**2** The sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः *S*. 4. 1. -**3** Fire. -**4** A crystal. -**5** Copper.-**6** Sunday. -**7** Membrum virile. -**8** N. of the sun-plant, Calatropis Gigantea (Mar. रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमालिकाकुसुमं *S*. 2. 8; यमाश्रित्य न विश्रामं क्षुधार्ता यांति सेवकाः। सोऽर्कवन्नृपतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. -**9** N. of Indra. -**10** A sort of religious ceremony. -**11** Praise, hymn; praising, extolling, song of praise. -**12** A singer (Ved. in these two senses). -**13** A learned man. -**14** An elder brother. -**15** Food (अर्क also). -**16** N. of Vishṇu. -**17** A kind of decoction. -**18** The seventh day of a month. -**19** The उत्तरफल्गुनी asterism.-**20** The number 12.-**Comp.** —अंशः, -कला a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. —अश्मन् *m.* -उपलः 1. the sun-stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. —आह्वः the swallow wort. —इंदुसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). —कांता 1. N. of a plant commonly called हुड्हुडिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. —क्षेत्रं 1. the field of the sun; the sign *Leo*, presided over by the sun. -2. N. of a holy place in Orissa. —चंदनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). —जः epithet of Karṇa, Yama, Sugrîva. (-जौ) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. —तनयः 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karṇa, Yama, Manu Vaivasvata, Manu Sâvarṇi and Saturn; see अरुणात्मज. (-या) N. of the rivers Yamunâ and Tâpti. —त्विष् *f.* light of the sun. —दिनं, -वासरः Sunday. —दुग्धं milky sap or exudation of *arka*. —नंदनः,-पुत्रः, -सुतः,-सूनुः N. of Saturn, Karṇa or Yama. —नयन *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (-नः) an epithet of Virâj Purusha. नामन् *m.* the red *arka* tree. —पत्रः,-पर्णः N. of the plant अर्क. (-त्रा) a kind of birthwort (सुनंदा, अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves. (-त्रं, -र्णं) the leaf of the अर्क plant.—पादपः N. of a plant (निंब); another tree (आकंद). —पुष्पं a flower of *arka*. (-ष्पी),-पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कुट्टिबिनी).—प्रिया N. of a plant (जवा). —बंधुः,-बांधवः 1. N. of Buddha *S*âkyamuni. -2. a lotus (the sun-lotus). —भं 1. an asterism influenced by the sun. -2. the sign *Leo*. -3. उत्तराफल्गुनीनक्षत्र.—भक्ता = °कांता q. v. —मंडलं the disc of the sun.—मूलः,-ला = °पत्रा; विलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हेतोः Bh. 2. 100. —वर्षः a solar year. —वल्लभः 1. N. of a plant (बंधूक). -2. a lotus.—विवाहः marriage with the *arka* plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a *third* wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्थादिविवाहार्थं तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्वहेत् Kâsyapa.—वेधः N. of a tree (तालीशपत्र).—व्रतः-तं 1. a vow performed on माघशुक्लसप्तमी. -2. the law or manner of the sun; when a king exacts taxes from his subjects only to add to their material comforts and happiness, just as the sun draws up water during 8 months of the year, only to give it back increased a thousandfold, he is said to follow अर्कव्रत; अष्टौ मासान् यथादित्यस्तोयं हरति रश्मिभिः। तथा हरेत्करं राष्ट्रान्नित्यमर्कव्रतं हि तत् ॥ Ms. 9. 305; cf. R.1. 18 (the point of comparison may also be the imperceptible way in which the sun absorbs water, see Pt.1.221). —शोकः Ved. brilliancy of rays. —सातिः *f.* 1. finding of rays. -2. poetical inspiration; finding out hymns. —सोदरः 'brother of the sun', an epithet of Airâvata.—हिता = °कांता q.v.

अर्कवत् *a.* Containing flashes of lightning.

अर्किन् *a.* Ved. **1** Shining, bright.-**2** Praising. -**3** Praised or worshipped.

अर्कीय, अर्क्य *a.* [अर्क-छ; अर्च्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] **1** Belonging to *arka*. -**2** To be praised or worshipped.

अर्गडः =अर्गल below.

अर्गलः-ला-ली-लं [अर्ज् कलच् न्यंक्वादि° कुत्वं Tv.] **1** A wooden bolt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; पुरार्गलादीर्घभुजो बुभोज R. 18. 4;

16. 6; अनायतार्गलं Mk. 2.; ससंभ्रमेंद्रद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽमरावती K. P. 1; दत्तं च बहिरर्गलं Ks. 4. 62 bolted from without; oft. used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; वाक्यार्गलया निवारिता: Pt. 2; Si. 2. 118; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानाद्विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; वार्यर्गलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45; कंठे केवलमर्गलेव निहिता जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः K. P. 8; see अनर्गल also. -2 A wave or billow.-3 The leaf of a door (कपाटं).-4 A kind of stotra or hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small bolt.

अर्गलित a. Fastened by a bolt, chained, bolted; °द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलीय,-ल्य a. Belonging to a bolt or pin.

अर्घ् 1 P. [अर्घति, आर्घितुं, अर्घित] To be worth, have value, to cost; परीक्षका यत्र न संति देशे नार्घंति रत्नानि समुद्रजानि Subhâsh.

अर्घः [अर्घ्-घञ्] 1 Price, value; कुर्युरर्घं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुत्स्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो यैरर्घतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated; so अनर्घ priceless; महार्घ very costly. -2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men, consisting of rice, Dûrvà grass &c. with or without water; दूर्वासर्षपपुष्पाणां दत्त्वार्घं पूर्णमंजलिं Y. 1. 290; कुटजकुसुमैः कल्पितार्घाय तस्मै Me. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are:-आपः क्षीरं कुशाग्रं च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम्। यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अष्टांगोऽर्घः प्रकीर्तितः॥ see अर्घ्य below. -**Comp.** -अर्ह a. worthy of a respectful offering. -दानं presentation of a respectful offering. -बलाबलं rate of price, proper price, the cheapness or dearness of articles, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329. -संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of commodities, appraising, assizes of goods; कुर्वीत चैषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घीशः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य a. [अर्घ-यत् अर्घमर्हति] 1 Valuable; अनर्घ्यं invaluable; see s. v. -2 Venerable, deserving respectful offering; तानर्घ्यानर्घ्यमादाय दूरात्प्रत्युद्ययौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14; Y. 1. 110. -र्घ्यं 1 A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person (see अर्घ); अर्घः पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमस्मै V. 5.; ददतु तरवः पुष्पैरर्घ्यं फलैश्च मधुश्चुतः U. 3. 24; अर्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं नृपं R. 11. 69; 1. 44; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50; (it often consists only of water given in a droṇa and forms part of the Madhuparka ceremony). -2 A kind of honey.

अर्घट Ashes.

अर्च् 1 U. (अर्चति-ते, आनर्च, आर्चीत्, अर्चितुं, अर्चित) 1 (a) To adore worship, salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चीद् द्विजातीन् परमार्थविदान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5; यस्यार्चत्यसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29 honours, respectfully obeys. (b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. -2 To praise (Ved.). -3 To shine. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गौकसामर्चितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 1. 59. -2 To praise. -3 To cause to shine. -*Desid.* [आर्चिचिषति] To wish to worship -With अनु to congratulate, hail with joy. -प्र 1. to praise, sing praises of. -2. to honour, worship; प्रानर्चुरर्च्या जगदर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; (-*caus.*) to honour. -सं 1. to worship, adore. -2. to fix, settle, establish.

अर्च a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चक a. [अर्च्-ण्वुल्] Worshipping, adoring. -कः A worshipper; गुरुदेवद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चत्रि a. Ved. [अर्च् वेदे बाहु° अत्रि] Adorable, venerable (Sáy.); roaring aloud, singing loudly.

अर्चत्र्य a. Ved. To be praised or worshipped.

अर्चन a. [अर्च्-ल्युट्] Worshipping, praising. -नं, -ना Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors.

अर्चनीय, अर्च्य pot. p. [अर्च्-अनीयर् ण्यत्] To be adored or worshipped, venerable, adorable, respectable R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च्-अङ्] 1 Worship, adoration. -2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. (there is some dispute among scholars as to the precise meaning of this passage).

अर्चिः f. [अर्च्-इन्] Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि R. 12. 1; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिमत्, -वत् a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चित p. p. Worshipped, respected, honoured; R. 10. 55; Ms. 4.235; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चितिन् a. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Praising, honouring, worshipping. -2 Shining as a ray of light, radiating. -m. (र्ची) A ray of light.

अर्चिस् n. (-र्चिः) [अर्च्-इसि Uṇ. 2. 107] 1 A ray of light, flame; यत्ते पवित्रमर्चिष्यग्ने विततमंतरा Rv. 9. 67. 23; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निराददे R. 3. 14. -2 Light, lustre; प्रशमादर्चिषां Ku. 2. 20; Ratn. 4. 16 (said to be also, f.-f.) N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and mother of धूमकेतु. -m. 1 A ray of light.-2 Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् a. [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Flaming, brilliant, bright; V.3. 2.-m. 1 Fire, the god of fire.-2 The sun.-3 A sort of subordinate deity.-4 N. of Vishṇu.-ती 1 N. of the town or world of Agni.-2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.

अर्ज् 1 P. [अर्जति, आनर्ज, आर्जिष्यति, आर्जीत्, अर्जितुं, आर्जत] 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यदन्यत्स्वयमार्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आनर्जुर्नृभुजोऽस्त्राणि Bk. 14.74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जित, स्वार्जित obtained by one's own exertions, self-acquired. -2 To work or manufacture make, prepare (सतोगुणांतराधानं). -With अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, set free, deliver. -अपि to add to. -अन्वव 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अभ्यति to add, append; say something in addition to what is already said. -अव to permit to leave, release, let go. -उद् to drive out, remove. -प्र *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अर्जक a. [अर्ज्-ण्वुल्] (-र्जिका f.) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets; अर्जको ह्यंशमाहरेत्

Smṛiti. —कः N. of several plants सितपर्णास, ववैरिभिद ; सामान्यतुलसी.

अर्जनं [अर्ज्-ल्युट्] Getting, acquisition; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्जयितृव्यापारोऽर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [अर्ज्-उनन् णिलुक् च Uṇ. 3. 58] (ना-नी *f.*). 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day ; अहश्च कृष्णमहरर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1 ; पिशंगमौंजीयुजमर्जुनच्छविं *Si.* 1. 6. -2 Silvery. —नः 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock.-3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादडा), with useful rind. -5 N. of the third Pâṇḍava who was a son of Kuntî by Indra and hence called ऐंद्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (पृथिव्यां चतुरंतायां वर्णो मे दुर्लभः समः। करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः). He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and aiso Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata ; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra.. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit – the only surviving son of Abhimanyu–on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Partha, Gudakesa, Savyasachi, Dhananjaya, Phalguna, Kiritin, Jishnu, Svetavahana, Gandivin &c. &c.] -6 N. of Kàrtavîrya, slain by Parasuràma. See कार्तवीर्य. -7 N. of a country Bṛi. S.14. 25.-8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra. —नी 1 A procuress, bawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Ushâ wife of Aniruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called करतोया. -6 (न्यौ,-न्यः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalgunî. —नं 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. —नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. -**Comp.** —उपमः the teak tree ; also शाकद्रुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. —कांड *a.* having a white stem or appendage. —छवि *a.* white, of a white colour. —ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanûmat. —पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. —कः A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [तृणादिगण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण *a.* [ऋ-न] 1 Being in motion, agitated; restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. —र्णः 1 A flood, stream; water (Ved.) -2 The teak tree. -3 A letter (of the alphabet); पंचार्णो मनुरीरितः. -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Daṇḍaka. —र्णा A river (Ved.). —र्णं Tumult or din of battl confused noise.

अर्णव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.); full of water (Sây.). —वः [अर्णांसि संति यस्मिन्, अर्णस्-व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vârt.]. 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोक ° ocean of grief ; so चिंता ° ; जन° ocean of men ; संसारार्णवलंघन Bh. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). -**Comp.** —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्भवः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजार. -2. the moon. (-वा) Lakshmí. (-वं) nectar. —ज *a.* sea-born, marine. (-जं, -जः) cuttle-fish. —पोतः,-यानं a boat or ship. —मंदिरः 1. 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2. N. of Vishṇu.

अर्णस् *n.* [ऋ-असुन्-नुट् Uṇ. 4. 196] 1 Water; a wave, flood, stream; सवर्णमर्णः कथमन्यथास्य *Si.* 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean (usually °सः). -3 The ocean of air. -**Comp.** —दः 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —भवः conch-shell. —वृत् *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. —*m.* The ocean.

अर्तगलः =आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [ऋत्-ल्युट्] 1 Blaming, reviling.-2 Sorry, grieved. —नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* [अर्द्-क्तिन्] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. -2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका [ऋत्-ण्वुल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.*Ved.[ऋत्-बाहु॰उकञ्] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्धक).

अर्थ् 10 A. [अर्थयते, epic अर्थते ; अर्थयांचक्रे, अर्थयिष्यते, आर्तथत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); त्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71 ; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb. ; प्रहस्तमर्थयांचक्रे योद्धुं Bk. 14. 88. -2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ् ; in others from ऋ-थन् Uṇ. 2. 4 ; अर्यते ह्यसौ अर्थिभिः Nir.] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबंधः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते ; सिद्ध°, °परिपंथी Mu. 5; °वशात् 5. 8;

स्मर्तव्योऽस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary; Y.2. 46; M. 4. 6; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for', 'intended for', 'for the sake of', 'on account of', 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; अर्थेन तु नित्यसमासो विशेष्यनिघ्नता च Vārt.; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; तां देवतापित्रतिथिक्रियार्थां (धेनुं) 2. 16; द्विजार्था यवागूः Sk.; यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थं, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force; (*a*) किमर्थं for what purpose, why; यदर्थं for whom or which; वेलोपलक्षणार्थं *S*. 4; तद्दर्शनादभूच्छंभोर्भूयान्दारार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; (*b*) परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44; गवार्थे ब्राह्मणार्थे च Pt. 1. 420; मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; (*c*) सुखार्थाय Pt. 4. 18; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थाय देवताः Nala. 13. 19; ऋतुपर्णस्य चार्थाय 23. 9. **-2** Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अलुप्तश्च मुनेः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause; अतोऽर्थात् Ms. 2. 213. **-3** Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:- वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तददोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः ॥S. D. 2; वागर्थाविव R. 1. 1; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. **-4** A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव *S*. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इंद्रिय° H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; R. 2. 51; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थान्निराहुः Nir.; इंद्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kaṭh. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). **-5** (*a*) An affair, business, matter, work; प्राक् प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽगराजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थांतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, *i. e.* musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थाः Me. 5 matters of message, *i. e.* messages; (*b*) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 196; द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; 2. 21; दुरापेऽर्थे 1. 72; सर्वार्थचिंतकः Ms. 7. 121; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (*c*) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mu. 1 will acquaint you with the matter; उत्तरोऽयं लेखार्थः *ibid*.; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्था भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5; तया भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M.4 made acquainted with; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3; अगृहीतार्थे आवां *S*. 6; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कृत्वा *ibid*. **-6** Wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds :-शुक्ल honestly got; शबल got by more or less doubtful means, and कृष्ण dishonestly got;) त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं *ibid*.; यस्यार्थास्तस्य मित्राणि 1. 3; तेषामर्थे नियुंजीत शूरान् दक्षान् कुलोद्गतान् Ms. 7. 62. **-7** Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अप्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. **-8** (*a*) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानर्थावुभौ बुद्ध्वा Ms.8. 24 good and evil; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52.; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (*b*) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोर्थस्तिरश्चां गुणैः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन *Si*. 18. 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18; यदि प्राणैरिहार्थो वो निवर्तध्वं Rám. को नु मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 65. **-9** Asking, begging; request, suit, petition.**-10** Action, plaint (in law). **-11** The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, °तत्त्वविद्. **-12** Manner, kind, sort. **-13** Prevention, warding off; मशकार्थो धूमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). **-14** Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्घ). **-15** Fruit, result (फलं). **-16** N. of a son of धर्म. **-17** The second place from the लग्न (in astr.).**-18** N. of Vishṇu.

Comp.—**अधिकारः** charge of money, office of treasurer °रे न नियोक्तव्यौ H.2. —**अधिकारिन्** *m*. a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. —**अन्वेषणं** inquiry after a matter. —**अंतरं** 1. another or different meaning. -2. another cause or motive; अर्थोऽयमर्थांतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3.18.-3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. °**न्यासः** a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa*; उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः। (१) हनुमानब्धिमतरद् दुष्करं किं महात्मनां ॥ (२) गुणवद्वस्तुसंसर्गाद्याति नीचोपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kālidāsa, Māgha and Bhāravi). —**अन्वित** *a*. 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. —**अर्थिन्** *a*. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —**अलंकारः** a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —**आगमः** 1. acquisition of wealth, income; °गमाय स्यात् Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense; S. D. 737. —**आपत्तिः** *f*. [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्तिः सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mímámsakas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be'; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved'; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'; पीनत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दानुक्तस्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with

the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडापूपन्याय; *e. g.* हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru. 100; अमितगमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. S. D. thus defines the figure:–दंडापूपिकयान्यार्थागमोऽर्थापत्तिरिष्यते. **–उत्पत्तिः** *f.* acquisition of wealth; so °उपार्जनं. **–उपक्षेपकः** an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपक्षेपकाः पंच S. D. 308. **–उपमा** a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. **–उष्मन्** *m.* the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40. **–ओघः, –राशिः** treasure, hoard of money. **–कर** (–री *f.*), **–कृत्** *a.* 1. bringing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च विद्या H. Pr. 3. –2. useful, advantageous. **–कर्मन्** *n.* a principal action (opp. गुणकर्मन्). **–काम** *a.* desirous of wealth. (–मौ dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. **–कृच्छ्रं** 1. a difficult matter. –2. pecuniary difficulty; न मुह्येदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Nîti. **–कृत्यं** doing or execution of a business; अभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. **–क्रमः** due order or sequence of purpose. **–गत** *a.* 1. based on the sense (as a दोष). –2. devoid of sense. **–गौरवं** depth of meaning; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. **–घ्न** *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80. **–चिंतक** *a.* 1. thinking of profit. –2. having charge of affairs; सर्वार्थचिंतकः Ms. 7. 121. **–चिंता, –चिंतनं** charge or administration of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्यादर्थचिंतायां S. D. **–जात** *a.* 1. full of meaning. –2. wealthy (जातधन). (–तं) 1. a collection of things. –2. large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk. 63, *S.* 6; Mk. 2. 6.–3. all matters; *Si.* 11. 6. –4. its own meaning; Ki. 3. 48. **–ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the sense or purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. **–तत्त्वं** 1. the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94. –2. the real nature or cause of any thing. **–द** *a.* 1. yielding wealth; Dk. 41. –2. advantageous, productive of good, useful. –3. liberal, munificent Ms. 2. 109. –4. favourable, compliant. (–दः) N. of Kubera. **–दर्शनं** perception of objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155. **–दूषणं** 1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115; Ms. 7. 48. –2. unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. –3. finding fault with the meaning.–4. spoiling of another's property. **–दोषः** a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदांशदोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. **–नित्य** *a.* =अर्थप्रधान Nir. **–निबंधन** *a.* dependent on wealth. **–निश्चयः** determination, decision. **–पतिः** 1. 'the lord of riches'; a king; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. –2. an epithet of Kubera. **–पर, –लुब्ध** *a.* 1. intent on gaining wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous. –2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2. 47; Pt. 1. 425. **–प्रकृतिः** *f.* the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:— बीजं बिंदुः पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च। अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317.) **–प्रयोगः** 1. usury. –2. administration of the affairs (of a state). **–प्राप्त** *a.* derived or understood from the sense. **–बंधः** 1. arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; *S.* 7. 5; ललितार्थबंधं V. 2. 14 put or expressed in elegant words.–2. connection (of the soul) with the objects of sense. **–बुद्धि** *a.* selfish. **–बोधः** indication of the (real) import. **–भाज्** *a.* entitled to a share in the division of property. **–भृत्** *a.* receiving high wages (as a servant). **–भेदः** distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. **–मात्रं, –त्रा** 1. property, wealth; Pt. 2. –2. the whole sense or object. **–युक्त** *a.* significant, full of meaning; Ku. 1. 13. **–लाभः** acquisition of wealth. **–लोभः** avarice. **–वादः** 1. declaration of any purpose. –2. affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support; स्तुतिर्निंदा परकृतिः पुराकल्प इत्यर्थवादः Gaut. Sût.; (said by Laugâkshi to be of three kinds:–गुणवादो विरोधे स्यादनुवादोऽवधारिते। भूतार्थवादस्तद्धानादर्थवादस्त्रिधा मतः; the last kind includes many varieties.) –3. one of the six means of finding out the *tâtparya* (real aim and object) of any work. –4. praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एषः। दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय U. 1. **–विज्ञानं** comprehending the sense, one of the six exercises of the understanding (धीगुण). **–विद्** *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious. **–विप्रकर्षः** difficulty in the comprehension of the sense. **–विकरणं** =अर्थविक्रिया change of meaning. **–विकल्पः** 1. deviation from truth, perversion of fact. –2. prevarication; also °वैकल्यं. **–विशेषणं** a reprehensive repetition of something uttered by another; S. D. 490. **–वृद्धिः** *f.* accumulation of wealth. **–व्ययः** expenditure; °ज्ञ *a.* conversant with money-matters. **–शास्त्रं** 1. the science of wealth (political economy). –2. science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकारास्त्रिविधां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयंति Mu. 3; °व्यवहारिन् one dealing with politics, a politician; Mu. 5. –3. science giving precepts on general conduct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1. **–शौचं** purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106. **–संस्थानं** 1. accumulation of wealth. –2. treasury. **–संग्रहः, –संचयः** accumulation or acquisition of wealth, wealth, treasure, property. **–समाजः** aggregate of causes. **–समाहारः** 1. treasure. –2. acquisition of wealth. **–संपद्** *f.* accomplishment of a desired object; Ki. 1. 15. **–संबंधः** connection of the sense with the word or sentence. **–साधक** *a.* 1. accomplishing any object. –2. bringing any matter to a conclusion. **–सारः** considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. **–सिद्ध** *a.* understood from the very context (though not expressed in words), inferable from the connection of words. **–सिद्धिः** *f.* fulfilment of a desired object, success. **–हर** *a.* inheriting wealth. **–हीन** *a.* 1. deprived of wealth, poor. –2. unmeaning, nonsensical. –3. failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तसिल्] 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object; यद्यार्थतो गौरवं Mâl. 1. 7 depth of meaning; *Si.* 7. 28.

-2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि *Si.* 3. 56; इत्यादिष्टमर्थतो भवति Mv. 3. -3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. -4 On account of, by reason of. -5 By reason of wealth or a particular purpose; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich; R. 14. 23. -2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः *S.* 5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51. -3 Having meaning; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.-4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62.—*adv.* According to a purpose. —*m.* (-वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.

अर्थात् *ind.* (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवति S. D. 10. -2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. -3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थापय =अर्थ्.

अर्थिकः [अर्थयते इत्यर्थी कन्] 1 A crier, watchman. -2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्थित *p. p.* Requested, asked, desired. —तं [भावे-क्त] Wish, desire; supplication, petition.

अर्थिता, -त्वं 1 State or condition of a supplicant, begging, request; न व्यहन्यत कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2; M. 3; K. 141, ; तेनार्थित्वं त्वयि विधिवशाद् दूरबंधुर्गतोऽहं Me. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish, desire; R. 14. 42; अनर्थित्वान्मनुष्याणां Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् *a.* [अर्थ्-इनि] 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, with instr. or in comp.; तुषैरर्थिनः Dk. 132; कोषदंडाभ्यां Mu. 5; को वधेन ममार्थी स्यात् Mb., Ve. 6. 25; अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4, 9. -2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी वररुचिर्मेऽस्तु Ks.-3 Possessed of desires; अनर्थी प्रार्थनावहः R. 10. 18.—*m.* 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदर्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं। ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यवहारानतंद्रितः R. 17. 39. -3 A servant, follower. -4 A master or lord. -**Comp.** —भावः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Mâl. 9. 30.—सात् *adv.* at the disposal of beggars; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय *a.* [अर्थ-छ] (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; शरीरं यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16. -2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य *a.* [अर्थ्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Fit to be asked or sought for.-2 [अर्थादनपेतः, अर्थ-यत्] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थ्यो विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सरस्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich, wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. —र्थ्यं Red chalk.

अर्द् 1 P. [अर्दति, आनर्द, आर्दीत्, अर्दितुं, अर्दित or अर्ण] 1 To afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि चतुर्दशार्दीत् Bk.12.56, see *caus.* below. -2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितांबुगर्भं शरद्घनं नार्दति चातकोऽपि R. 5. 17. -3 To go. -4 To move, be agitated or moved; be scattered (as dust); fly in pieces, dissolve (Ved.). (The past participle is usually अर्दित, but अर्ण when the root is preceded by अभि, नि, वि, सं; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5). —*Caus.* (or 10 P.) 1 (*a*) To afflict, torment, distress; तत एनं महावेगैरर्दयामास तोमरैः Mb.; कामार्दित, कोप°, भय° &c. (*b*) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनार्दिदत् दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir up, rouse, agitate, shake vehemently, make agitated or restless. -3 To distort; अर्दयित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्दितं जनयत्यतः Susruta.— With अति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यार्दीत् वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15. 115. —अभि to distress, afflict, pain, oppress; अभ्यर्दितो वृषलः (शीतेन पीडितः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. —नि Ved. to stream forth, flow out. —प्र to overwork, to work or exert oneself beyond measure; to cause to flow away. —प्रति to oppress or press hard in return, assail in return, return an attack. —वि Ved. to go or move away; to oppress, harass, pain· (*-caus.*) to cause to be scattered or disolved, destroy, annihilate. —सं *caus.* to pain greatly, wound, distress.

अर्दन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting, tormenting; पुर°, बल°. -2 Moving restlessly, being agitated. —नं [भावे ल्युट्] Distressing, afflicting; pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance, excitement, agitation, restlessness. —नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking, begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving pain.

अर्दनिः 1 Asking, begging.-2 Sickness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्दित *p. p.* [अर्द्-क्त] Tormented, afflicted; begged &c. —तं A disease, spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or hemiflegia (paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck).

अर्दितिन् *a.* [आर्दितमस्त्यस्य-इनि] Suffering from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ऋध्-णिच् अच्; according to Nir. from धृ, or ऋध्] Half, forming a half (divided into 2 parts); अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half. —र्धः [ऋध्-घञ्] 1 A place, region, country; house, habitation (Ved.). -2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A part, portion, side.—र्धं, -र्धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पंडितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; पूर्वार्धः first half; so उत्तर° latter half; दक्षिण° southern half (half on the right side); so जघन°, अवर°, पर°, ग्राम° &c.; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं *S.* 1. 9 divided in half; ऋज्वायतार्धं M. 27; R. 3. 59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्धं गतं Bh. 3. 107; one part of two, apart, partly (Ved.); -2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धदेव. (अर्ध may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', and forms an एकदेशिसमास or तत्पुरुष; °कायः= अर्धं कायस्य; °पिप्पली, °मार्गः; °पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; °श्याम half dark; °भुक्त half eaten; so °पिष्ट, °पूर्ण &c.; with numeral adjectives it may mean either 'a half of' or 'with an additional half'; °शतं half of 100 *i.e.* 50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं *i. e.* 150; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that

number;' °तृतीयं containing two and the third only half; *i. e.* two and a half; so °चतुर्थ three and a half. **-Comp.** -अक्षि *n.* side-look, wink;. Mk. 8. 42. -अंगं half the body. -अंतरं half the distance; °एकपदता a fault in composition; see S. D. 575. -अंशः a half, the half. -अंशिन् *a.* sharing a half. -अर्धः,-र्धं 1. half of a half, quarter; चरोरर्धार्धभागाभ्यां तामयोजयतामुभे R. 10. 56.-2. half and half. -अवभेदकः 1. pain in half the head, hemicrania (Mar. अर्धशिशी). (-कं) dividing in equal parts. -अवशेष *a.* having only a half left. -आकारः 1. half the letter अ. -2. N. of अवग्रह q. v. -आसनं 1. half a seat; अर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोधितष्ठौ R. 6. 73; मम हि दिवौकसां समक्षमर्धासनोपवेशितस्य *S.* 7 (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself). -2. greeting kindly or with great respect. -3. exemption from censure. -इंदुः 1. the half or crescent moon, -2. semicircular impression of a finger-nail, crescent-shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. -3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below.); °मौलि N. of *S*iva Me. 56. -इंद्र *a.* that of which a half belongs to Indra. -उक्त *a.* half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्धोक्ते महाराज U. 1. -उक्तिः *f.* a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उदकं water reaching half the body. -उदयः 1. the rising of the half moon.-2. partial rise. -3. a kind of *parvan*; ° आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. -उदित *a.* 1. half risen.-2. half uttered. -ऊरुकं *a.* [अर्धमूरोः अर्धोरु तत्र काशते] reaching to the middle of the thighs. (-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar. परकर); see चंडातक. -2. mantle, veil. -कृत *a.* half done, incomplete. -केतुः N. of Rudra. -कोशः a moiety of one's treasure. -कौडविक *a.* measuring half a kuḍava. -खारं,-री a kind of measure, half a Khârî; P. V. 4. 101. -गंगा N. of the river Kâverî; (स्नानादौ गंगास्नानार्धफलदायिनी); so °जाह्नवी. -गर्भ *a.* Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb. -2. N. of the rays of the sun. -गुच्छः a necklace of 24 strings.-गुंजा half a gunja. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चक्रवर्तिन्, -चक्रिन् *m.* N. of the nine black Vasudevas and the nine enemies of Vishṇu. -चंद्र *a.* crescent-shaped. (-द्रः) 1. the half moon, crescent moon; सार्धचंद्रं बिभर्ति यः Ku. 6. 75. -2. the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail. -3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखम् R. 12. 96. -4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5. the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; °द्रं दा to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (-द्रा) N. of a plant (कर्णस्फोट). -चंद्राकार,-चंद्राकृति *a.* half-moon-shaped. (-रः,-तिः *f.*) a meniscus. -चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant. -चोलकः a short bodice. -जरतीयन्यायः a kind of न्याय, see under न्याय. -तनुः *f.* half the body. -तिक्तः N. of a plant (नेपालनिंब). -तूरः a kind of musical instrument. -दिनं,-दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. -2. a day of 12 hours. -देवः 1. demi-god. -2. Ved. being near the gods; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Sây.). -द्रौणिक *a.* measuring a half *drona*. -धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Susruta). -नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow; गृध्रलक्षवेधी अर्धनाराचः V. 5. -नारायणः a form of Vishṇu. -नारीशः,-नारीश्वरः a form of *S*iva, (half male and half female). -नावं half a boat. -निशा midnight. -पंचाशत् *f.* twenty-five. -पणः a measure containing half a paṇa. -पथं half way. (-थे) midway Y. 2. 198. -पादः half a páda or foot; अर्धपादं किष्कुविष्कंभमुद्धृत्य Dk. 109. -पादिक *a.* having half a foot; Ms. 8. 325. -पांचालिक *a.* born or produced in the *ardhapanchála*. -पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धेनांगेन पारावत इव). -पुलायितः a half gallop, canter; चित्रं चकार पदमर्धपुलायितेन *Si.* 5. 10. -प्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. -भागः a half, half a share or part; तदर्धभागेन लभस्व कांक्षितं Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. -भागिक *a.* sharing a half; मृते पितरि कुर्युस्तं भ्रातरस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. -भाज् *a.* 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 39. -2. a companion, sharer. -भास्करः mid-day. -भोटिका a kind of cake. -भ्रमः,-मकः a kind of artificial composition; for instances see Ki. 15. 27; *Si.* 19. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus:-आहुरर्धभ्रमं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. -माणवकः, -माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. -2. a term for a consonant (व्यंजनं चार्धमात्रकं). -मार्गे *ind.* midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. -मासतम =°मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. -मासिक *a.* 1. happening every fortnight. -2. lasting for a fortnight; Y. 2. 177. -मुष्टिः *f.* a half-clenched hand. -यामः half a watch. -रथः [अर्धः असंपूर्णः रथः रथी] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानी च विमुखश्चापि दृश्यते। घृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्धरथो मतः Mb. -रात्रः [अर्धं रात्रेः] 1. midnight; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16.4; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109.-2. a night containing half a whole day of 24 hours. -रात्रार्धदिवसः equinox. -लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakshmî. -विसर्गः,-विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, प, and फ, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (ꣳ). -वीक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. -वृद्ध *a.* middle-aged. -वैनाशिकः N. of the followers of Kaṇâda (arguing half perishableness). -वैशसं half or incomplete murder; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं ननु मां कामवधे विमुंचता Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -शतं fifty. -शनं [अर्धमशनस्य शकं°] half a meal. -शफरः a kind of fish. -शब्द *a.* having a low voice. -शेष *a.* having only a half left. -श्याम *a.* half clouded. -श्लोकः half a *s*loka or verse. -सम *a.* equal to a half. (-मं) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Gaṇas; such as पुष्पिताग्रा. -सस्य *a.* half the crops, half grown. -सीरिन् *m.* 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. -2. =आर्धिक q. v. -हर,-हारिन् *a.* occupying the half (of the body); Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. -ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्धक *a.* Half; see अर्ध.

अर्धर्चः-र्चं Half a verse, hemistich; °आदिगणः a class of words either *m.* or *n.*

आर्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्धमर्हति ठन्] 1 Measuring a half; तदर्धिक Ms. 3. 1. -2 Entitled to half a share; Y. 2.

296. –कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्यासमुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः । अर्धिकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विप्रैर्न संशयः Parâsara.

अर्धिन् *a.* [अर्ध-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Sharing or entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 210.

अर्धुक *a.* Prospering, succeeding.

अर्ध्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). –2 Fit to be increased.

अर्पणं [ऋ-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्पणानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठं R. 2. 35. –2 Inserting, placing or putting in. –3 Giving, offering, resigning; स्वदेहार्पणनिष्क्रयेण R. 2. 55; मुखार्पणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9; तत्कुरुष्व मदर्पणं Bg. 9. 27. –4 Restoration, delivery, giving back; न्यास° Ak.–5 Piercing, perforating; तीक्ष्णतुंडार्पणैर्मीवां नखैः सर्वा व्यदारयत् Râm. (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire–Tv.).

अर्पिसः [ऋ-णिच्-इसुन् Uṇ. 4. 2] The heart; flesh in the heart.

अर्ब् 1 P. (अर्बति, आनर्ब, अर्बितुं) 1 To go towards. –2 To kill, hurt.

अर्बु (र्बु) दः,–दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds); मांस°, नासा°, शोणित° &c. –2 One hundred millions. –3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Abu). –4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. –5 A serpent. –6 A cloud. –7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jainas). –8 A long round mass, lump of flesh; यदि पिंडः पुमान्स्त्री चेत् पेशी नपुंसकं चेदर्बुदं Susr; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). –9 N. of a people. –10 N. of a hell.

अर्बुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. –2 All-pervading lord.

अर्बुदिन् *a.* Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्भ *a.* [ऋ-भन् Uṇ. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, unimportant; –र्भः A child, pupil. [cf. L. *orbus.*]

अर्भक *a.* [According to Nir. अवहृतं भवति ह्रस्वं तस्मादर्भकः] 1 Small, minute, short; नमो महद्भ्यो नमोअर्भकेभ्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13.–2 Weak, emaciated, lean. –3 Foolish. –4 Young, childish. –5 Like, similar. –कः 1 A boy, child; श्रुतस्य यायादयमंतमर्भकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. –2 The young of an animal. –3 A fool, idiot.

अर्भग *a.* Ved. Youthful, young.

अर्मः–र्मं [ऋ-मन् Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. –2 A country to which one should go (गंतव्यदेशः or चिरंतनग्रामनिवासः). –3 A cemetery.

अर्मक *a.* Narrow, thin. –कं Narrowness.

अर्मणं A measure of one droṇa.

अर्मन् *n.* [ऋ-मनिन्] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्य *a.*[ऋ-यत्] 1 Excellent, best. –2 Respectable. –3 Attached, true, devoted. –4 Dear, kind. –र्यः 1 A master, lord; अर्यः प्रेम्णा नो तथा वल्लभस्य Si. 18.52; Sânti. 1. 18.–2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. –र्या 1 A mistress. –2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe.–र्यी The wife of a Vaisya. **–Comp.** –जारा the mistress of an *Arya*. –पत्नी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. –वर्यः a Vaisya of rank.

अर्याणी [अर्य-आनुक्-ङीप् च] A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्यमन् *m.* [अर्यं श्रेष्ठं मिमीते, मा-कनिन् निपातोयं Uṇ. 1. 156] 1 The sun; प्रोषितार्यमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तटीमिव Si. 2. 39. –2 The head of the Pitṛis or Manes; पितॄणामर्यमा चास्मि Bg. 10.29. –3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. –4 N. of the *arka* plant. –5 One of the Adityas.–6 A bosom-friend, play-fellow. **–Comp.** –देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्यमिक *a.* Compassionate; (diminutive of अर्यमदत्त P. V. 3. 84).

अर्यम्यः The sun; a bosom-friend.

अर्व् 1 P. To kill.

अर्वटं Ashes.

अर्वन् *a.* [ऋ-वनिप्] 1 Going, moving, running. –2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गर्ह्य Uṇ. 4. 112; कुत्सित 5. 54).–*m.* (अर्वा, अर्वंतौ, अर्वंतः &c.) 1 A horse: श्लथीकृतप्रग्रहमर्वतां व्रजाः Si. 12. 31. –2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. –3 One of the ten horses of the moon. –4 Indra. –5 A short span (गोकर्णपरिमाण). –ती 1 A mare. –2 A bawd, procuress. –3 A nymph. **–Comp.**–वसुः one of the principal seven rays of the sun.

अर्वश *a.* Possessed of coursers, quick.

अर्वाच् *a.* [अवरे काले देशे वा अंचति पृषो° अर्वादेशः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp. परांच्). –2 Turned towards coming to meet any one. –3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river); (opp. पर). –4 Being below or behind (in time or place). –5 Following, subsequent. –क् *ind.* 1 Hitherward, on this side. –2 From a certain point. –3 Before (in time or place); यत्सृष्टेरर्वाक् सलिलमयं ब्रह्मांडमभूत् K. 125; अर्वाक् संवत्सरात्स्वामी हरेत परतो नृपः Y.2. 173, 113; 1. 254; Ms. 8. 30; 5. 59. –4 On the lower side, behind, downwards (opp. ऊर्ध्वं). –5 Afterwards, subsequently. –6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते चार्वागुपवनभुवि छिन्नदर्भांकुरायां। *S.*1.15. **–Comp.** –कालः posterior time. –कालिक *a.* belonging to proximate time, modern; °ता modernness, posterity of time; Ms. 12. 96.–कूलं the near bank of a river. –बिल *a.* Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. –वसु *a.* offering riches. (–सुः)1. rain. –2. a cloud. –सामन् *n.* Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. –स्रोतस् *m.* N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके *ind.* In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन *a.* [अर्वाच्-ख] 1 Turned towards; favouring. –2 Being on this side, below.–3 Born afterwards, posterior. –4 Modern, recent. –5 Reverse, contrary; °ता state of being posterior or recent; state of being contrary. –नं *ind.* (With abl.) 1 On this side of. –2 Thenceforward. –3 Less than. –4 Later than; यदूर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंतरीक्षात् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् *a.* [अवरकालोऽस्त्यस्य मतुप् पृषो°] Later, modern. –*f.* Proximity.

अर्वावसु N. of the Hotṛi of the Gods (देवानां होता).

अर्वुक [अर्व्-हिंसने बाहु° उकञ्] N. of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahâbhârata and conquered by Sahadeva; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श *a.* Bringing misfortune, sinful; indecent. –र्शः 1 Damage, hurt. –2 =अर्शस् q. v.

अर्शस् *n.* [ऋ-असुन् व्याधौ शुट् च Uṇ.4. 195] Piles. **–Comp.** –घ्न *a.* destroying piles.(–घ्नः)1. N.of the plant शुरण, so called because it is said

to cure piles. -2. one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (-घ्नी) 1. N. of the plant Curculigo Archioides Lin. -2. the marking nut plant (भल्लातक). —युज् *a.* afflicted with piles. —हित *a.* curing piles. -तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शस *a.* [अर्शस्-अस्त्यर्थे-अच्] Afflicted with piles; Ms. 3. 7.

अर्शिन् *a.* [अर्शमस्त्यस्य इनि] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान *a.* [ऋश्-असानुच् सुट्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Fire. -2 N. of a demon.

अर्षण *a.* [ऋष् गतौ ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. —णं Going, moving. —णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. -2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह् 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हितुं, आनर्ह, अर्हित] (epic A. as रावणो नार्हते पूजां Râm.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.); किमिव नायुष्मानमरेश्वरान्नार्हति *S.* 7; so दंडं, प्रायश्चित्तं, वधं &c. -2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.); ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति *S.* 6; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; also with inf.; न स तल्लब्धुमर्हति Ms. 8. 147; 11. 7, 18. -3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft. implying duty or obligation; नान्यस्त्री दातुमर्हति Y. 2. 49; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88. -4 To be fit or deserve to be done; अर्थना मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137. -5 To be equal to; be worth, न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हंति *S.* 3. 18 are not equal to; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नार्हंति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86; 3. 131. -6 To be able, translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति *S.* 4; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्नुमर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. -7 To worship, honour; see *caus.* below. -8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ह् represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by 'pray', 'deign', 'be pleased to', 'will be pleased to'; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नार्हसि मे प्रणयं विहंतुं 2. 58; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it; Ku. 6. 32; Ms. 1. 2; Bg. 10. 16, 2. 17; R. 1. 72; 1. 88; 3. 46. —*Caus.* or 10 P. To honour, worship; राजार्जिहत्तं मधुपर्कपाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह *a.* 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving; अर्हावभोजयन् विप्रो दंडमर्हति माषकं Ms. 8. 392. -2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to, with acc., inf., or in comp.; नैवार्हः पैतृकं रिक्थं पतितोत्पादितो हि सः Ms. 9. 144; संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लप्स्यसे Râm.; तस्मान्नार्हा वयं हंतुं धार्तराष्ट्रान् स्वबांधवान् Bg. 1. 37; प्रदक्षिणक्रियार्हायां R. 1. 76; so मान°, वध°, दंड° &c. -3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). -4 Becoming, proper, fit; केवलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3; with gen. also; स भृत्योऽर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87-92; or in comp.; तदर्हेण प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275; so नृप°, यज्ञ° Ak. -5 Worth (in money), costing; see below. —र्हः [अर्ह्-घञ्] 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 Price (as in महार्ह); महार्हशय्यापरिवर्तनच्युतैः Ku. 5. 12 (महान्-र्हो यस्याः Malli.). -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Motion, course (गति). —र्हा Worship, adoration; Ki. 2. 58; R. 1. 76.

अर्हणं-णा [अर्ह -भावे-ल्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration; अर्हणामर्हते चक्रुर्मुनयो नयचक्षुषे R. 1. 55; *Si.* 15. 22; 14. 58, R. 11. 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्हणा *ind.* Ved. According to what is due; according to one's means.

अर्हणीय *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped, adored.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह्-शतृ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable; *S.* 5. 15; R. 5. 25; 1. 55; Ku. 6. 56; Ms. 3. 128. -2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत, ख्यात). -3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). —*m.* 1 A Buddha; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy.-2 A superior divinity with the Jainas; सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिदोषस्त्रैलोक्यपूजितः। यथास्थितार्थवादी च देवोऽर्हन् परमेश्वरः।; see the word जैन also.

अर्हत *a.* [अर्ह्-बा० झ] Worthy, deserving. —तः 1 A Buddha. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 N. of *Siva.*

अर्हंती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration; श्रौत्रार्हंतीचणैर्गुण्यैः Sk.

अर्ह्य *pot. p.* [अर्ह्-ण्यत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. -2 Fit to be praised, -3 Right, fit, proper. -4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हरिष्वणि *a.* Ved. Making enemies cry aloud; exultant.

अल् 1 U. (अलति-ते, अलितुं, अलित) 1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or able. -3 To prevent, ward off; see अलम्.

अलं [अल्-अच्] 1 The sting in the tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpiment; cf. आल.

अलकः [अल्-क्वुन्, अलति भूषयति मुखं] 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in general; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1, 42; 4. 54; अलकभंगतां गतः K. 4; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65 (the word is *n.* also, as appears from a quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि तासां). -2 Curls on the fore-head. -3 Saffron besmeared on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अलर्क). —का 1 A girl from eight to ten years of age. -2 N. of the capital of Kubera (situated on a peak of the Himâlaya above the peak of Meru, inhabited also by *Siva*), and of the lord of the Yakshas; अलकामतिवाह्यैव Ku. 6. 37; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां Me. 7. -**Comp.** —अधिपः, -पतिः, -ईश्वरः 'lord of Alaká', N. of Kubera; अत्यर्जीवदमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. —अंतः the end of a curl or ringlet; *Si.* 4. 9; Me. 8. —नंदा 1. N. of the Ganges, or a river falling into it. -2. a girl from eight to ten years of age. —प्रभा N. of the capital of Kubera. —प्रियः N. of a tree (पीतसाल). —संहतिः *f.* rows of curls; *Si.* 6. 3.

अलकं *ind.* In vain, for nothing.

अलक्तः -क्तकः [न रक्तोऽस्मात्, रस्य लत्वं, स्वार्थे कन् Tv.] The red resin of certain trees, red lac or sap (formerly used by women to dye certain parts of their body, particularly the soles of the feet and lip); (दंतवाससा) चिरोज्झितालक्तकपाटलेन Ku. 5. 34, 68; 7. 58; बिंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5; अलक्तकांकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; स्त्रियो हतार्थाः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पीडितालक्तकवत्त्यजंति Mk. 4. 15.-**Comp.** —रसः red lac, juice; अलक्तरसरक्ताभावलक्तरसवर्जितौ। अद्यापि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशसमप्रभौ Râm. —रागः the red colour of *alakta.*

अलक्षण *a.* 1 Having no signs or marks. -2 Having no characteristic

or distinguishing marks, undefined, undistinguished; Ms. 1. 5. -3 Having no good marks, inauspicious, unfortunate, ill-omened; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहम् R. 14. 5. —णं 1 A bad or inauspicious sign; Ms. 4. 156. -2 That which is no definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित *a.* 1 Unseen, unperceived, unobserved; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2.27. -2 Uncharacterized; not marked. -Comp.—अंतक *a.* suddenly dead. —उपस्थित *a.* one who has approached unobserved.

अलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Invisible, unknown, unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having no particular marks. -4 Insignificant in appearance. -5 Having no pretence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or secondary (as meaning). -Comp. —गति *a.* moving invisibly. —जन्मता unknown birth, obscure origin; वपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग *a.* disguised, *incognito.* —वाच् *a.* addressing words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः *f.* Evil fortune, bad luck, distress, poverty; कामान् दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31.

अलगर्दः [Ety.?] A water-serpent, the black variety of the Cobra de Capello (also written अलगर्ध). —र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलग्ल *a.* 1 Speaking unconnectedly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (घु-घ्वी *f.*) 1 Not light, heavy, big, weighty (as breasts, hips &c.); आयासादलघुतरस्तनैः *Si.* 8. 1; 7. 5. -2 Not short, long (in prosody). -3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense, violent, very great. -Comp. —उपलः a rock. —ऊष्मन् *m.* intense heat. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* solemnly pledged or promised.

अलाघवं Meanness, niggardliness; R. 9. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

अलंघनीय *a.* Insurmountable, impassable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of; त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीयैः कृते स्वः V. 2 proof against injury; V. 4, Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, insurmountableness, inaccessibility; *Si.* 2. 48. -2 Inviolability; respectability. -3 Authoritative or absolute rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed, overcome &c.; *Si.* 3. 64.-2 Beyond the reach of, impossible to be done; Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or attain, unattainable; Ki. 10. 6, 13; *Si.* 8. 57; °ता state of being proof against an attack or injury; Ki. 11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye; a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज *a.* Shameless. —ज्जा 1 Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः,-जुरः [अलं सामर्थ्यं जृणाति, जॄ-अच्, पृषो॰उत् Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलतिः [अल्-बा॰ अतिच्] Commencement of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध *a.* Unobtained. -Comp. —अभीप्सित *a.* disappointed in one's desired object. —नाथ *a.* friendless, without a patron.

अलभ्य *a.* Unobtainable, unattainable.

अलम् *ind.* [अल् -बाहु॰ अम्] 1 (*a*) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालमेषा क्षुधितस्य तृप्त्यै R. 2. 39; Ku. 6. 82; अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98; *Si.* 2. 40, 106, 110; K. 133; Bh. 3. 22; Ms. 11. 77; R. 2. 39, 9. 32; 15. 64; Me. 64, 88. (*b*) A match for, equal to (with dat.); दैत्येभ्यो हरिरलं Sk.; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शमितं लोकानलं दग्धुं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56; V. 3. 10; with loc. also; त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे Rām. -3 Away with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; अलमलं बहु विकत्थ्य M. 1; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यत्स दारानपाहरत् *Si.* 2. 40; अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण R.2.34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमियद्भिः कुसुमैः *S.* 4 so many flowers will do; *Si.* 10. 75; sometimes used, though less correctly, with the inf. in the same sense; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2, 3; अलं सुप्तजनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (*a*) Completely, thoroughly; अर्हस्येनं शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53; त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम् *S.*7.34; R. 10. 80; K. 169; *Si.* 3. 58; 4. 39. (*b*) Greatly, excessively, to high degree; तुरंति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak.; Mv.6. 40; इत्यलमन्वशान् मुनिर्मां Ki. 13. 13 again and again, pressingly. -5 In vain. -6 Surely, verily.-7 In the sense of अस्ति and भूषण also. -Comp. —कर्मीण *a.* [अलं समर्थः कर्मणे ख] competent to do any act; skilful, clever. —कुमारि *a.* [अलं कुमार्यै] sufficient to support a maiden (धनं); P. I. 2. 44. —कृ,-कार &c. see separately below. —गामिन् *a.* [अलं पर्याप्तं गच्छति, णिनि] going after, following in due or proper manner; P. V. 2. 15. —जीविक *a.* [अलं जीविकायै च-त.] sufficient for livelihood. —जुष *a.* [अलंजुष्यते कर्मणि बाहु॰ क] sufficient, adequate to eating. —तम *a.* able, sufficient, having power. —धन *a.* [अलं प्रभूतं धनमस्त्यस्य अच्] possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निराद्दिष्टधनश्चेत्तु प्रतिभूः स्यादलंधनः Ms. 8. 162. —धूम *a.* [अलमत्यर्थो धूमः] thick smoke, volume of smoke. —पशुः [अलं यज्ञे निरर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for sacrifice). (*-a.*) able to keep cattle. —पुरुषीण *a.* [अलं समर्थं पुरुषाय; स्वार्थे-ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man. 2. sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —बल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. -2. an epithet of *Siva.* —बुद्धिः 1. sufficient sense.-2. false notion (मिथ्याबुद्धि). —भूष्णु *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्ये भू-ग्स्नु] able, competent; विनाप्यस्मदलंभूष्णुरिज्यायै तपसः सुतः *Si.* 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.).-2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च शयनीयमलंचकार K. 207; कतमो वंशोऽलंकृतः *S.* 1. -3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. -2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सृजति तावदशेषगुणाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं भुवः Bh. 2. 92. -3 Preparation.

अलंकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. -2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. -3 Ornamented. —ष्णुः An epithet of *Siva.*

अलंकर्तृ *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. -2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य

V. 1 ; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः *ibid.* -3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds:- शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°; शब्दार्थयोरस्थिरा ये धर्माः शोभातिशायिनः । रसादीनुपकुर्वंतोऽलंकारास्तेऽङ्गदादिवत् ॥ S. D. 631 ; उपकुर्वंति तं संतं येऽङ्गद्वारेण जातु चित् । हारादिवदलंकारास्तेऽनुप्रासोपमादयः K. P. 8.-4 The whole science of Rhetoric.-**Comp.** —चंद्रिका a commentary on Kuvalayânanda.—शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments.—सूरः N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism.—हीन *a.* unadorned.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration.-2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. -3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तददोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलंकृती पुनः क्वापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थावनलंकृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादनुष्णमनलं कृती ॥; Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः श्रवणकोमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2. and 3.).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंक्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste.—टः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting.-2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -3 Prahasta, the minister of Râvaṇa. -4 A demon killed by Ghaṭotkacha. —षा 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs. -2 A kind of plant (लज्जालु). -3 A barrier, a line of water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलरेखा).

अलय *a.* [नास्ति लयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; *Si.* 4. 57. -2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction, permanance. -2 Birth, production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. -2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs. -3 A kind of worm. -4 N. of a plant (श्वेतार्क).

अलपस् *n.* Merit.

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Piśâchas (mostly used in dramas).

अलवालं A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

अलस् *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* [न लसति व्याप्रियते, लस्-अच्] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent. -2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गश्रमादलसशरीरे दारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4, 90; खेदालसेव K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; *Si.* 8. 7; V. 3. 2; Dk. 20, *Si.* 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24; Ki. 10. 60, V. 5; गमनमलसं Mál. 1. 17. -3 Soft, gentle. -4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28. —सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes. -2 A kind of tree. -3 N. of a sage. -4 N. of a small poisonous animal. —सा N. of a plant (हंसपदी). -**Comp.** —ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाधस्ताद्राहारो न च पच्यते । आमाशयेऽलसीभूतस्तेन सोऽलसकः स्मृतः ॥

अलस्य *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलातः- तं [ला-क्त, न.त.] A firebrand, half-burnt wood; निवार्णालात लाघवं Ku. 2. 23 coal; °सदृशेक्षणा Râm.; °चक्रप्रतिमं V. 5. 2.

अलातृण *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. -2 Not granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलाबुः-बूः *f.* [न-लंबते; न-लंब्-उ-णित् नलोपश्च वृद्धिः Tv.] The bottle-gourd. —बु (*n.*) 1 A vessel made of gourd. -2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नामैतत् अंबुनि मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवंत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54.-**Comp.** —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd.—पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलाबुमय *a.* Made of a bottle; Y. 3. 60.

अलाभ *a.* [न. ब.] Without gain or profit.—भः Non-acquirement; Ms. 2. 43; 6. 57, 2. 184.-2 Loss; Ms. 9. 331, 11, 81; Bg. 2. 38.

अलाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Going forward (to meet).-2 An assailing enemy, an assailant.-3 Epithet of Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य *a.* Devoid of dancing, idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [अल्-इन् Uṇ. 4 138] 1 A black bee. -2 A scorpion. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The sign of the zodiac called वृश्चिक. -6 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** —कुलं a flight or number of bees; °संकुल full of a swarm of bees; अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमनिराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Gît. 1.; °संकुलः the *kubja* plant. — जिह्वा, -जिह्विका [अलिरिव क्षुद्रा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft. palate. —दूर्वा N. of a plant (मालादूर्वा). —पत्रिका,-पर्णी N. of a tree (वृश्चिकपत्राख्यवृक्षः).—प्रिय *a.* pleasing to the bees, (-यः) the red lotus. (-या) the trumpet flower. —माला a flight of bees. —मोदा N. of a plant (गणिकारी). —विरावः,-रुतं song or hum of a bee. —वल्लभः=°प्रिय q. v.

अलिन् *m.* [अल्-इनि] 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee; मलिनिमाऽलिनि माधवयोषिताम् *Si.* 6. 4.—नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलींध्रे *Si.* 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिकं [अल्यते भूष्यते अल्-कर्मणि इकन्] The forehead; अलिकेन च हेमकांतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिक्लवः A kind of carrion bird

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिंग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. -2 Having bad marks. -3 (In gram.) Having no gender. —गः An epithet of the Supreme Being. —गं Absence of marks.

अलिंगिन् *m.* An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

अलिंजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिन *a.* [अल-बाहु° इनन्] Greatly advanced in penance (तपोभिरतिवृद्ध). —नः N. of a tribe.

अलिंदः [अल्यते भूष्यते, अल्-कर्मणि-किंदच्] 1 A terrace before a house-door; मुखालिंदतोरणं M. 5, Dk. 74. -2 A place (like a square) at the door. -3 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; or its ruler also.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. -2 A bee. -3 A dog.

अलिप्सा Freedom from desire or cupidity.

अलिमकः =अनिमक q. v.

आलिंपक -बक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* [अल्-वीकन् Uṇ. 4. 25 निपातः] 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. -2 Untrue, false, pretended; °मुग्धः K. 84; अलीककोपकांतेन K. 147; °वचन Amaru. 23,33, 43.-3 Little, not much, few. **-कं** 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगतां गतः K. 4. -2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth.-3 Heaven.-**Comp.** **-मत्स्यः** a kind of dish resembling the taste of fish (' mock-fish ').

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य *a.* False.

अलीगर्दः A snake; see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [अल्-उन्] A small water pot.

अलुक्, समासः [नास्ति विभक्तेः लुक् लोपो यत्र] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; *e. g.* सरसिजं, आत्मनेपदं, जनुषांधः &c.

अलुप्त *a.* 1 Not cut off, undiminished.-2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध *a.* Moderate, content, not covetous; °त्वं contentment,

अलूक्ष *a.* Soft (Ved. for अरूक्ष).

अले } *ind.* Unmeaning words
अलेले } in the dialect of the Piśáchas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. **-कः** An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश *a.* Not little, much, large. **-शं** *ind.* Not at all.

अलेशैज *a.* Firm, steady.

अलोक *a.* 1 Not having space (Ved.). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्यत इत्यलोकः Malli.); see लोकालोक also. -3 Having no people. -4 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). **-कः;-कं** 1 Not the world. -2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमाँल्लोकान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rám. -3 The immaterial or spiritual world. -4 The nether world (पाताल). -5 A *Ritvij* or any such priest. -6 One who is not a seer or observer. **-का** A kind of bird.-**Comp.** **-सामान्य** *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; °गुणस्तनूजः Mál. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकनीय *a.* Invisible.

अलोकित *a.* Unseen.

अलोक्य *a.* Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ms. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग *a.* Not defective in a single limb.

अलोभः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation. -2 Non-confusion; right process.

अलोभिन् *a.* Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated. -2 Firm, steady.-3 Not fickle. -4 Not thirsty, free from desire. **-लं** N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु *a.* Indifferent to sensual objects; °त्वं indifference to sensual objects.

अलोलुप *a.* 1 Free from desire. -2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित *a.* Bloodless, not red. **-तं** Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

अलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural. -2 Unusual, rare. -3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अधिहरि हरि ङि इत्यलौकिकं.-4 Theoretical; °त्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादमरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिलेख । विलोक्य तैः रप्यधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik. 1. -**Comp.** **-संनिकर्षः** proximity not common to the world (of three kinds).

अल्कः 1 A tree.-2 A member of the body.

अल्प *a.* [अल्-प] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or गुरु); Ms. 11. 36. -2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. -3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. -4 Young.-5 Seldom, rare. **-ल्पं** Very little. **-ल्पं, -ल्पेन, -ल्पात्** *adv.* 1 A little.-2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिरल्पेन भिद्यते Rám. -3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. -**Comp.** **-अल्प** *a.* very little or minute, little by little; Ms. 7. 129; °भासं Me. 81. **-असु** = °प्राण q. v. **-आकांक्षिन्** *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. **-आयुस्** *a.* short-lived; Ms. 4. 157. (-युः *m.*) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. **-आरंभः** a small or gradual beginning. **-आहार,-आहारिन्** *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-रः) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. **-इच्छु** *a.* moderate in wishes, seeking little. **-इतर** *a.* 1. other than small, large.-2. other than few, many; as °राः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. **-ईशाख्य** *a.* named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin. **-ऊन** *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. **-उपायः** small means. **-कार्यं** a small matter. **-केशी** 1. N. of a plant (भूतकेशी). -2. the root of a sweet flag. **-क्रीत** *a.* bought for a small sum, cheap. **-गंध** *a.* having little scent or odour. (-धं) a red lotus. **-चेष्टित** *a.* inert. **-छद,-छाद** *a.* scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. **-ज्ञ** *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. **-तनु** *a.* 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short. -2. weak, thin. -3. having small bones. (-नुः) a kind of tree. **-दक्षिण** *a.* defective in presents (as a ceremony), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ms. 11. 39-40. **-दृष्टि** *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. **-धन** *a.* of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. **-धी** *a.* weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. **-पत्रः** 1. N. of a plant (a species of the Tulsi).-2. a tree having a few leaves. **-पद्मं** a red lotus. **-पशु** *a.* Ved. having a small number of cattle. **-प्रजस्** *a.* having few descendants or subjects. **-प्रभाव** *a.* of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °त्वं insignificance. **-प्रमाण,-प्रमाणक** *a.* 1. of little weight or measure. -2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (-णः, -णकः) common cucumber. **-प्रयोग** *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. **-प्राण-असु** *a.* having little power or strength, having short breath, asthmatic; °णश्च क्रियासु भवति Susr. (-णः) 1. slight breathing or

weak aspiration.-2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अयुग्मा वर्गयमगा यणश्चाल्पासवः स्मृताः Sk. *i. e.* the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च् ट् त् प् ग् ज् ड् द् ब्. —बल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. —बाध *a.* causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. —बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. —भाषिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. —मध्यम *a.* slender-waisted. —मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely.-2. a short time, a few moments. —मारिषः [अल्पः मारिषः शाक° कर्म°] a kind of amaranth (शाक) Amaranthus Polygamus. —मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-र्तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. —मूल्य *a.* of small value, cheap. —मेधस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. —वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. —वादिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. —विद्य *a.* ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. —विषय *a.* 1. of limited range or capacity; क चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. —शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —शमी a small tree like शमी. —सरस् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 Contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 28; नाग्निपरिशुद्धिमपि अल्पकाः प्रतिपद्यंते U. 4. —कं Little. —कः N. of a plant (यवास).

अल्पता,-त्वं 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37.-3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पंपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —चः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदयिकेषु, अल्पशः श्राद्धेषु P. V. 4. 42 Com.; P. II. 1. 38.-2 Separately.-3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल्प कृतार्थे णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished.-2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्ठन्] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, comminute.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयसुन्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अव् 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवीत्, अविष्यति, अवितुं, अवित or ऊत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः *S.* 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी. 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love.-4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhâtupâtha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; *e. g.* गति, कांति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वाम्यर्थ or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दीप्ति, अवाप्ति, ग्रहण, व्याप्ति, आलिंगन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and वृद्धि). —*Caus.* To consume, devour. —WITH अनु to encourage, inspire. —उद् 1. to regard, attend to.-2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. —उप 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. —सं 1. to satisfy, satiate.-2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव्-ल्युट्] Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनीपवनावलिः *Si.* 6. 37. —नं Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (*a*) determination; अवधृ, अवसो; (*b*) diffusion, pervasion; अवकॄ,-कीर्ण; (*c*) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन्; (*d*) littleness; व्रीहीनवहंति; (*e*) support, resting upon; अवलंब्; (*f*) purification, अवदात; (*g*) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहंति शत्रून् (पराभवति); (*h*) commanding; अवक्लृप्; (*i*) depression, bending down; अवतॄ, अवगाह्; (*j*) knowledge; अवगम्, अवइ. -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवक्रुष्ट; अवकोकिलः=अवक्रुष्टः कोकिलया Sk.

अवंशः A bad family, wrong family; °पतितो राजा Chân. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कटच् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर,-कर्त &c. See under अव-कॄ-कृत्.

अवकर्ण् 10 P. To hear; *Si.* 15. 67. अवकर्णनं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land. —**Comp.** —अद *a.* eating moss. —उल्ब *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश् 1. 4. A. To be visible, to be manifest. —*Caus.* To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहरंत्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft. used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यन्मां तत्र दग्धो मनोभवः Ks. 1. 41. -2 (*a*) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वान्रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; Ms. 3. 207; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिदिहावकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विविक्तोयं महानद्योः समागमे Râm.; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3 your unfinished sentence shows that there is room to find fault. (*b*) Footing, admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लभ्; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः *S.* 1; शोकावेगदूषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; असौ हि दत्त्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्माद्दयो विपुलमतिभिर्नावकाशोऽधमानां Pt. 1. 366; शयने दत्तोऽवकाशः Amaru. 18; अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45 not swayed by malice; Ms. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; ददौ च निजचित्तेपि सोवकाशं मनोभुवः Ks. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं

रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां (निद्रां) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time.-4 An aperture, opening.-5 A glance cast on anything.-6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakàsa* verses.

अवकीर्ण,-र्णिन् See under अवकॄ.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction.-2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards.—रं Deformity. See अवकट.

अवकुट्टित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding.-2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded.-2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, contemn.

अवकुत्सित *p.p.* Blamed, reviled &c. —तं Blame, censure.

अवकृत् 6 P. To cut off or away. —*Caus.* To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तेन संवीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्धस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्तिन् *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म° Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down.-2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); ° जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन युज्यते Râm.—ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त); पणो देयोऽवकृष्टस्य षडुत्कृष्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकॄ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; *Si.* 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूनैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्योत्तरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (*Atm.*) (Used reflexively)(*a*) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (*b*) To fall asunder. (*c*) To pass away, fall off. (*d*) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कॄ-अप्] Dust, sweepings; अवकरनिकरं विकिरति Bh. 2.124.

अवकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपैति रजोभिरौर्वैरैरवकीर्णस्य मणेर्महार्घता *Si.* 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णिन् *a.* [अवकीर्णमनेन इष्टा° इनि] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —*m.* (-र्णी) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी भवेद्गत्वा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम्। गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य नैर्ऋतं स विशुध्यति॥ Y.3. 280; Ms.3. 155, 11. 118-9; °व्रतं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer.-2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B.-3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); शरीरिणां संसृतयेऽवकल्पते Bhâg.—*Caus.* 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb.-2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्प्यमिदं ग्लायेद्यत्कृच्छ्रेषु भवानपि Bk. 19.17; यत्तत्रभवान्वृषलं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि P.III.3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित *p. p.* Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवक्लृप्तिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; क्षेव भोक्ष्येस अनवक्लृप्तावेव Sk. (अनवक्लृप्तिरसंभावना).-2 Suitableness.

अवकेश *a.* Having the hair hanging down.

अवकेशिन् *a.* 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसन्नाः केशा विद्यंते अस्य इनि] Having small or very few hair. —*m.* A fruitless tree.

अवकोकिल *a.* [अवक्रुष्टः कोकिलया] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False.-4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवक्त्र *a.* Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र° *a.* Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रक्षिन् [अव-कृष् णिनि पृ°] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रक्षिणं वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1. 2.

अवक्रंद् 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रंद *a.* Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. —दः A cry.

अवक्रंदनं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रेणैवेनमवक्रामति *Sat. Br.* -3 To descend, come down. —*Caus.* To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् *a.* Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omission, non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 9 U. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire.-3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238.-4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजग्राह्यं द्रव्यं Sk.).

अवक्रुश् 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट *p. p.* Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. - 3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्लिन्न *a.* Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्लेदः Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्लेदनं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्वणः A discordant note.

अवक्वाथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्षामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. To remove, carry off, destroy. —*Pass.* To waste away, decay.

अवक्षयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगार°.

अवक्षीण *p. p.* Wasted, emaciated. —णं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवस्त्रमवक्षिप्य मुनिवस्त्राण्यवस्त ह Rám.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मदलेखामवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवाक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. —*Caus.* To cause to fall down.

अवक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman*, q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कन् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195. -4 Overcoming, subduing. —णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत *p. p.* Sneezed upon; द्विषदन्नं नगर्यन्नं पतितान्नमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवखंड् 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभावर्यां K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखंडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [निम्नः खातः] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [अवज्ञातः निंदितः खादः खाद्यं] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण् 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति मावजीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard. -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण *a.* Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगंडः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ *a.*[निपातः Uṇ. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (प्रातःस्नात).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् 1 P. To go down, descend; अंजः समुद्रमवजग्मुरापः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (*a*) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतापराधमिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मामेवमवगच्छति V. 2; कथं शांतमित्यभिहिते श्रांत इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1; न खल्ववगच्छामि, परस्तादवगम्यत एव *S.* 1; तत्तदेवावगच्छ त्वं मम तेजोंशसंभवं Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5.81. (*b*) To consider, regard, look upon. -5 To assure oneself, be convinced. —*Caus.* 1 To bring near. -2 To inform oneself of, find out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mu. 5; सर्वमिदं पित्रोरवगमय्य Dk. -4 To indicate, show; संनाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away or down. -2 Known, learnt, understood; sometimes used actively; तदैव ध्यानादवगतोस्मि *S.* 7 I learnt; ऊढपूर्वां तद्दुहितरमवगतोहं *ibid.* came to know. -3 Assented, promised.

अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. -2 True or determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near, descending. -2 Understanding, comprehension, perception, knowledge, being acquainted with. -3 True or determinate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं सुसुखं कर्तुमव्ययम् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगादः A small wooden basin for baling water out of a boat.

अवगाह् 1 A. 1 (*a*) To bathe oneself in, plunge into, dive into; with acc. or loc.; तमोपहंत्रीं तमसां वगाह्य R. 14. 76; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहिष्ये V. 4; स्वप्नेऽवगाहतेत्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272; Bk. 6. 29, 16. 38. (*b*) To go deep into, be absorbed into (fig.); अमात्यराक्षसेनाप्यनवगाहितमार्यचाणक्यस्य चरितमवगाहितुमिच्छसि Mu. 6. -2 To enter, penetrate, fully pervade; विमानशृंगाण्यवगाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढः *S.* 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also. —*Caus.* To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनद्विपस्य Mk. 2; अमृतह्रदमिवावगाढोस्मि *S.* 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rám.; समुद्रमवगाढानि पत्तनानि Rám. -2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्पश्चात् *S.* 3. 8; मन्युरभजदवगाढतरः *Si.* 15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes; अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनात्यासप्तमं कुलं Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः,-हनं 1 Bathing; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः *S.* 1. 3; अवगाहप्रस्थितमिव वनमहिषयूथं K. 29; सद्यावगाहक्षमवारिसंचयः Rs. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, immersing (in general); entering into; हुतभुगवगाहनसाहसिकां Dk. 16; परदेशावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमात्रशांता R. 5. 47; दग्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना रम्यं सरो निर्मितं *S.* Til. 1. -3 (fig.) Mastering, learning, studying completely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहगंभीरबुद्धिः K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A bucket.

अवगाह्य *pot. p.* 1 Fit for bathing. -2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुंठ् 10 P. 1 To cover with, shroud; परुषचर्मावगुंठितं Pt. 1; Ms. 4. 49. -2 To draw over, conceal, veil.

अवगुंठनं 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. -2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुंठनसंवीता कुलजाभिसरेद्यदि S. D.; चांडालस्तिमिरावगुंठनपटक्षेपं विधत्ते विधुः *ibid*; कृतशीर्षावगुंठनः Mu. 6; उत्सृष्टसत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुंठनानां Ve. 3; Mk. 4. 24; *Si.* 5. 17. -3 A covering, mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping broom. **-Comp.** —मुद्रा [अवगुंठनाय मुद्रा] a sort of religious ceremony; सव्यहस्तकृता मुष्टिर्दीर्घाधोमुखतर्जनी। अवगुंठनमुद्रेयमभितो भ्रमिता मता॥

अवगुंठनवत् *a.* Covered with a veil, veiled; °वती नारी *S.* 5.

अवगुंठिका 1 Veiling, hiding, covering. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुंठित *p. p.* 1 Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुंठिते Ku. 4. 11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness. -2 Powdered, pounded.

अवगुंडित *a.* Pounded, ground.

अवगुंफित *a.* Woven.

अवगुर् 6 U. To assail with threats, to attack, to raise a weapon for the purpose of striking a blow (with loc. or dat.); न कदाचिद् द्विजे तस्माद्विद्वानवगुरेदपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्मणायावगुर्यैव 165; 11. 207.

अवगुरणं-गोरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगुह् 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide, conceal; (रविः) पांशुपुंजावगूढः Mb. -2 To put into or inside; उष्णीषं संवेष्ट्य निर्वीतेऽवगूहते Kâty.-3 To embrace; या समोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगूहते Pt. 4.

अवगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 Embracing.

अवगै 1 P. 1 To sing in a discordant tone.-2 To sing deprecatingly, satirize in a song, revile, reproach (mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly.-2 Reproached, abused, censured; अनवगीतः परिचयः U. 2. 2; अवगीतां गमिते दशामिमां Ki. 2. 7; सोढावगीतप्रथमायुधस्य 17. 28; *Si.* 11. 10.-3 Wicked, vile.-4 Satirized in a song.-5 Seen frequently, well-known (मुहुर्दृष्ट).—तं 1 A satire in song, derision.-2 Reproach, blame. -3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह् 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go (as reins).-2 To divide, separate (as words or parts of words); पितृपाणमित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्यृकारोऽवगृह्यते P. VIII. 2. 46 Com.-3 To break off, discontinue; to distinguish, discriminate, discern.-4 To punish, chastise; मंदोपि नाम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः *Si.*5. 49. -5 To seize, choke; गद्गदिकावगृह्यमाणकंठा K. 307, 328.-6 To capture, take in possession, overpower; स्वामिनमवशमवगृह्णंति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46.-7 To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct.-8 To lay hold of (with the feet). —*Caus.* To knead, make dough.

अवगृहीत *p. p.* Obstructed, impeded, restrained.

अवगृह्य *a.* Separable.—ह्यं A pada having the name प्रगृह्य.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms.-2 The mark or interval of such a separation; समासेऽवग्रहो ह्रस्वसमकालः.-3 The syllable or letter after which such separation occurs; ऋदवग्रहात् P. VIII. 4.26.-4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमांच) Bh. 2. 2. -5 The mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ.-6 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति शस्यानामवग्रहविशोषिणां R. 1. 62; रावणावग्रहक्लांतमिति वागमृतेन सः 10. 48; नभोनभस्ययोर्वृष्टिमवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -7 An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, restraint; संसार° Mâl. 1 the bonds or fetters of worldly existence; प्रसह्य रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Rám.; see अनवग्रह and निरवग्रह. -8 A herd of elephants. -9 The forehead of an elephant.-10 Nature, original temperament. -11 A sort of knowledge, a false idea. -12 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता *Si.* 1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term of abuse. -14 An iron hook with which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3 Knowledge.

अवग्राहः 1 Breaking, separation. -2 Impediment; अवग्राहस्ते भूयात् Sk. -3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

अवघट्ट् 1 A. 1 To push or brush away or off. -2 To split, break or cut asunder; पंचबाणान् अवघट्टयंती Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub; जलौकोत्रणान्मधुनाऽवघट्टयेत् Susr. -4 To stir up, agitate.

अवघट्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn.-3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवघट्टनं Rubbing away or off.

अवघुष् 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; नदीषु क्रौंचावघुष्टासु Mb.

अवघोषः,-षणं Proclaiming, denouncing. —णा A proclamation.

अवघूर्ण् 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro; as in अवघूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवावघूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवघूर्णः Whirling round, a whirlpool.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round.

अवघृष् 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder; मृदुना सलिलेन खन्यमानान्यवघृष्यंति गिरेरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1 v.l.—*Caus.* To rub off, scratch.

अवघर्षणं 1 Rubbing into.-2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः शुद्धिरेतेषां गोवालैश्चावघर्षणात् Y. 3. 60.

अवघोटित *a.* Covered on all sides, concealed.

अवघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head); मूर्धनि त्रिरवघ्राय *A*sval.; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rám.—*Caus.* (-घ्रापयति) To cause to smell at.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवच *a.* Lower.

अवचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.).-2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण *a.* One telling a censured tale. —णं Looking down upon.

अवचन *a.* [न. ब.] Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साध्वसादवचना तिष्ठति *S.* 1. —नं [अभावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽग्निष्टोमः Kâty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof; °कर *a.* not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); वाक्ष्ववचनीयेषु तदेव द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लोकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; °ता; impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर *a.* Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रमसं The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

अवचर् 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to move or descend upon. -2 To employ, use, apply; लेपान्, शस्त्रं, कषायं &c.

अवचार *a.* Going or moving down in or upon.—रः A place of descent, road; field of action.

अवचारण *a.* Moving, going. —णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपाकविधि).

अवचार्य *a.* To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3P. 1 To worship, honour, respect.–2 (5 U.) To gather, pick up, pluck (with two acc.); गता स्यादवचिन्वाना कुसुमान्याश्रमद्रुमान् Bk. 6. 10; वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि Sk. –3 To take off. –4 To let down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयंत्यौ सख्यौ *S.* 4.

अवचायः [अव-चि-घञ्] Gathering flowers (with the hands); अविरतकुसुमावचायखेदात् *Si.* 7. 71.

अवचायिन् *a.* Gathering, pickingoff.

अवचित *p. p.* 1 Gathered. –2 Filled, inhabited.

अवचूडः–लः [अवनता चूडा अग्रं यस्य वा डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chowri*) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचूडमनुमाधवधाम जग्मुः *Si.* 5.13; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलापः K. 26, 114, 116; *Si.* 20. 46, 12.18.

अवचूर्ण् 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. –2 To cover, put on or over, overlay; चूर्णैः शनैर्व्रणमुखमवचूर्ण्य Susr.; भेर्यो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. –2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. –3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित *a.* Pounded coarsely; त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133. –2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल =अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलकः,–कं A *chowri* or brush (formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. –2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, covering; कांचनावच्छादान् (खरान्) Rám.

अवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. –2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. –3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.,) used in Nyâya; see अवच्छिन्न below. –4 To detach, excerpt. –5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off. –2 Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. –3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. –4 Bounded, modified, determined; दिक्कालाद्यनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. –5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion, (अवयव). –2 Boundary, limit.–3 Separation.–4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). –5 Determination, decision, settlement; शब्दार्थस्यानवच्छेदे विशेषस्मृतिहेतवः Vâk. P. –6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. –7 Bounding, defining. –8 Pervading (व्याप्तिः). °अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing distinctions.

अवच्छेदक *a.* 1 Separating. –2 Determining, deciding, प्रातियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्नं.–3 Bounding, limiting.–4 Pervading.–5 Distinguishing, particularizing.–6 Peculiar, characteristic. –कः 1 That which distinguishes. –2 A predicate, characteristic property.–3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदनं Cutting off, separating; determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित *a.* Mixed. –तं A horse-laugh.

अवजि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest), to win; अवजित्य च तद्धनं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; पुष्पकं नाम विमानं वीर्यादवजितं Râm.–2 To recover; हृतां कृष्णामवाजयत् Mb.–3 To ward off, prevent.–4 To conquer; अवजितमधुना तवाहमक्ष्णोः *Si.* 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over; येनेंद्रलोकावजयाय दृप्तः R. 6. 62.

अवजित *p. p.* Conquered; contemned, disregarded.

अवजितिः *f.* Conquest, defeat; Ki. 6. 43.

अवजुष्ट *a.* Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard; अवजानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; अवजानंति मां मूढा मानुषीं तनुमाश्रितं Bg. 9. 11; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अव -ज्ञा - अङ्] Disrespect, contempt; slighting, low opinion; नात्मन्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचिदिह नः प्रथयंत्यवज्ञां Mál. 1. 6; *Sânti.* 3. 23; अविज्ञावज्ञेयं परितपति नोच्चैरपि बुधं Udb. –**Comp.** –उपहत *a.* treated with contempt, humiliated. –दुःखं the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति *Si.* 2. 45.

अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, disregard, contempt; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79.

अवज्ञेय *pot. p.* To be treated with disrespect; contemptible; विप्रा हि क्षत्रियात्मानो नावज्ञेयाः कदाचन Y.1.153.

अवट *a.*[अव-अटन्] Produced in a hole. –टः 1 A hole, cavity. –2 A pit; अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेमं कलेवरं; अवटे ये निधीयंते Râm. –3 A well. –4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके Y. 3. 98. –5 A juggler. –**Comp.** –कच्छपः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. –निरोधनः N. of a particular hell.

अवटिः,–टी *f.* [अव्-अटि] 1 A hole. –2 A well. –3 A sinus.

अवटीट *a.* [नासिकायाः नतं अवटीटं, अव-टीटन् नासिकायाः संज्ञायां; नासिकाप्यवटीटा, पुरुषोप्यवटीटः P. V. 2. 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवटुः [अव-टीक् मित° डु] 1 A hole in the ground. –2 A well. –3 The back or nape of the neck.–4 The depressed part of the body.–5 A kind of tree.–टुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. –टु *n.* A hole, a rent. –**Comp.** –जः a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head; *Si.* 10. 12.

अवटस्थ *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवडंगः– कंः A market, a mart.

अवडीनं [अव-डी-भावे-क्त] The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवंड *a.* Ved. Not without a tail (said of a cow).

अवतः [अव-अटच् वेदे पृ० टस्य तः] A well, cistern.

अवतंसः– सं [अव-तंस-घञ्] 1 A garland. –2 An ear-ing, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1.55; स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसाः 7. 38; चंदनपल्लवावतंसं K. 11, 12, 140, 97; R. 13.

49; Dk. 5, 88; Ki. 3. 11; Si. 3. 81; °उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4. 8; oft. with अ omitted; धैर्वतंसकुसुमैः प्रियमेताः Si. 10. 67. –3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; तामरसावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chât. 2. 3; पुंडरीकावतंसाभिः परिखाभिः Râm.; पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Susr.; कल्याणावतंसा कल्याणसंपद् Mâl. 6.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयंति दयमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4; अवतंसयैनं M. 3.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अशोकस्तबकेनेव दिङ्मुखस्यावतंसकं V. 5. 3; प्रासादाद्यावतंसका (लंका) Râm.

अवतंसित *a.* Having a garland, crested; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवतक्षणं 1 Anything cut in pieces. –2 Chopped straw.

अवतड् 10 P. To strike downwards; विद्युदवताडयति Nir.; to crush under, trample down upon.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14.–2 Striking.

अवतन् 8U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऊर्ध्वीर्द्धधानैरवतत्य कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावततः (न्यग्रोध) Hariv.–2 To overspread, cover; नभसि मेघावतते Susr.; खमवतत्य सलिलदाः Bṛi. S. 24. 19.–3 To loosen, undo (especially a bow-string).

अवतत *p.p.* 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवतता (नदी) Râm.; तुरंगौघैरवतता (भूः) *ibid.*–2 Loosened, slackened; °धन्वन् whose bow is unbent.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending; प्रालेयावततिम्लान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवतानः 1 Stretching. –2 The unbending of a bow. –3 A downward face. –4 The spreading of a plant; लताशतैरवततामवतानशतैस्तथा Râm. –5 A cover (in general); an awning.

अवतप् 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. — *Caus.* 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावताप्य पृथिवीं पूषा दिवससंक्षये जगामास्तं Mb. –2 To illuminate.

अवतप्त *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. II. 1. 47; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवतापिन् *a.* (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवतमसं [अवततं व्याप्तं तमः अच्समासः P.V. 4. 79] 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः Ak. –2 Darkness (in general); अवतमसभिदायै भास्वताभ्युद्गतेन Si. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विशेषाद्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं). –3 Obscurity.

अवतरं *ind.* Ved. Farther away, more distantly.

अवतस् *ind.* Below, in the lower world; Ki. 5. 27.

अवतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवतॄ 1 P. 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथादवततार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन् ददर्शावतरंतमंबरात् Si. 1. 1; यमुनातटमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपदवीमवतीर्णौ स्वः S. 7; कदैतदवतरिष्यति चक्रं मस्तकात् Pt. 5; (fig. also); इति मतिरेव न बोधपदवीमवतरति K. 289 fails to see; वागेव मे नामधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame. –2 To flow or run into, discharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं वर्जयित्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवतरति S. 3; see अवतीर्ण also. –3 To enter, to enter into, to come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32; त्वदीयं देशमवतीर्य M. 5. –4 To begin, commence; अवतरतु भवान् Dk. 152; तत्प्रेयसीमाहूय संगीतकमवतरामि Dhûrt. 1.–5 To present oneself, appear forth, come; प्रसभमवततार चित्तजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. –6 To descend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal; शापावतीर्ण Ks. 2. 21; मुनिकन्या च सा शापात्तस्यां जातावववातरत् 2. 31. Râj. T. 1. 130; 5. 66; विष्णुरेवावतीर्णोसौ Mârk. P. –7 To get over, subdue, conquer; अवतीर्णोस्मि यद्रोगमतिदुस्तरं Ks. 21. 194; अव तस्य बलं तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5. — *Caus.* 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिदवतार्य Mu. 3.9; रथात्, वृक्षात्, शूलायात् &c. –2 To take down, put or set down; अवतारय सलिलसमीपं K. 38; मात्रां कक्षांतरादवतार्य Pt. 1; स्वभुजादवतारिता R. 1. 34; अवतार्यतां रथः V. 1. –3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्रादवतार्य भूषणानि Mu. 2, 5; अथांगराजादवतार्य चक्षुः R.6. 30, अथोरुदेशादवतार्य पादं Ku. 3.11, Si. 9. 36.–4 To bring downwards.–5 To bend down. –6 To introduce, set a-going, make current, begin; तेन विद्यावतारिता Râj. T. 4. 485; तत्र तया सत्रेऽवतारिते 2. 58.

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा°, अप्सरस्तीर्थ°; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्तन्य°. –2 An incarnation; see अवतार. –3 Crossing. –4 Sudden disappearance. –5 Steps or stairs leading tto a river. –6 A holy bathing-place (तीर्थ). –7 Translating from one language into another. –8 Introduction. –9 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. –2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवतॄ करणे-ल्युट्] 1 Preface. –2 Succession, order, method.

अवतारः [अव-तॄ करणे घञ्] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाखंडिपथावतारः Dk. 47; advent, setting in; वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. –2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारवता वताऽवतावसुधां Sankara. –3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R.10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोयं नृपतिः Ks. 7. 18. –4 An incarnation of Vishṇu; विष्णुर्येन दशावतारगहने क्षिप्तो महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishṇu; the following verse from Gît. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते भूगोलमुद्बिभ्रते दैत्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कुर्वते। पौलस्त्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते म्लेच्छान्मूर्च्छयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोथ वामनः। रामो रामश्च-कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश॥ –5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कमलादिवोत्पलम् R. 3. 36; परीवादनवावतारः 5. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Sânti. 2. 26; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. –6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). –7 Aiming at

an object. -8 A landing-place ; रुद्धे गजेन सरितः सरुषावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place.-10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing ; °रं लभ् to gain one's object(with gen.) -Comp. -कथा account of an अवतार, N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. -मंत्रः the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend.-2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्ण p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down ; शैलराजावतीर्णां जह्नोः कन्यां Me. 50 ; जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा R. 6. 85 ; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उदधिमिवावतीर्णः K. 158 ; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation ; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मन्त्रियोगाच्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over ; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणगोचरं Mâl. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows ; दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णायां तस्यां यामिन्यां K. 269 ; भरेणावतीर्णायां रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -ऋण a. absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Den. P. To rub with cotton ; तूलैरवकुष्णाति तूलेन तृणाग्रमवघट्टयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवपतितं तोकं अस्याः ; प्रा० ब०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवत्त, अवत्तिन् See under अवदो.

अवत्रस्त a. Terrified.

अवत्सीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अवदंशः [अवदश्यते पानरुच्यर्थं ; अवदंश् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त a. 1 Given away.-2 Finished, accomplished.

अवदह् 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदाघः 1 Heat, burning down.-2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः-हं [अवसादितो दाहो येन; प्रा० ब०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (वीरण).-2Burning down, heat ; °इष्टकापथं the root of the वीरण plant.

अवदात a.[अव-दै-क्त] 1 Beautiful ; अवदातकांतिः Dk. 107, 37.-2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished ; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36 ; so विद्यावदातं मुखं ; शास्त्र°.-3 Bright, white; आविशंगावदाततया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजनिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18 ; cf. also Bh. 2. 25 ; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25 ; 13. 37 ; Sânti. 3. 14.-4 Virtuous, meritorious ; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62.-5 Yellow. -तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement ; संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si.7. 2,18. 16 ; प्रापदस्त्रमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21 ; Ki. 17. 16 ; तत्त्वत्पूर्वावदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52 ; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवदॄ 9 P. To split or force open, to rend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split ; मनःशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणेवावदारितंRâm. -2 To dig down, excavate ; तदर्थमुर्वीमवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चावदारयेत् Râm.

अवदरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणे-ल्युट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्ण p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken ; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुटमुक्तमौक्तिकप्रकरैः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed ; भयावदीर्णः संत्रासादबद्धं बहु भाषसे Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त p. p. [अव-दो-खंडने कर्मणि क्त] Cut off.

अवत्तिन् a. [अवत्तमनेन इष्टा० इनि] One who divides or cuts off ; पंच° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव-दो-ल्युट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces.-2 A part, portion ; हृदयाद्यवदानानाम् S. B. -3 Transgression. -4 The root of a plant ; see अवदान also.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. -2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised ; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2 ; किमवद्यः करिकुंभजो मणिः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked ; उद्वहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70 ; see अनवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told. -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -द्यं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach ; उद्वहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -गोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवत् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंगः A market.

अवध a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -धः Exemption from death; Ms. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; °ता, °भावः, °त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधार्हाणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सदैवावध्यभावेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवधर्ष्य a. To be defied.

अवधा 3 A.1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय श्वभ्रे मृत्पिंडं Kâty. ; यथा क्षुरः क्षुरधाने ऽवहितः Sat. Br.; ततस्तांस्तेषु कुंडेषु गर्भानवदधे तदा Mb. ; वासुदेवः स्वमायया त्मन्यवधीयमानः Bhâg.; to fix ; पादाग्रे दृशमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive ; इतोऽवधत्तां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. -Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed(mind); अवधीयतां listen, hear.

अवधातव्य, अवधानीय } pot. p. To be attended to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; अवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये Ve. 1;

intentness, attentiveness ; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively.–2 Devotion, care, carefulness ; अवधानात् carefully or attentively ; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. l.

अवधानिन् *a.* Attentive.

अवधिः [अव-धा-कि] 1 Application, attention. –2 Boundary, limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); conclusion, determination ; एकैकस्य जगत्त्रयप्रमथनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता Mv. 1. 46 ; रवितेजसामवधिनाधिवेष्टितम् Ki. 12. 22. –3 Furthest limit ; दृष्ट आह्लादनीयानामवधिः K. 124 ; स्मरशापावधिदां सरस्वतीं Ku. 4. 43 ; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as', 'till'; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1; तत्प्रत्यागमनकालावधयोपि तावत् ध्रियंतां प्राणाः K. 171; व्याडी रक्षतु मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमावधि Ks. 4. 100 ; स्कंधः स्यान्मूलाच्छाखावधिस्तरोः Ak. –4 Period of time, time ; सर्वे निदाघावधिना प्रमृष्टाः R. 16. 52; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्यावधेर्वा Me. 87 ; अपि समाप्तः वनवासस्यावधिः Mv. 7, 2. 48 ; विवाहं मासावधिकमकल्पयत् Dk. 54, 174 ; K. 328 ; Ki. 12. 17 ; यदवधि–तदवधि from or ever since, till, Bv. 2. 79 ; अथ चेदवधिः प्रतीक्ष्यते Ki. 2. 16. –5 An engagement, appointment ; रमणीयोऽवधिर्विधिना विसंवादितः S. 6.–6 A division, district, department ; जनपदतदवध्योश्च P. IV. 2. 124. –7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्वं limit, limitation.

अवधिमत् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down or deposited. –2 To be attended to, to be believed. –3 To be known or apprehended. **–यं** Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. –2 Attentive, careful ; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः V. 1. 2 ; शृणु मेऽवहिता वचः Râm.; Me. 100.–3 Clebrated, known ; °ता application, attention. **–Comp. –अंजलि** *a.* with joined hands.

अवधाव् 1 U. To run down, to drop down, to run after.

अवधावनं 1 Running after, pursuing, seizure. –2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued. –2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, treat with contempt, slight ; अवधीरितसुहृद्वचनस्य H. 1 ; *Si.* 9. 59, Amaru. 83; to despise, repudiate, repulse; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising ; repulse; कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; M. 3. 19; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विशंकसे भीरु यतोऽवधीरणां *S.* 3. 14.

अवधीरित *p. p.* Disrespected, disregarded, slighted ; अवधीरितार्तवगुणं Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught; अचेतनं नाम गुणं न लक्षयेन्मयैव कस्मादवधीरिता प्रिया *S.* 6. 12.

अवधीरिन् *a.* 1. Despising, scorning. –2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move, wave, cause to tremble ; रेणुः पवनावधूतः R. 7. 43 ; लीलावधूतैः चामरैः Me. 35 ; Rs. 6. 15 ; Ki. 6. 3; *Si.* 13. 36. –2 To shake off or out, shake, toss (lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also) ; overcome, get the better of ; राजसत्त्वमवधूय मातृकं R. 11. 90; सुरवधूरवधूतभयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears of ; अवधूय तद्व्यथां 3. 61 ; व्रजंति शत्रूनवधूय निस्पृहाः शमेन सिद्धिं मुनयो न भूभृतः Ki. 1. 42 ; रुषावधूय रक्षांसि Râm. –3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat with contempt, disregard; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं V. 4. 38; Ku. 3. 8 ; अवधूतप्रणिपाताः V. 3. 5 ; अवधूतदुहितृप्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. **–Caus.** (-धूनयति) To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1. Shaken, waved. –2 Discarded, rejected, despised ; R. 19. 43. –3 Insulted, humiliated. –4 Excelled, surpassed ; Ratn. 2. 8. –5 Attacked, overcome. –6 Separated from worldly attachments. **–तः** An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections ; यो विलंघ्याश्रमान्वर्णानात्मन्येव स्थितः पुमान् । अतिवर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते॥ or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यत्वात् धूतसंसारबंधनात्। तत्त्वमस्यर्थसिद्धत्वादवधूतोऽभिधीयते॥. **–Comp. –वेश** *a.* undressed, naked.

अवधूननं 1 Shaking, waving ; पादस्पर्शस्तु रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीनवधूननं Ms. 3. 230 ; अमंददष्टौष्ठकरावधूननम् Ki. 8. 6. –2 The practice of medicine, curing. –3 Agitation, trembling.–4 Disregarding.–5 Trampling on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent powders on sores.

अवधृ 10 U. 1 (*a*) To determine, fix, resolve ; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1 ; यन्मयाऽवधारितं Mk. 4. जयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा *Si.* 1. 3 ; विदर्भगतमनुष्ठेयमवधारितं M. 5. (*b*) To ascertain, determine accurately, make out, know, perceive, understand ; न विश्वमूर्तेरवधार्यते वपुः Ku. 5. 78 ; Mu. 3, 4. –2 To consider or regard, think, look upon ; मृतां मामवधारय Mb. ; कुलीनेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21. 124; *Si.* 9. 22. –3 To hear, listen to, become acquainted with; वानप्रस्थस्य धर्मं ते कथयाम्यवधार्यतां Mârk. P. –4 To reflect, consider, think ; बालकोऽयमित्यवधार्य Pt. 4. –5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation ; सर्वत्र यदवधारेणोच्यते स एकांतः Susr.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accurately; इष्टावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata. –2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting. **–णं–णा** 1 Ascertainment, determination; मान° Dk. 161. –2 Affirmation, emphasis. –3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावदवधारणे, एवावधारणे; मात्रं कार्त्स्न्येऽवधारणे Ak.; तुरत्रावधारणार्थः. –4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be ascertained, determined or considered; विष्णोरिवास्यानवधारणीयं R. 13. 5 ; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known, well observed, marked ; सम्यगवधारितं Ratn. 1.

अवधृत *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolved, settled. –2 Heard.

अवध्य See under अवध.

अव(ब)ध्र *a.* Ved. Not injurious, innoxious, beneficent.

अवध्वंस् 1 A. 1 To apply oneself to, set about. –2 To strew over, scatter, spread ; चूर्णैरवध्वंसते Sk. **–Caus.** 1 To cast down.–2 To strew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. –2 Powder, dust.–3 Disrespect, censure, blame.–4 Falling off or from. –5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, perished.–2 Censured, disrespected.–3

Pounded coarsely or badly.–4 Abandoned.–5 Sprinkled.–6 Scattered.

अवनं [अव्-ल्युट्] 1 Protection, defence; भुजोऽनवने P. I. 3.66, Nalod. 1. 4.–2 Gratifying, pleasing.–3 Wish desire.–4 Delight, satisfaction.–5 Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to bend down, stoop; *Si*. 9. 74 –2 To bend oneself, hang down; स्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते Me. 46. See अवनत also. —*Caus*.(अवन-ना-मयति)To bend down, bend; अवनमय द्विषतां शिरांसि K. 109; श्वपुच्छमवनामितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, hung down, downcast; विनय°, प्रश्रय°, लज्जा, °उत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; फलपुष्पैरवनतान् Râm.–2 Verging in the west, setting; रजनिरवनतैर्दुर्लज्जयाधोमुखी च *Si*. 10. 91.–3 Bending, stooping, deepened, not projecting.–4 Humble.–**Comp.** —अंग *a*. with stooping; limbs; Ku. 5. 86.—काय *a*. bending the body, crouching down. —मुख *a*. with down-cast countenance.—शीर्षन् *a*. bowing the head.

अवनतिः *f*. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमर्वनेः Ms. 1. 2, 3. 8; *Si*. 9. 8. –2 Declining in the west, setting; *Si*. 9. 8. –3 A bow, prostration.–4 Bending (as a bow); धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ० also means 'stooping'). –5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र *a*. Bowed, bent; पर्याप्तपुष्पस्तबकावनम्रा Ku. 3. 54; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet; गलितनयनवारिर्याति पादावनामं *Si*. 11. 35. –2 Causing to bend down.

अवनामक *a*. What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनामिन् *a*. Bending or bowing down; Ki. 7. 19.

अवनह् 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Formed, made. –2 Fixed, seated; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिः Ve. 1. 21.–3 Covered, encircled; तांबूलीलतावनद्धपूगखंडमंडितैः K. 19; *Si*. 3. 7; bound on, tied; चर्मावनद्धं दुर्गंधिपूर्णं मूत्रपुरीषयोः Ms. 6. 76; हेममालावनद्धः (रथः) Mb.; पुष्पभारावनद्धः (पादपः) Râm.; Bṛi.S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84; fastened, woven, put together; स्रगवनद्धमनोरमपल्लवा *Si*. 6. 53; 7. 52. —द्धं A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a*. [नतं नासिकायाः; अव-नाटच् see अवटीट] Flat-nosed. —टं The condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः-नी *f*. [अव्-अनि Uṇ. 2. 101] 1 The earth; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground', 'place'; काननावनौ Dk. 7, 13; लीलावनौ place of recreation 25. –2 A finger (Nir.). –3 A river; Rv. 1. 190. 7.–4 N. of a plant.–5 Course, bed of a river. अवनिगत *a*. fallen prostrate on the ground. —**Comp.** —ईशः,–ईश्वरः –नाथः,–पतिः,–पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —चरः *a*. roving over the earth, vagabond. —ध्रः a mountain *Si*. 16. 78. —तल the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः, –द्रुः a tree.

अवनिज् 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. —*Caus*. 1 To cause to wash off.–2To fill with, pervade; सुसुगंधतयावनेजितानां Ghaṭ. 15.

अवनिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. –2 Searched.

अवनेज्य *a*. Used for washing.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing, ablution; न कुर्याद्गुरुपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. –2 Washing off, ablution. –3 Water for washing, foot-bath; आपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br.–4 Sprinkling water on the *darbha* grass at a *S*râddha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीवनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into; अश्वानपोऽवनीयमानान् Kâty. –2 To cause to descend or flow. –3 To lead away. –4 To pour down or over.

अवनयः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. –2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a*. Causing to descend.

अवंतिः-ती *f*. [अव्-बाहु० झिच् Uṇ. 3.50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कांचिरवंतिका। पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिकाः॥. The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवंत्य एव निपुणा सुदृशो रतकर्मणि B. R. 10. 82. –2 N. of a river. —*m*. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिप्रा; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवंति is synonymous with Malava or the modern *Malava*; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as B*a*na applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidis*a* on the Vetravati or Betv*a*. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmad*a* and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi]; अवंतिनाथोऽयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; अवंतीषूज्जयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. —**Comp.** —पुरं the city of Avanti उज्जयिनी. —ब्रह्मः [अवंतिषु ब्रह्मा अच् समासः P. V. 4. 104) a Brâhmaṇa residing in Avanti. —सोमः [अवंतिषु सोम इव] sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (कांजिकं).

अवंध्य *a*. Not barren, fruitful, productive; अवंध्यवांछितफलप्रदान K. 260; अवंध्यपातेन बाणेन V.2.2; H.2.12.

अवपट् 10 P. To split. —*Pass*. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon; श्येनावपातमवपत्य Prab.; फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Râm. —*Caus*. To throw down, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; जलं कूलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk.9. 24; अधश्चरणावपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing.–2 Descent, descending; शस्त्रावपातः Y. 2. 277; कपोत° H. 1; श्येन° चकिता Mâl. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. –3 A hole, pit.–4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants;

अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गर्ते छन्ने तृणादिना Yâdava; रोधांसि निघ्नन्नवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down; द्रुमाणां Ms. 11. 65; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down; to descend, fall down as केश, गर्भ &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. — *Caus.* To cause to glide or go down.

अवपन्न *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 Fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपादः Falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. —कः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र *a.* [अवरं भोजनायोग्यं पात्रं यस्य] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित *a.* [अवपात्र कृत्यर्थे णिच् -क्त] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित (=भिन्नोदकीकृत Dây.).

अवपालित *a.* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a.* [अवपाशः समंतात् पाशो जातोऽस्य तार० इतच्] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides); पश्याम्यैव हि कंठे त्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Râm.

अवपीड् 10 P. To compress; मग्नजेव मही तस्य भूरिभारावपीडिता Mb.; पादैः शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Râm.; to press or squeeze together; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निषिक्त इवावपीड्य Mâl. 6. 12.

अवपीड *a.* Pressed on all sides. —डः 1 Pressing down, pressure. -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. -2 A sternutatory. —ना Damage, violation; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूर्ण *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रज्जनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवफः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अवबधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (fig. also); नीत्वा कामं गौरवेणावबद्धः *Si.* 18. 19.-2 To arrest, rivet; शिल्पकुशलतयाऽवबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis; व्याधिर्नेत्रावबंधकः Susr. -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अवबाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अवबाहुकः [अवबद्धो बाहुर्येन प्रा० स०] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध् 4 A. 1 To awake; to recognise; तं चावबुध्याब्रवम् Dk. 127. -2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वक्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते Mb.; एकांतमौग्ध्यानवबुद्धविभ्रमैः *Si.*12. 39; Bk. 15. 101; Ms. 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुद्ध्य च; येनावबुध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृतेः पुरुषस्य च Bhâg. knows. — *Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचोदनानुपुरुषमवबोधयत्येव केवलं S. B.; प्रागेव विदुरो वेद तेनास्मानवबोधयत् Mb. -3 To remind, put in mind of; आर्ये सम्यगवबोधितोऽस्मि *S.* 1. v. l. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known. -2 [कर्तरि- क्त] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभर्तृनामग्रहणाद्बभूव सांद्रे रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः R. 7. 41; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ 5. 64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैक्ष्णस्यावबोधः क्रोध इष्यते S.D.; M. 3. 10; स्वात्मावबोधं महः Prab. 1. 1. -3 Discrimination, judgment; अवबोधवारि रजसः शमनं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमावबोधकानि चरितानि Dk. 175. —कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; मदवबोधकं प्रकटयता Dk. 153; °त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रवः [कुत्सितः ब्रवः] Ill-report, defamation.

अवभंज् 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं व्रज इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74; अवभग्नश्च मे मानः Râm., broken down, humbled.

अवभंगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मानावभंगनिपुणं त्वममोघमस्त्रं V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभास् 1 A. 1 To shine; नात्यर्थमस्त्रैरवभासमानः Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहोस्विन्मुखमवभासते युवत्याः *Si.* 8. 29. -3 To appear, seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्त्रयं तप्तायःपिंडवदेकत्वेनावभासते Vedânta. — *Caus.* To irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभासितदिशां निकरः *Si.* 9. 37.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनास्य तत्त्वेषु कृतेऽवभासे Ki. 3. 26. -4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge.-**Comp.** —करः N. of a divinity. —प्रभाः (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous, irradiating. —कं The Supreme spirit; °त्वं luminousness.

अवभासित *p. p.* 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, manifest.

अवभासिन् *a.* Shining, bright. — नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter.

अवभेदः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदिन् *a.* Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज् 6 P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुग्न *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुग्नभोगिफणमंडलां भुवं *Si.* 15. 54.

अवभृथः [अव-भृ-क्थन् Uṇ. 2. 3] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभृथं सरस्वत्यां Kâty.; भुवं कोष्णेन कुंडोध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84; प्रीत्याश्वमेधावभृथार्द्रमूर्तेः 6. 61; 9. 22; 11.31; 13. 61; Y. 3. 244; Ms. 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे ततस्त्वयि *Si.* 14. 10. -**Comp.** —स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभ्रः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः; अव-भ्रटच् P. V. 2. 31] Flat-nosed ; see अवटीट. **–टं** The state of having a flat nose.

अवम *a.* [अव-अमच् Uṇ. 5. 54.] **1** Sinful, wicked. **–2** Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. **–3** Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); **अनलकानलकानवमां पुरीं** R. 9. 14 ; see अनवम; **या त उत्किरवमा या परमा** Rv.6.25. 1. **–4** Next, intimate.**–5** Last, youngest.**–6** decreasing. **—मः 1** A protector. **–2** A class of Manes; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊर्वाः काव्याश्च.**—मं 1** Sin. **–2** A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chàndra (29 days, 31 Ghaṭikâs and 50 Palas) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्यंतद्वयमेको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं Jyotisha.

अवमन् 4 A (or Poet. P.) **1** To despise, contemn, disregard, disrespect; **चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी** Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 2. 11 , 4. 135, 7. 150; V. 2. 11.**–2** To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of ; **तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त मा** *S*i. 2.95; **जगन्मंगलमात्मानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे** U. 7. 8; Bk. 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14, 66. **—***Caus.* To despise &c. ; **या चैनं नावमानयेत्** Ms. 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमत *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. **–Comp. —अंकुशः** a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut ; **अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः** *S*i. 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner.**—तिः** *f.* **1** Disregard, disrespect. **–2** Aversion, dislike.

अवमंतव्य, अवमान्य *pot. p.* **1** To be treated with disrespect, or slighted; **बालोऽपि नावमंतव्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः** Ms.7.8,9. 82.**–2** Contemptible, mean.

अवमंतृ *a.* **1** Disrespectful, contemptuous, despising. **–2** Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard ; **अमृतस्येव चाकांक्षेदवमानस्य सर्वदा** Ms. 2. 162; Bg. 14. 25. °**ता, –त्वं** dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, –ना Despising, disrespect, contempt; **अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमंत्रितैः** *S*i. 15. 18.

अवमानिन् *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing ; **धिङ् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं** *S*. 6; **अयि आत्मगुणावमानिनि** *S*. 3.

अवमंथ *a.* [अवमथ्नाति अव–मंथ्–अच्] Producing swellings. **—थः** A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration, investigation. **–2** One of the five principal parts or *Sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः। शापाद्यैः सांतरायश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति स्मृतः S. D. 336 ; also written विमर्ष. **–3** Attacking; **वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षः** Ki. 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience. **–2** Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुच् 6 P. **1** To let loose, loosen (as a horse). **–2** To take off (a garment &c.); मेखलां, किरीटं, वासांसि, भूषणानि &c. **–3** To unharness.

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, loosening, letting go.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* [अवनतो मूर्द्धाऽस्य] With one's head hanging down. **–Comp. —शय***a.* [अवमूर्द्धा सन् शेते ; शीअच्] lying with the head hanging down. (**–यः**) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव) ; उत्तानशया देवा अवमूर्धशया मनुष्याः.

अवमृज् 2 P. **1** To rub off, to strip off, remove ; **लेपमवमार्ष्टि.** **–2** To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9P. **1** To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; **अवमृद्नन्स राष्ट्राणि पार्थिवानां हयोत्तमः** Mb. **–2** To rub. **—***Caus.* To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. **–2** Pain, toils ; **रणावमर्दमासाद्य** Ràm. **–3** An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression ; **अवमर्दः प्रतीघातस्तथा चैव बलीयसां** Mb. **–4** Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन *a.*Trampling down, grinding, crushing; **शत्रुबल**° Ràm. **—नं 1** Rubbing, shampooing ; **हस्तपाद**° Pt. 1. **–2** Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश् 6 P. **1** To touch; **अवमृशंती कलहंसकान्** K. 232. **–2** To consider, ponder, reflect.**—***Caus.* **1** To cause to touch. **–2** To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. **1** To expiate (sin), drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. **–2** Not to worship; to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; **देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि** &c. Tâṇḍya Br. (अपगमनसाधनं).

अवयाज् *f.* [अव-यज्-ण्वि] A particular portion of a sacrifice. **—***m.* (**-याः,-याजौ**) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयूयते कार्यद्रव्येण संबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अप्] **1** A limb (of the body); **मुखावयवलूनां तां** R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46; a member(in general); **कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति नंदान्वयावयवे** Mu. 1.**–2** A part, portion (as of a whole); **पदे न वर्णा विद्यंते वर्णेष्ववयवा न च** Bhartri.; **द्रव्याणां केनचिदवयवेन** Dk. 61; **क्षेनाहोरात्रावयवाः** P.II. 1.45; I.1. 46.**–3** A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:– प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन).**–4** The body. **–5** A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. **–6** A means (साधन, उपकरण). **–Comp. —अर्थः** the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवशः *ind.* Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् *a.* [अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्त्यस्य इनि] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); **अवयविना सह पूर्वादयः समस्यंते** P. II. 2.1. Sk. **—***m.* (**वी**) **1** A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; **ननु अवयविनि किं मानं** Sid. Mukt. **–2** A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 U. **1** To go down, to give way. **–2** To desist from,turn off or away. **–3** To know, understand ; **अथवा न धर्ममसुबोधसमयमवयात बालिशाः** *S*i. 15.19.; **न जनोऽयमित्यवययेे स तापसैः** Ki. 12. 15. **–4** To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया,–यात *a.* Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; °**हेळः** Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातृ *a.* **1** One who separates. **–2** Turning away, averting. **–3** Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat (Ved.). **–2** Appeasing, pacification. **–3** Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन *a.* [वयुनं प्रज्ञा निरु॰ न. ब.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर *a.* [वृ-बा०. अप् न. त.] 1 (*a*) Younger(in years);मासेनावरः =मासावरः Sk. (*b*) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Râm.; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभिषिच्यते Râm.; यदवरं कौशांब्याः, यदवरमाग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3. 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्दर्षेणाधोक्षजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (शब्दाः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णावरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp.उत्तम); अव्यंग्यमवरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; श्रद्दधानं शुभां विद्यामाददीतावरादपि Ms. 2.238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; त्र्यवरैः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3.187; 11. 81, 12. 110; त्र्यवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). **—रः 1** A country behind. -2 Time gone. **—रा 1** A Direction.-2 N. of Durgâ. **—रं** The hind thigh of an elephant (also °रा). **-Comp. —अर्धः** 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of the body. (**-र्धे**) *ind.* in a certain succession of parts, successively. °**तः** *ind.*from below. **—अर्ध्य** *a.* [अवरार्धे भवः यत्] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half.-3. beginning from below. -4. defective (न्यून). (**-र्ध्यं**) the least or smallest part. **—अवर** *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यांस्तु प्रेषयंत्यवरावरान् Râm. **—उक्त** *a.* named last. **—ज** *a.* 1.younger, junior, born afterwards; *Si.* 14. 74. -2.of a low birth, inferior.(**-जः**) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a *S*ûdra. (**-जा**) a younger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. **—परं** *ind.* one after another. **—पुरुषाः** (pl.) one's descendants. **—वर्ण** *a.*belonging to a low caste or tribe. (**-र्णः**) 1. a *S*ûdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. **—वर्णकः,-वर्णजः** a *S*ûdra. **—व्रत** *a.* having no vow (हीनव्रत or अधमव्रत). (**-तः**) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the Sun. -2. a kind of tree (*arka*). **—शैलः** [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्ती शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः *ind.* [अवर-तसिल्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् *ind.* [अवर-प्रथमार्थे अस्ताति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण *a.* Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अधरीण).

अवरेण *ind.* (With acc.) Below.

अवर्यति Den. P. To become lower.

अवरम् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in *p. p.*)

अवरत *p. p.* Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः *f.* 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation' rest.

अवरहस *a.* [अवततं रहः अच् P.V.4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुग्ण *a.* 1 Broken, torn; अवरुग्णतुंगसुरदारुतरौ Ki.6.5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवरुद्धया *S*.2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवरोधि गौर्गोपेन; अवारुद्ध गौः ; (स्वयमेव)P. III.1. 64 Sk.; so पुरमवारुणत् ; to confine, lock up (oft. with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; व्रजमवरुणद्धि गां Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मानमात्मन्यवरुध्य Bhâg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one), get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend; attach oneself.

अवरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed,stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 *Incognito*, disguised; अस्ति कश्चिद्राजसूनुरवरुद्धश्चरन् Dk.; अवरुद्धोऽचरत्पार्थो वर्षाणि त्रिदशानि च Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 2. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned, secluded as in the inner apartments. **-Comp. —देह** *a.* incarcerated.

अवरुद्धिः *f.* [रुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इंद्रियाणां वीर्याणां चावरुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; फेनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Restraint; अंतःप्राणावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतैरवरोधदक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; *Si.* 5. 7; अवरोधजनः K. 57; ° गृहेषु राज्ञः *S.* 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.); अवरोधे महत्यपि R. 1. 32, 4, 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mv. 6. 20.-5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege,investment,blockade; दुर्गावरोधः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen.-9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow.-11 Layer (plant); see under अवरुह्. **—Comp. —अयनं** 1. a seraglio. -2. siege.

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding.-2 Besieging; सुधन्वा वीर्यवान्राजा मिथिलामवरोधकः Râm. **—कः** A guard. **—कं** A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयंतः *Si.* 5. 18; अवरोधने स्थारयति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि सिंधोः *Si.* 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिष्यो नद्यः).

अवरोधिक *a.* Obstructive, impeding. **—कः** [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणादौ नियुक्तः ठन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. **—का** A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुरंगाधिरुहोऽवरोधिकाः *Si.* 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवरुह् 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूपं, पंथानं &c.; come down (in general); to dismount, get down; यानासनस्थश्चैवैनमवरुह्याभिवादयेत् Ms. 2. 202; R. 4. 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादात् , वृक्षाग्रात् ; ऐश्वर्यात् अवरूढः come down from, bereft of, prosperity. **—***Caus.* (रोहयति or रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोप्य Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्धनूंषि, गांडीवं &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकाराभ्यामवरोप्य Mu. 3; चाणक्यं साचिव्यादवरोपयेत्.

अवरूढ *p. p.* 1 Descended. alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending.-2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, descending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing.-4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित *p. p.* 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or coming down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the गुडूची creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहंति).-4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशताकीर्णं वटमासाद्य तस्थतुः Râm. -6 The growth of a plant or vine.-7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -**Comp.** —**शायिन्** the Indian fig-tree; so -शाखः,-शाखिन्.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका N. of a plant अश्वगंधा.

अवरोहिन् *a.* Descending. —*m.* (ही) N. of the Indian fig-tree (वट). —णी A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चांगपंचभस्थस्य दशा स्यादवरोहिणी ॥ तस्यामल्पमवाप्नोति फलं क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ॥.

अवरूप *a.* 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् *a.* Ved. Shining, briliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहगंधिमुखं तत्र कासश्वासावरोचकः.

अवरोहित *a.* Light red-coloured.

अवर्ग *a.* Having no class. —र्गः The vowels.

अवर्चस् *a.*Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवर्जिवस् *a.* Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण *a.* 1. Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. —र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावदद्भर्तुरवर्णमार्या 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to ह्रस्व, दीर्घ, प्लुत, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -**Comp.** —वादः reproach, censure.

अवर्तन *a.* Destitute of livelihood. —नं 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्तिः *f.* Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्र *a.* Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः , अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक *a.* Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य *a.* Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष *a.* (also written वलक्ष) White. —क्षः [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-घञ्] The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with; विपुलतरनिरंतरावलग्न Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. —ग्नः The waist.

अवलंब् 1 A. 1 (*a*) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended; कनकशृंखलावलंबिनी Mu. 2 suspended by a golden chain; स्तनवदवलंबते : यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri.S. 65. 3; शाखायां मृतकमवलंबितमास्ते Vet. (*b*) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्तत्रावलंबिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलंबते V.1; दंडकाष्ठमवलंब्य स्थितः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलंबिता V. 1 leaning on, supported by; K. 17, 185.-3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलंब्यतां पुत्रः S. 7; हस्तेनावलंब्योर्वशीं V. 3; हृदयमवललंबे रात्रिसंभोगलक्ष्मीः Ki. 9. 78; अधीकारानवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; नात्मनैवावलंबे Me. 109; हस्तेन तस्थाववलंब्य वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदर्हस्या जीवितमवलंबितुं S. 3; Dk. 162; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mu. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलंबते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, वसंतसेनामातरमवलंबते Mk. 9; Bhâsha P. 167. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1; व्यथां Bk. 7. 71; वैक्लव्यं Mál. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलंब to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair; माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52; दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्य M. 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes; किं स्वातंत्र्यमवलंबसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलंब्योत्तरां दिशं Ks. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलंब्य Pt. 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलंबः 1 Hanging down.-2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंतुजालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुनृपतिभवनद्वारसेवावलंब Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलंबगमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरवलंबे Chât. 1. 8; संततिविच्छेदनिरवलंबानां S. 6; दैवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; चित्रलेखादत्तहस्तावलंबा V. 1; see हस्तावलंब also. -4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line.

अवलंबकः N. of a metre.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; सहिष्यते तत्प्रथमावलंबनं Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्यात्पुनरिहावलंबनं भवत्याः H. 3; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कृत्वोत्तिष्ठ H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; इतरपक्षावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160.-4 Walking-stick.

अवलंबित *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधावलंबितया वरत्रया Pt.2; चूतशाखावलंबिते समुद्गके S. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीघ्र). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

अवलंबिन् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on, holding, supporting &c.; अस्ताचलचूडावलंबिनि कुमुदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धूमाभिताम्राक्षं वृक्षशाखावलंबिनं R. 15. 49; गवाक्षविवरावलंबिना 19. 7; अपरधुर्यपदावलंबी 5. 66, Ku. 7. 37; इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलंबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलंबिभिः (तरुभिः) Râm.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केना

न्येनावलिप्ताः Mu. 3. 27. °ता, °त्वं unction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; प्रियसंगमेष्वनवलेपमदः Śi. 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; हस्त° Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपेनापराद्धं V. 1; असुर° *ibid.*; ददृशे पवनावलेपजं सृजती बाष्पमिवांजनाविलं R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (भूषा). -5 Union, association (संग).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह् 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीढ below. — *freq.* (लेलेढि) To lick again and again.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दर्भैरर्धावलीढैः Ś. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विषज्वालावलीढावयवा Dk.9; नवयौवनावलीढावयवा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अस्त्रज्वालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजांजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. —ढा Disregard, contempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping.-2 An extract(as of Soma).-3 An electuary, confection; दाडिम°.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका =अवलेह (3).

अवली 4 A. To stick, hang on.

अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीनैः Bṛi. S. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवरा-लीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth.-2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुंच् 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुंचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केश°. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुंठनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप् 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवद्यावलुंपेत. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अन्योन्यस्यावलुंपंति सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; सर्वमेवावलुंपति H. 2. 99; अवलुप्यमान इव दृष्टिपातैः K. 93, 109. -3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्षत्यवलुंपते च यः Bhâg.; जरावलुप्तमानावमानर्चितः having lost all sense of &c.

अवलुंपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपः 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting, kissing (as a lip); Śi. 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक् 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नोलूकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas); सलिलेष्ववलोकयत इवात्मानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मार्गं or वर्त्म अवलोक् to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमित्तानि Bṛi. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinions). -2 To look at or see (in astron.); exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुरुणावलोकिते 5. 62; शुक्रवाचस्पतिभ्यां च तव भार्यावलोकिता Mârk. P. -3 To find,; observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; आत्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयंतं Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोकः 1 Seeing, beholding; जृंभांगभंगनयनमीलनांगावलोककृत् S. D.; वनशोभावलोकाय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with compassion.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11. 60.-2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनगवाक्षगता M. 1.-3 Sight, eye.-4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रांतविशदैः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलोकयितृ *a.* Looking upon, considering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c.—तः N. of a Buddha. —तं A look, glance; परिवृत्यावलोकितं R. 4. 72. **-Comp.** —ईश्वरः N. of a Boddhisattva worshipped by the northern Buddhists

अवलोकिन् *a.* Looking at, seeing. चतुरावलोकिनः (चक्षुषः) Ku. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [अवनद्धं लोम आनुकूल्यं P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; suitable.

अवल्गुज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. —जः N. of a plant सोमराजी.

अवल्गुली A poisonous insect.

अववदः-वदनं Censure, an evil report or reputation.

अववदितृ *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudicator.

अववादः 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, disrespect.-4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report.-6 A command, an order.-7 Information.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. -2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (completely).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अवव्रश्च् 6 P. To splinter, to cut off.

अवव्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [नास्ति वशं आयत्तत्वं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed; स्त्री चावशा Pt. 1. 424; Ms.5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed; अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled, unrestrained; °इंद्रियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मधुरैरवशानि लंभयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युः Ku. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, dependent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; कार्यते ह्यवशः Bg. 3. 5; K.174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवशो ह्ययशोविषं पिबामि Mk. 10. 13; विमुंचत्यवशा देहं कालस्य वशमागताः Râm.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, certain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद एव नाशोऽवशः Mu. 6. **-Comp.** —इंद्रियचित्त *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंगमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवशिका=अवश; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable ; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -**Comp.** -**पुत्रः** a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [अव-श्यै-डमु Tv.] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामप्यस्रं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यत्यवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course ; अवश्यं याति तिर्यक्त्वं जग्ध्वा चैवाहुतं हविः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारश्चिरतरमुषित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16 ; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीं (द्रक्ष्यसि) Me. 10, 61. **अवश्यमेव** Most surely ; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped ; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked ; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable ; °आदेशः M. 5; अवश्यंभावि लक्षणम् H. 3 ; अवश्यंभाविनो भावा भवंति महतामपि H. Pr.28; *S.*6.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता,-त्वं Necessity, obligation, certainty.

अवशक्थिका =अवसक्थिका q. v.

अवशस् *f.* [अव-शंस्-क्विप्] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष् (Used mostly in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. —*Caus.* To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशेषितः Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining ; स्तंबेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15 ; किमवशिष्टमह्नः Ratn. 3 ; निद्रागमसीम्नः कियदवशिष्टं Mv. 6 ; कियदवशिष्टं रजन्याः *S.* 4 how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. —**ष्टं, -ष्टकं** Rest, remainder, remnant ; Y. 2. 47.

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रक्षसामवशेषेण, अह्नः, पुण्यानां Râm.; वृत्तांत° M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्ध° having only one half left; कथा° or नाम° one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s. v.; भस्म° remaining only in ashes, reduced to ashes; *S.* 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार reduced to ashes Ku. 3. 72, *Si.* 10. 16; सावशेषमिव गदिन्या वचनं M. 4 unfinished; सावशेषो विषवेगः *ibid.* still remaining; शीर्षावशेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2; R. 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः *S.* 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अल्पावशेषायुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशीनः A scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-र्षक *a.*[अवनतं शीर्षं यस्य वा कप्] Having the head bent down. —**र्ष**: 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अव-श्यै क]1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An independent woman.

अवश्यायः [अव-श्यै-ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew अवश्यायावसिक्तस्य पुंडरीकस्य चारुतां U. 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणावश्रयणांतादिपूर्वापरीभूतो व्यापारकलापः पाकादिशब्दवाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवष्कयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टंभ् 5. 9. P. 1 To lean or rest upon ; धनुरवष्टभ्य Mv. 5 ; so दंडं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टभ्य Bg. 9. 8 by the help of ; वृद्धां भार्यामवष्टभ्य Râm. on account of.-2 To block up ; कोसलनृपतेर्द्वारमवष्टभ्य Ratn. 4, -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with ; K. 116 ; तिमिरेणावष्टभ्यमाने जीवलोके 159; occupy ; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up ; clasp, embrace; अवष्टभ्यासौ मां Mv. 5. 5 ; क्रोडविभागेन मामवष्टभ्य K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back ; अवष्टभ्यमान इव जलधरैः K. 303. -6 To be near -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टब्ध *p. p.* [अवस्तंभ्-क्त,षत्वम्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected ; held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon ; अवष्टब्धा यष्टिः Sk. -3 Near, contiguous ; अद्यश्वीनावष्टब्धे P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralysed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcome.

अवष्टंभः [स्तंभ-घञ्, सस्य षत्वं] 1 Leaning, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पक्षाभ्यामीषत्कृतावष्टंभः K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248 ; खड्गलतावष्टंभनिश्चलः Mâl. 3 ;(hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टंभं करोमि Pt. 1 ; so पौरुष°, धीरत्व° Mâl. 2 ; सहजसत्त्व° K. 286. -3 Haughtiness, pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टंभाकृतिना K.179 dignified, noble, see सावष्टंभ.-4 A post, pillar.-5 Gold.-6 Commencement, beginning.-7 Stopping, standing till, staying. -8 Courage, steadiness; K.156, 157;resolute determination; ईदृशोऽस्यावष्टंभः Ratn.4 ; अविनयकोपितोऽवष्टंभं कृत्वा K. 261 plucking up courage ; पलायनमवष्टंभो वा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायनं). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefaction K. 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टंभमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post ; रघोरवष्टंभमयेन पत्रिणा R. 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance'.

अवष्टंभनं 1 Resting upon, having recourse to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paralysing, stupefying. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्वन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्वाणः [अव-स्वन्- घञ् षत्वम्] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् *n.*[अव्-भावे असिच्] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth; riches.-5 Going.-6 Satisfaction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. —*ind.* [अवर-प्रथमायाः पंचम्या सप्तम्या वाऽर्थे असि, अव् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39] 1 Below, downwards, hitherward. -2 (As a preposition with instr. or abl.) (*a*) Below, at the lowest place. (*b*) Without, on the outside.

अवस्वत् *a.* Ved. Striving, aspiring.

अवसः [अव्- असच् Uṇ. 3.117; अवतीत्यवसो राजा भानुश्च Ujjval.] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (अर्क). **-सं** 1 Refreshment, food, provision(especially for a journey), *viaticum* (°सः also); एतत्ते रुद्रावसं Yv. 3.61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

अवसक्थिका [अवबद्धे सक्थिनी यस्यां कप्] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः प्रौढपादश्च कृत्वा चैवावसक्थिकाम् Ms. 4. 112; अहिना अवसक्थिकाबंधहेतुभूतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज् 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अशिथिलमपरावसज्य कंठे Śi. 7. 16; so स्कंधे पाणिं, शरीरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, K. 206; Ki. 7. 40; Śi. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. **-क्तं** Contact.

अवसंजनं } Embracing,
अवसज्जनं } clinging.

अवसंडीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [अव-सो-कथन्]1 A dwelling place, habitation.-2 A village. -3 A school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः); see आवसथ. **-थं** A house.

अवसथ्यः [अवसथ-स्वार्थे यत्] A college, school.

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 sinks or fails; पौरुषं 7; अवसीदंति मे प्राणाः Mb.; न हींगितज्ञोऽवसरेऽवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips); न कृच्छ्रेष्ववसीदतिMb.; Ms.4. 187,Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with; नावसीदति वा गुरु प्रयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुंबकमवसीदेत् Dk. 60; नास्त्युद्यमसमो बंधुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2.86. **-***Caus.* 1 To cause to sink; to dispirit, render downhearted, to ruin; कुटुंबकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined; आत्मानमात्मनाऽनवसाद्यैवोद्धरंति संतः 54 without ruining or killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्त्यश्वमवसादयेत् Mu. 3 ruin. -2 To allay, remove; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा Ś. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादयामि वः सपत्नान् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचां Śi. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसन्न *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping; अतिप्रबलपिपासावसन्नानि K. 36; Śi. 15. 85; महावसन्नहस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; दधिकर्णोऽवसन्नो ब्रूते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसन्नतापमतमिस्रमभात् Śi. 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसन्नायां रात्रौ H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रोः सकाशमवसन्नदृशोर्निनाय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसन्नता-त्वं 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसादः safety, protection; failure, as of the voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; पर्यायजयावसादा Ki. 17. 18; विपदेति तावदवसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause); अलं स्वपक्षावसादशंकया M. 1.

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यावसादकः Rám.-3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing.-4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction; असूनामवसादनं Ve. 6.-2 Inability to do one's duty.-3 Oppression.-4 Finishing.-5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application; उत्सन्नमृदुमांसानां व्रणानामवसादनं Suśr.

अवसादिन् *a.* Sinking, drooping; Śi. 15. 81.

अवसभ *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade; गगनांगनावकाशावसरस्कलकलं Mál. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरर्थित्वं M. 3; नास्यावसरं दास्यामि Ś. 2; भवद्गिरामवसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Śi. 2. 8; विसर्जन° सत्कारः Ś. 7; °प्राप्त suited to the occasion M. 1; K. 158; °तुलिताभिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वेदस्यावसरोऽत्र कः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here?-2(Hence)A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशंस सेवावसरं सुरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं Ś. 1; see अनवसर also; अवसरोपसर्पणीया राजानः Ś. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुमुदेंगना मनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Śi. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q. v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्पिन् *a.* Stepping down. **-णी** A long period of time (with the Jainas); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000, 000,000 Sâgaras of years.

अवसव्य *a.* Not left (=अपसव्य).

अवसामं [अवरं साम अच्समा० P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled; °अंग having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेकः 1 Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को नुजलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12. -2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिमः [अवसेकेन निर्वृत्तः अवसेक-इमन्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (वटकभेदः).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पाद° Ms. 4. 151. -3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; so सायकान्, बीजं, वृष्टिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c.-3 To remit. -4 To form; create. -5 To place on, throw or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 Independence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट p. p. Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish. -2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand ; क्रिमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278 ; अवासासीच वैयासिकीं (वाणीं) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail; be at an end ; शक्तिर्ममावस्यति हीनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix. -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know ; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete ; अथ विधिमवसाय्य शास्त्रदृष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend ; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसातृ m. Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो-ल्युट्] 1 Stopping. -2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end ; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोग्ध्रीं R. 2. 23, 45 ; तच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदितावसानां 1. 95 ; इत्येतदवसानं कथायाः M. 5 thus ends the story; °विरसे K. 180 ; आत्मनः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at ; स चायमंगुलीयकदर्शनावसानः S. 7 ; यत्खलु दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease ; अवसानेऽगराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठंति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit ; विलोकिता दर्शनीयानामवसानभूमिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि) ; आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवं ; अनीकपदावसानं देवादि नाम R. 18. 10 (*i. e.* देवानीक) ; वर्णानामभावोऽवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110 ; VIII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself ; एकावसाना-द्व्यवसाना-ऋक्. -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान) ; resting place, residence; °दर्श a. looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक a. Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसान्य a. Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसायः [अव-सो-घञ् P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination ; destruction ; शरवर्षैरवसायमाश्रयाशः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् a. Residing, dwelling in ; cf. अंत्यावसायिन्.

अवसित p. p. [सो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed ; अवसितौ दर्शनार्थः M. 2 ; यूपवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37 ; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; °मंडनासि S. 4 ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103 ; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). —तं 1 A dwelling place ; नवावसिते वैनमाहरेयुः Sat. Br.-2 Corn ground.

अवसेय pot. p. 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कंद् 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault ; overpower, overwhelm ; छायामप्यवस्कंदितुं Mv. 3 ; प्रभुरिव मामवस्कंदयितुं *ibid.* to attack or insult ; पुरमिवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51; स्नेहावस्कन्नहृदया Rám. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कंदः,-दनं 1 Attacking; attack, assault; °प्रदानं Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending ; स नद्यवस्कंदमुपारुरुक्षुश्च Bk. 2. 11.-3 A camp (जिगीषूणां निवेशस्थानं Halây.).

अवस्कन्दित p. p. 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, descended. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कंदिन् a. 1 Attaking, assaulting; outraging; गौतमदारावस्कंदिनं Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To srcatch, butt against; रोधांसि धीरमवचस्करिरे महोक्षाः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्करः [अवकीर्यते इत्यवस्करः, कृ-अप् सुट् P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement.- 2 The privities (गुह्यदेश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); गृहद्वाराशुचिस्थानरथ्यावस्करशोधनं Narada. -4 A place for fæces, dung-hill. -Comp. —मंदिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्करक a. [अवस्करे भवः, वुन् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure. —कः 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, scavenger.-3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कव a. Noxious, injurious. —वः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् ind. [अवरस्मिन् अवरस्मात् अवरमित्यर्थे अस्ताति अव् आदेशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards ; °प्रपदन a. attained from below (as heaven &c). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु n. [कुत्सितार्थे नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्बंधपरे कथं नु ते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object.-2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality ; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality; °ता,-त्वं unreality.

अवस्तृ 9 P. To cover, spread, overspread, overcast ; प्रकंपयन्गामवतस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; उरासि रसादवतस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां Si. 7. 47.

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तारः [अव-स्तृ कर्मणि घञ् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent.-3 A mat.

अवस्त्र a. Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide ; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 108; oft. with an adj. or adv. ; विलोकयंती तावदवतस्थे 205 ; पादौ विष्टभ्य; क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey ; न शासनेऽवास्थित यो गुरूणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop ; Bg. 1. 30, 14. 23 ; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 42, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter ; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend ; go to. -10 To place (Ved). —*Caus.* (स्थापयति -ते) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place ; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीकः R. 13. 66 ; स्कंधावारमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped ; भिक्षापात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1, 3. -2 To fix, settle ; शक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found ; द्वैराज्यमवस्थापयितुकामोऽस्मि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न शक्नोमि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्थः The membrum virile. —स्था [अव-स्था-अङ्] 1 State, condition, situation ; स्वामिनो महत्यवस्था वर्तते

Pt. 1 a critical state ; **तदनु कथयेमांध-वीयामवस्थां** Mál. 9. 26 ; **तुल्यावस्थः स्वसुः कृतः** R. 12. 80 ; **तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं** 13. 5; **ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोस्मि** S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; **सर्व॰** Me. 108; oft. in comp.; **तदवस्थः** Pt. 5. reduced to that state ; **एतद्॰, बालावस्थः अधिपतिः** V. 5; **अंत्यावस्था** Pt. 4 ; so **कामयमानावस्थो राजा** S. 3 ; **स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निः** 7. 15 ; **अंतर्मदावस्थो द्विपेंद्रः** R. 2. 7 rutting state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3 Period, stage (of life &c.); **यौवन॰**; **वयोवस्थां तस्याः शृणुत** Mál. 9. 29. -4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree, proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as in अनवस्थ q. v. -7 Appearance in a court of law; **कृतावस्थो धनैषिणा** Ms. 8. 60. -8 The female organ of generation. -**Comp.** —**अंतरं** another or altered state ; **॰रं आरोपिता** S. 3, 5.—**चतुष्टयं** the four periods or states of human life; *i. e.* बाल्यं (childhood); कौमारं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्धकं (old age). —**त्रयं** the three states; *i. e.* जागृति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). —**दशकं** the ten states of lovers; दृङ् मनः संगसंकल्पौ जागरः कृशताऽरतिः । ह्रीत्यागोन्मादमूर्छांता इत्यनंगदशा दश ॥ D. R. —**द्वयं** the two states of life *i. e.* सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery). —**षट्कं** the six states of an action mentioned by Yâska ; जायतेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिणमतेऽपक्षीयते नश्यति Nir.

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling ; **पूर्वकृतावस्थानेन राजलोकेन** K. 92; **किमिह निवृत्त्यावस्थानं** Pt. 1; **चतुर्मंडलावस्थानेन** *ibid.* -2 Situation, station, position; **मधुर॰ दर्शनीयः** S. 6. -3 Residence, abode, place; **घनावस्थानैः** K. 127. -4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थायिन् *a.* Staying, residing, dwelling ; **पश्चादवस्थायि बलं** Ak.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; **कथमियंतं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती** V. 4; remaining, standing firm or fixed; staying, abiding, lasting &c.; R. 6. 19; **एवमवस्थिते** K. 158 under these circumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady ; see अनवस्थित. -3 Engaged in prosecuting ; following ; abiding by ; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with, dependent on ; **मयि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता** Ku. 2. 28; K. 344. -5 Settled, a matter of course; **पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव** S. 5. -6 Resolved ; **युद्धाय** Pt. 1.

अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling. -2 Residence, abode ; **अत्र कृतावस्थितिना धर्मेण** K. 44. -3 Following, practising.

अवस्पर्तृ *a.* Preserver, saviour.

अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder, K. 305.

अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्यति Den. P. Ved. To seek favour or assistance.

अवस्यु *a.* [अवः रक्षणं तादिच्छति क्यच् उन्] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्वत् *a.* [अवो रक्षणमस्त्यस्य मतुप् मस्य वः] Defended, protected.

अवस्यंदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवस्रंसनं Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.

अवस्रंसित *a.* Burst, fallen down.

अवस्रस् *a.* 1 Apt to fall down. -2 Burst, cut.

अवस्वन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्वन्य *a.* Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह *a.* 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. —**हः** A kind of wind.

अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove; **दुरितं, क्षुधां, द्विषः** &c. -3 To thresh (as rice); **अवहत्य तंडुलान्** Dk. 132.

अवहतिः *f.* Beating, threshing.

अवहननं 1 Threshing, beating off rice ; **अवहननायोलूखलं** Mbh. -2 The lungs ; **वपा वसावहननं** Y. 3. 94 (अवहननं = फुप्फुसः Mit.).

अवघातः [अव हन्-घञ्] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general; **कर्णावघातनिपुणेन च ताड्यमाना दूरीकृताः करिवरेण (भृंगाः)** Nîtipr. 2; **अधरे दत्तदंतावघाते** S. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिन् *a.* Striking, killing.

अवहस् 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule; Bk. 1. 6.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jest, joke, ridicule , **यच्चावहासार्थमसत्कृतोसि** Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य *pot. p.* To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [अवरं हस्तस्य एक॰ त॰] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives).

अवहानिः *f.* Loss.

अवहीन *p. p.* Abandoned, left ; **अवहीनाः कथाः** Dk. 129 over, at an end ; **अस्मास्ववहीनेषु** S. 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(ब)हित्था-त्थं 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); भयगौरवलज्जादेर्हर्षाद्याकारगुप्तिरवहित्था S. D.; or according to R. G. व्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावानां गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्थं ; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84. or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहृ 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside; place down; **अर्भकं कस्मादवहृतं भवति** Nir.-2 To hold, contain; **कुडवमवहरति** Sk. -3 To throw or knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [अवहृ-कर्तरि ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brâhmaṇas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce.-5 Removing to the camp; **ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत** Mb.-6 Cessation, stop (in general). -7 Summoning, inviting.-8 Any object fit to be brought near (उपनेतव्यं). -9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste.-10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक *a.* 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 One who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. —**कः** A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Finable, punishable; Ms. 8. 198.-3 What one is forced to restore or redeem ; **आधिश्चोपनिधिश्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः। अवहार्यौ भवेतां तौ दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ** ॥ Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed, -5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहृत *p. p.* 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen.-3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard; सावहेलं K. 244; अवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवहेलित *a.* Disregarded, slighted, contemned; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवह्वर *a.* [अव-ह्वृ-अच्] Crooked. -रः A crooked way; (fig.) deceit.

अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक्क Ved. Speechless.

अवाकॄ 6 P. To strew, pour upon; sprinkle with.

अवाकरः A mint.

अवाक्ष *a.* [अवनतान्यक्षाणि इंद्रियाणि यस्य] A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र *a.*[अवनतमग्रमस्य] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् *a.* [न. ब.] Speechless dumb.—*n.* Brahma.-**Comp.** —मनसगोचर *a.* beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable.—श्रुति *a.* deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Rám.; °वादांश्च बहून वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words; °ता, °त्वं impropriety; reproach, calumny. -**Comp.** —देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva (योनि).

अवांच् *a.* [अवांचति अव-अच् क्विप्] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping; कुर्वंतमित्यतिभरेण नगानवाचः *Si.* 6. 79; वनान्यवांचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.) यदवाक् पृथिव्याः *Sat.* Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards.-4 South.—*m., n.* Brahma.—ची 1 The south.-2 The lower region.

अवाक् *ind.* 1 Downwards.-2 Southern, southward. -**Comp.** —ज्ञानं disrespect. —पुष्पी [अवाक् अधोमुखं पुष्पमस्याः] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अधःपुष्पी). —भागः the part below. —भव *a.* southern.—मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60; तस्थुस्तेऽवाङ्मुखाः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-खः) N. of a weapon. —शाखः [अवाच्यः शाखा अस्य] 'having the branches turned downwards', epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). —शिरस् *a.* having the head hung downwards; स मूढो नरकं याति कालसूत्रमवाक्शिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन *a.* [अवाच्-ख P. V. 4. 8] 1 Downward, headlong.-2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवांचित *a.* Bent, low.

अवाच्य *a.* Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् *m.* A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind.-2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन् *a.* 1 One who is no speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace-loving.

अवान् 2 P. [अव-अन्] To breath or inhale.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling; see अनवान also.

अवान *a.* [अव-अन्-अच्] Dried, dry.

अवांतर *a.* [अवगतमंतरं मध्यं प्रा. स.] 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -**Comp.** —दिश्,-दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, ऐशानी, नैर्ऋती and वायवी) —देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवांतरम् *ind.* [अवांतर वा॰ आस्]Between (Ved.).

अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain; तमवाप्य सत्पतिं R. 3. 33; दीर्घमायुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्तिं, फलं, कामं &c.; पुत्रं सम्राजमवाप्नुहि *S.* 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निंदामवाप्नोति Ms. 5. 161; so दोषं &c.; मृत्युमवाप्नोति meets with death.

अवाप्त *p. p.* Got, obtained, received; अनवाप्तचक्षुःफलोऽसि *S.* 2.

अवाप्तव्य *pot. p.* Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, getting; तपः क्लिष्टं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable.

अवाप्य *a.* [न. त.] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित *a.* 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम *a.* 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse.-3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [अव-इ-घञ्] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः,-रं [न वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वै संवत्सरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait. Br. °तस् *ind.* to this side.-**Comp.** —पारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2.11.). —पारीण *a.* [अवारपारे गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य *a.* Being on the near side.

अवारण *a.* Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. —णं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय *a.* 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies).-2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारयितव्य *a.* Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि यत्र] N. of a plant (धन्याक).

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयेन तु यः पित्रा सवर्णायां प्रजायते। अवावट इति ख्यातः शूद्रधर्मा स जातितः॥

अवावन् *m.* [Said to be fr. ओण् P.VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवासस् *a.* Unclothed, naked. —*m.* N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.*(वी *f.*) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial.-2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument).

अवास्तु *a.* Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन *a.* Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि *a.* Ved. [अव्-इन्] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed.—विः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this sense); जीनकार्मुकवस्ताविन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क).-4 A goat. -5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind. -7 A woollen blanket (of the

skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen strainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. —विः *f.* 1 An ewe. -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her courses. [cf. L. *ovis;* Gr. *ois*]. -Comp. —कटः [अवि संघाते कटच् P. V. 2. 29 Vârt.] a flock of sheep. —कटोरणः [अविकटे मेषसंघाते देयः उरणः मेषः P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). —गंधा, -गंधिका N. of a plant (=अजगंधा). —दुग्धं,-दूसं,-मरीसं,-सोढं the milk of an ewe. —पटः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. —पालः [अवीन् पालयति उप.स.] a shepherd. —प्रियः a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-या) N. of a plant. —स्थलं sheep-place ; N. of a town ; अविस्थलं वृकस्थलं माकंदी वारणावतं Mb.

अविकः [अविरेव अविकः, अवि-क P.V. 4. 28] A sheep. —का An ewe. —कं A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकत्थ *a.* Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकत्थन *a.* One who does not boast, not vaunting ; सत्यप्रतिज्ञेप्यविकत्थनेपि R. 14. 73; विद्वांसोऽविकत्थना भवंति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; तानींद्रियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26 ;°लं फलं Me. 24, 34 ; °शरच्चंद्रमधुरः Mâl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed; °इंद्रियः K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29 ; °लमरक्षत् 5. 5 entirely, complelety ; यल्लोकेष्वविकलमाप्तमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; क्रलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोधहेतोः *Si.* 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. —ल्पं *ind.* Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable, unchangeable. —रः Immutability.

अविकृत *a.* Unchanged.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sàn. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sân. K.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immutable. —यं Brahma.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रांत *a.* 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्लमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, uninjured ; unhurt, whole, entire ; विक्रेतुः प्रतिदेयं तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्यविक्षतम् Smṛiti.

अविक्षित *a.* Unimpaired, unhurt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्षिप *a.* [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (आक्रोशार्थे), (विक्षेप्तुं न शक्तः or यो न विक्षिपति); not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्षिप्त *a.* 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविगत *a.* Not gone off, retained, present.

अविगम *a.* Unseparated, unremoved. —मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविघ्नः N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविग्रह *a.* [नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal ; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body). -2 Not known. —हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (नित्यसमास).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstructed ; °गति *a.* unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed, free from impediments ; °क्रियोपलंभाय *S.* 1. —घ्नं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare (this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is *m.*) ; साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91 ; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91 ; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रदाने दुहितुस्तव Mb.

अविचाचल *a.* Ved. Not staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार *a.* 1 Void of judgment, undiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. —रः 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय *a.* Not to be called in question ; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46.

अविचारित *a.* 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. —निर्णयः a prejudice , prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् *a.* 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt.

अविचालित *a* 1 Unmoved, unshaken. -2 Victorious.

अविचृत्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted ; °संताना संततिः K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद *a.* 1 Uninterrupted. -2 Undivided, entire, whole. —दः 1 Entirety, wholeness. -2 Connection, continuity ; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. -2 Eternal, permanent.

अविजात *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविजातीय *a.* Of the same kind.

अविज्ञ *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. -2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward ; °ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown. -2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. -Comp. —गद *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञातृ *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (ता) The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर). -2 N. of Vishṇu ; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशुः V. Sah.

अविज्ञेय *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. —यः The Supreme God.

अविडीनं A direct flight of birds (पाक्षिणामाभिमुख्याभिगमनं).

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तदवितथमवादीर्यन्मम त्वं प्रियेति *Si.* 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18. -2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथफलाः स्वप्नाः K. 65; कुरु गुरुवचनमवितथं K. 178; चकाराविततथां भ्रातुः प्रतिज्ञां R. 15. 95; 5. 26. —थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंवदा *S.* 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. —थं *ind.* Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. —था N. of a metre.

अवितारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Not doing any harm, harmless (अनपायिन्). -2 Not departing, remaining.

अवित्त *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. -2 Poor.

अवित्ति *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. -2 Unwise, foolish. **-त्तिः** *f.* 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. -2 Want of wisdom. -3 Poverty.

अवित्यजः-जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अविधुर).

अविथ्या [अवये हिता, अवि थ्यन् P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजथ्या.

अविदग्ध *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. -2 Not well burnt, undigested.

अविदाहिन् *a.* 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. -2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदस्य *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् *a.* Perennial.

अविदित *a.* Unknown; °गतयामा रात्रिः U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away). **-तः** The Supreme God.

अविदीधयु *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. -2 Shining.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. **-रं** Proximity, vicinity. **-रं** *ind.* Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण, अविदूरात्,-दूरतः, -विदूरे.

अविद्ध *a.* Unpierced. **-Comp.** **-कर्णा,-र्णी** [अविद्धः अछिद्रः पर्णरूपः कर्णोऽस्याः] N. of a plant (पाठा) Cissampelos Hexandra. **-दृश्** *a.* all-seeing. **-वर्चस्** *a.* of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य *a.* 1. Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; अविद्यानां तु सर्वेषामीहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. -2 Not pertaining to knowledge. **-द्या** 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 Illusion, illusion personified or Mâyâ (a term frequently occurring in Vedânta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिय *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. -2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा *ind.* An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान *a.* [न. ब.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. **-नं** Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. **-धिः** Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; °पूर्वक not according to rule.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2; हर्षविषादयोरविधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविनः [अवति यज्ञं, अव्-इनच् Uṇ. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. -2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय *a.* [न. ब.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. **-यः** 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बहवोऽविनयान्नष्टा राजानः सपरिच्छदाः Ms. 7. 40, 41. -2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; °बहुलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु *S.* 1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of conduct. -3 Incivility, disrespect. -4 Offence, crime, fault. -5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमपनय विष्णो *S*ankara.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannered. -2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. -3 Insolent, rude. -4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. **-ता** An unchaste woman.

अविनश्वर *a.* Destructible. **-रः** The Supreme God.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. -2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. -3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽत्र संबंधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K.P. 2.

अविनिगमः An illogical conclusion.

अविंध्यः N. of a Râkshasa, minister of Râvaṇa. **-ध्या** N. of a river.

अविपक्व *a.* Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested.; °बुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

अविपाक *a.* Suffering from indigestion. **-कः** The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

अविपद् *f.* Absence of misery, prosperity.

अविपन्न *a.* 1 Uninjured, unhurt. -2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

अविप्र *a.* Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. -2 Not a worshipper or praiser. **-प्रः** One not a Brâhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत *a.* Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सपिंडाः स्थावरे समाः. -2 Not broken, entire. -3 Not different. -4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. **-गः** 1 Not dividing. -2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. **-ज्यं** 1 Indivisibility. -2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); *e. g.* वस्त्रं पात्रमलंकारं कृतान्नमुदकं स्त्रियः। योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभावना -नं Non-perception; disappearance.

अविभावनीय *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविमुक्त *a.* Unloosed, not quitted or let go. **-क्तं** 1 N. of a Tîrtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself; न विमुक्तं शिवाभ्यां यदविमुक्तं ततो विदुः. -2 The space between the chin and the head. **-Comp.** **-ईश्वरः** a celebrated *S*iva-linga at Benares.

अविमृष्य *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अवियुक्त *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united; not separated, absent.

अवियोग *a.* Not separated, united, connected. **-गः** 1 Non-separation, presence. -2 Conjunction, association. **-Comp.** **-तृतीया** N. of a certain

festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow to be observed by women on the third day of the first fortnight of Mârgaśîrsha.

अविरत *a.* Not desisting or ceasing from (with abl.); uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual; अविरतोत्कंठमुत्कंठितेन Me. 102; Prov. मंदोऽप्यविरतोद्योगः सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'. -2 Abandoned. —तं *ind.* Eternally, continually; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant, ceaseless. —तिः *f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. -2 Incontinence.

अविराम *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous. —मः Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —मं *ind.* Uninterruptedly.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense; °वारिधारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower; °अश्रुबिंदु; not thin, many; सादरमभिमुखदत्ताविरलपदः K. 95. -2 Contiguous, close. -3 Coarse, gross, substantial. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं *ind.* 1 Closely; अविरलमालिंगितुं पवनः *S.* 3. 7.-2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly; U. 3. 24. -**Comp.** —धारासारः an incessant down-pour of heavy rain.

अविरलित *a.* Closely stuck, lying very close; °कपोलं U. 1. 27 cheek to cheek.

अविराधयत् *a.* Ved. Not withdrawing oneself; not desisting.

अविरुद्ध *a.* 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. -2 Living together. -3 Unobstructed, unhindered, unimpeded. -4 Allowed; proper; यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V. 2.

अविरोधः 1 Consistency, compatibility, congruity; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest; सर्वेषामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pûjâmantra. -2 Absence of impediment. -3 Assent, concurrence.

अविरेचनं Anything which causes constipation.

अविरेच्य *a.* Not to be purged.

अविलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Having no aim or mark. -2 Guileless. -3 Irremediable.

अविलंघनं Non-transgression.

अविलंघनीय *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed. -2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt, not delaying, quick. —बः Absence of delay, quickness, promptitude. —बं, अविलंबेन *ind.* Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित *a.* Without delay, quick, expeditious, prompt. —तं *ind.* Quickly, without delay.

अविला [अव्-इलच्] An ewe.

अविलास *a.* Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim.

अविलिख *a.* 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so; (P. VI. 2. 157-8). -2 Writing badly. -3 Different from one who writes.

अविवक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at; भ्रातरः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रह मविवक्षितं.-2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविवादः Agreement, consent.

अविवादिन् *a.* Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

अविवाहिन् *a.* 1 Not marrying, remaining single or celibate.- 2 Not relating to marriage. -3 Interdicted as to marriage.

अविविक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out.- 2 Indiscriminate, confounded. -3 Public. -4 Making no difference; °दृश् viewing all as one with God.

अविवेक *a.* Wanting in judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —कः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence; अविवेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. -2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. -3 Ignorance(अन्योन्यतादात्म्यरूपामिथ्याज्ञानं). -**Comp.** —कृत *a.* done rashly.

अविवेकिन् *a.* 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless. -2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

अविवेन *a.* Ved. Not disaffected. —नं *ind.* Not disaffectedly, favourably.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fears or doubt, fearless. —का Absence of doubt or fear, confidence, certainty. —कं,-अविशंकेन *ind.* Without doubt, hesitation.

अविशंकित *a.* 1 Unapprehensive, fearless. -2 Without doubt, confiding; गृध्रवाक्यात्कथं मूढास्त्यजध्वमविशंकिताः K. P.

अविशस्तृ *m.* An unskilful cutter up or killer (of animals at a sacrifice).

अविशुद्धिः *f.* Impurity.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference, alike, similar, uniform. —षः, -षं 1 Absence of difference, uniformity, similarity. -2 Identity, sameness. -3 The subtle elements (in Sân. phil.). -**Comp.** —ज्ञ *a.* not knowing the difference (in things), undiscriminating.

अविश्रांत *a.* 1 Untiring, incessant, ceaseless; *S.* 6. -2 Unhurt. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously.

अविश्वास *a.* Not inspiring confidence, mistrusted. —सः Mistrust, suspicion. —सा A cow calving after long intervals.

अविश्वस्त *a.* Not trusted, suspected; न विश्वसेदविश्वस्ते H. 1.

अविश्वासिन् *a.* Mistrusting, unbelieving, diffident.

अविष *a.* 1 Not poisonous. -2 Anti-venomous, antidote. - 3 Protecting. — षः [अव्-टिषच् Un. 1. 45] 1 An ocean. -2 A king. -3 Sky. —षा N. of a plant (निर्विषातृण). —षी 1 A river.-2 The earth.-3 Heaven.

अविषय *a.* 1 Unperceived, invisible, beyond the reach of the senses. -2 Insensible. -3 Disregarding objects of sense; °मनसां यतीनां M. 1. 1.—यः 1 Absence, disappearance; रवेरविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79. -2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending; न कश्चिद्धीमतामविषयो नाम *S.* 4; सकलवचनानामविषयः Mâl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45. -3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

अविषयीकरणं Not making anything an object of.

अविष्ठ Ved. Gladly accepting, protecting very carefully or attentively; Rv. 7. 28. 5.

अविष्या [अव् गतौ इसुन् अविर्गतिमिच्छति क्यच् भावे अ Tv.] 1 Wish to go (गमनेच्छा); Rv. 2. 38. 3. -2 Wish.

अविष्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Desirous, wishing.-3 Violent, vehement. -4 Wishing to protect.

अविस् *n.* [अव्- भावे इसुन्] 1 Protection. -2 Going. —*m.* An extender, enlarger.

अविसंवादिन् *a.* Unfailing, not

false; Ki. 13.15; लक्षणान्येव तवाविसंवादीनि Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविसर्गिन् *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. –*m.* (–र्गी) An unintermittent fever.

अविस्तर *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

अविस्तारः Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

अविस्तीर्ण *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

अविस्पष्ट *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct, obscure. –ष्टं An indistinct speech.

अविहर्यत *a.* Not desired (अनभिलषित); येनाविहर्यतक्रतोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 doer of undesired acts; whose will cannot be averted.

अविह्रुत *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unassailable. –2 Unbent, unbroken.–3 Not curved.

अविह्वरत् *a.* Ved. 1 Not slipping, not falling. –2 Undeviating.

अवी [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अव्-ई Uṇ. 3. 158] A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. –चिः N. of a particular hell; °मयः a place of punishment for liars (यत्र जलमिव स्थलमश्मपृष्ठमवभासते Bhāg.)

अवीज-जक (अबीज) 1 Seedless; Ms.10. 71.–2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. –3 Having no prime cause. –जः Restraint, controlling the mental passions. –जा Vine plant. –जं 1 Bad seed, bad grain; °विक्रयिन् Ms. 9. 291.–2 Absence of seed. –**Comp.** –हन् *a.* Ved. not pernicious to men.

अवीतं A variety of अनुमान or inference; (व्यतिरेकमुखेन प्रवर्तमानं निषेधकमवीतं; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरभिन्ना गंधवत्त्वात् Tv.).

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly.–2 Having no son (as a woman). –3 Helpless. –4 Destitute of men. –रा A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा विधवा साऽवीरा परिकीर्तिता; (opp. वीरा which is thus defined; पतिपुत्रवती नारी वीरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः); अनर्चितं वृथा मांसमवीरायाश्च योषितः Ms. 4. 213; Y. 1. 163.

अवीर्य *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

अवृक *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. –2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. –3 Free from one who obscures. –कं 1 Safety, peace, security. –2 Quiet, repose.

अवृजिन *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (friends); an epithet of the Adityas; Rv. 2. 27.2.

अवृत *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimpeded. –2 Unselected. –3 Uncovered, unprotected. –4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in. –2 Having no livelihood. –त्तिः *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिकर्षिता हि स्त्री प्रदुष्येत् स्थितिमत्यपि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आददीतामसेवास्मादवृत्ताविकरात्रिकं 4. 223.–2 Absence of wages; °त्वं non-existence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. –**Comp.** –अर्थ *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

अवृद्धिक *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital). –कं Original capital, principal.

अवृध *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. –2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). –ष्टिः Want of rain, drought; famine.

अवे 2 P. [अव इ] 1(*a*) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवैमि ते तस्यां सोदर्यस्नेहं *S.* 4; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40; द्विषदभियोग इत्यवैति Mu. 1. 7.; अवैमि ते सारं Ku. 3. 13; R. 2. 35. (*b*) To know, look upon or consider, regard, तदवैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; *S.* 5. 11; Bk. 7. 33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवैषि Ve. 5. 2. –2 To go or move away. –3 To go to, approach (with acc.). –4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved.)–*Freq.* or *Pass.* (अवेयते) To beg pardon for, conciliate.

अवेत *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. –2 Obtained, attained. –3 Joined or united with.

अवेक्ष् 1 A. [अव-ईक्ष्] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. –2 To aim at, have in view; योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेहं Bg. 1. 23; take into account or consideration, have regard to; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थविद् R.3. 21; क्रिमपि निमित्तमवेक्ष्य V. 5; त्रिदिवोत्सुकयाप्यवेक्ष्य मां R.8.60 out of regard for me; K. 329; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind or heed,' 'disregard'; R. 11. 69; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3 (it may also mean 'expect' here); निद्रावशेन भवता ह्यनवेक्ष्यमाणा R. 5. 67. –3 To look to or after, attend to; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं मुहुर्मुहुः *Si.* 1. 10. –4 To take care of, guard, watch over, protect; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; आद्यां दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1, 7. –5 To think, consider; यदवोचदवेक्ष्य मानिनी Ki. 2. 3. –6 To look into or examine, inspect; स कदाचिदवेक्षितप्रजः R. 8. 32; प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into; *S.* 6. –7 To expect, hope for.

अवेक्षक *a.* 1 Showing, showing all round. –2 Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing.–2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R.14.85; हस्त्यश्वावेक्षणेऽनाभियुक्तः Mu. 3.–3 Attention, care, observation.–4 Regarding, considering; see अनवेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at.–2 Attention, care, regard; लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षया Ms. 7. 101; अत्रास्त्यवेक्षा त्वयि मे Rām. –3 Agreement, engagement.

अवेक्षितृ *a.* Looking at; thinking of, regarding &c.

अवेक्षिन् *a.* Seeing, observing; धर्मावेक्षिता *S.* 5. regard for justice or righteousness.

अवेणि *a.* 1 Not braided.–2 Having no braid of hair. –3 Not flowing together or commingled (as the waters of rivers).

अवेदयान *a.* Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदिः *f.* Absence of knowledge.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. –2 Unattainable.–द्यः A calf. –द्या (A woman) not to be married; Ms. 10. 24.

अवेनत् *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

अवेल *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. –2 Having no time, untimely. –लः Concealment of knowledge. –ला 1 Unfavourable

time. -2 Chewed betel (supposed to be = अव+इला).

अवेष्टिः Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवैध *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवैधं पंचमं कुर्वन् राज्ञो दंडेन शुध्यति. -2 Not sanctioned by the *S*âstras.

अवैमत्यं Unanimity.

अवैरहत्यं Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवोक्षणं [अव-उक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उत्तानेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितं । न्यंचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतं ॥

अवोद *a.* [अव-उंद्-भावे घञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist. **—दः** Sprinkling, moistening.

अवोदेव *a.* [देवानामवस्तात् अव्ययी°] Bringing down the gods; below (the region of the) gods.

अवोषः Hot food.

अव्य *a.* [अवि भवार्थे यत्] Coming or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्ण indistinct accents *S*. 7. 17; फलमव्यक्तमब्रवीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3 Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमचिंत्योयं Bg. 2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, uncreated. -5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number). **—क्तः** 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of *S*iva. -3 Cupid. -4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence. -5 A fool. **—क्तं** (In Vedânta phil.) 1 The Supreme Being or universal Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The state of sleep (सुषुप्त्यवस्था). -5 (In Sán. phil.) The primary germ of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed; बुद्धेरिवाव्यक्तमुदाहरंति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तात्पुरुषः परः Kaṭh., Sân. K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7 Nature. **—क्तं** *ind.* Imperceptibly, indistinctly, inarticulately. -**Comp.** **—अनुकरणं** imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds; P. V. 4. 57; VI. 1. 98. **—आदि** *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable. **—क्रिया** 1. an algebraic calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct character. **—पद** *a.* inarticulate. **—मूर्ति** *a.* having an incomprehensible form. **—मूलप्रभवः** the tree of mundane existence (in Sân. phil.). **—राग** *a.* darkred, ruddy. (**-गः**) the colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्त्वरुणः Ak. **—राशिः** an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). **—लक्षणः**-**व्यक्तः** an epithet of *S*iva (whose qualities are not perceptible). **—लिंग** *a.* whose signs are invisible (as a disease). (**-गः**) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (**-गं**) the great principle (महत्) (in Sân. phil.). **—वर्त्मन्**, **-मार्ग** *a.* whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. **—वाच्** *a.* speaking indistinctly. **—साम्यं** an equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or occupied (in business); अव्यग्रमस्य पुनरस्य U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undisturbed. -4 Attentive, careful. **—ग्रं** *ind.* Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely; क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16.

अव्यंग *a.* 1 Not mutilated or defective, well-made, sound, perfect; अव्यंगांगीं सौम्यनाम्नीं Ms. 3. 10.-2 Plain, not figurative (as a meaning). **—गा** 1 = अव्यंडा q. v. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्यचस् *a.* Ved. Not spacious.

अव्यंजन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex); °ना कन्या. -2 Having no good marks. -3 Indistinct. -4 Not figurative. **—नः** An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

अव्यंडा [न विगतमंडं बीजमस्याः] 1 N. of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्यातिः *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction, satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्यतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblended, distinct; specific, separate.

अव्यथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflicting pain, merciful. -2 Free from pain. **—थः** [न व्यथते पद्भ्यां न संचलति व्यथ् भयचलनयोः अच्] A snake. **—था** 1 N. of two plants; Terminalia Citrina Roxb.; and Hibiscus Mutabilis.-2 Dry ginger.-3 (Ved.) Firmness, steadiness.

अव्यथयः A horse.

अव्यथि *a.* Ved. [व्यथ्-इन्,-न. त. Not tremulous or tottering (in steps), steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epithet of the horses of the Asvins. **—थिः** *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undauntedness.

अव्यथिन् *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 157] 1 Free from pain.-2 Free from fear, fearless; *S*i. 15. 12.-3 Not giving pain.

अव्यथिषः [न-व्यथ्-टिषच् Uṇ. 1. 49] 1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. **—षी** 1 The earth. -2 Midnight; night (अव्यथिषी धरारात्र्योः Ujjval.)

अव्यथ्य *a.* Free from pain; not giving pain.

अव्यध *a.* Not pierced; *S*i. 18. 47.

अव्यनत् *a.* Ved. Not breathing, lifeless.

अव्यपेक्षा Carelessness; °च्यूतने M. 3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separation; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy, steadiness, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; भवंत्यव्यभिचारिण्यो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः Ku. 6. 86. -2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; रुंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः *S*. 6; इंद्रियार्थसंनिकर्षज्ञानमव्यपदेश्यमव्यभिचारि Gaut. Sût.-3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady, permanent, faithful (as devotion).

अव्यय *a.* [नास्ति व्ययो यस्य] 1 (*a*) Not liable to change, imperishable, undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17, 4. 1, 6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18, 19, 57; 2. 81; R. 8. 24. (*b*) Eternal, everlasting; अश्वत्थं प्राहुरव्ययं Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यंति तेऽव्ययां 2. 34. -2 Unexpended, unwasted. -3 Economical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit. **—यः** 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of *S*iva. **—यं** 1 (In the Vedânta) A member or corporeal part of an organized body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.) An indeclinable particle &c.; सदृशं त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥.-**Comp.** **—आ-**

त्मन् of an imperishable or eternal nature. (-त्मा) the soul or spirit. -वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभावः [अनव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन ; अव्यय-च्वि-भू करणे घञ्] 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, *i. e.* a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); अधिहरि, सतृणं &c. -2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं मद्गेहे नित्यमव्ययीभावः। तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः॥ Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit). -3 Unchangeable state, imperishableness.

अव्यर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruitless, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effectual, successful.

अव्यलीक *a.* 1. Not false, true. -2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (प्रिय); इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुश्राव सूततनयश्च तदा व्यलीकाः *Si.* 5. 1.

अव्यवधान *a.* 1. Close, immediate, without any intervening object, direct. -2 Not screened or concealed, open. -3 Not covered, bare (as ground). -4 Careless, inattentive. -नं Carelessness; °ता, °त्वं contiguity; carelessness.

अव्यवहित *a.* =अव्यवधान (1) above.

अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलारविंदश्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1.33.-2 Unlimited.-3 Unsettled, indiscriminate; भंगं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R.7.54; disorderly, irregular. -स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule; किमव्यवस्थां चलितोऽपि केशवः *Si.* 12. 36. -2 An incorrect opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य प्रसादोऽपि भयंकरः Nîti. 9 -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन *a.* Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं Absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त *a.* 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्धेदं तर्ह्यव्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं. S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं (In Vedânta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma.)-2 (In Sân. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याख्या,-ख्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात *a.* Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय *a.* 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज *a.* Free from guile or fraud. -जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1. 18; M. 2.14; °रुचि-तिर्य प्रेम K. 175.

अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive.-2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; °ता, -°त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्यापिन् *a.* Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

अव्याप्त *a.*1 Not pervaded, peculiar, special. -2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः; यथा शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संन्यासिन्यव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वेपि शिखासूत्रत्वाभावात्.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; वह्निर्धूमस्याव्याप्यः. -**Comp.** -वृत्तिः *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषगुण इष्यते Bhâshâ P. 27.

अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, unemployed. -रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कृ to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम *a.* Having no exercise. -मः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत *a.* Not occupied; not detached.

अव्याहत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57.-तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अवयवार्थशून्य), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. -न्नः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दावयवार्थानभिज्ञोऽवैयाकरणः).

अव्रण *a.* Without wounds or scars or rents, unhurt, sound. -णं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम्। सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषत्त्वं न विद्यते॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170; 10. 20.

अव्रत्यं [व्रताय हितं, यत् न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अश् I. 5 A. [अश्नुते, आनशे, आशिष्ट-आष्ट, आशिता-अष्टा, अशिष्यते-अक्ष्यते, अशितुं-अष्टुं, आशित-अष्ट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृषेण्यैरिव चानशेऽब्दैः Bk. 2. 30; सदिगश्नुवानमिव विश्वमोजसा Ki. 12. 21; *Si.* 17. 46, 65. -2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानंत्यमश्नुते Y. 1. 260. -3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहादुभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109; 4.149; 5. 46; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir.; फलं

दृशोरानशिरे महिष्यः N. 6.43; Bg. 3. 4; 5.21; Bk. 3.37 ; 5.14; 14.19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. WITH अनु 1.to reach, come up to. -2. to equal.—आ 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to addict oneself to.—उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. —उप 1. to obtain,enjoy, acquire; न च लोकानुपाश्नुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्नुते Ms. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. —परि to reach, attain; fill competely, pervade.—प्र 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9 P. (rarely A.) (अश्नाति, आशीत्, आश, अशिता, अशिष्यति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्नीयात् Ms. 2. 51; अश्नीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2 To taste, enjoy; यद्ददाति यदश्नाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्नंति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नंति कर्मणां Mb. —*Caus.* (आशयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयच्चामृतं देवान् Sk.; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -WITH अति to precede or surpass in eating. —उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन *a.*[अश्-ल्युट्]Reaching, reaching across.—नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. —नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food; अशनं धात्रा मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; मांसाशनं च नाश्नीयुः Ms. 5.73; यज्ञशिष्ट° 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशन, हुताशन, पवनाशन &c. -Comp. —कृत् *a.* Ved. preparing food. —पतिः lord of food. —पर्णी a kind of tree.

अशना [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच् -क्विप्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनायति Den. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावद्वै पुरुषस्य स्वं भवति नैव तावदशनायति *Śat.* Br.

अशनाया [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच् स्त्रियां भावे अ] Hunger; च्युताशनायः फलवद्विभूत्या Bk. 3.40; अन्नाद्वाऽशनाया निवर्तते पानात्पिपासा *Śat.* Br.

अशनायित, अशनायुक *a.* Hungry.

अशित *p. p.* [अश्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

अशितंगवीन *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle; see आशितंगवीन.

अशितृ *a.* [अश्-तृच्] An eater, eating.

अशिन् *a.* [अश्-णिनि] Reaching far; enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः-नं An inauspicious or bad omen; *Śi.* 9. 83.

अशक्त *a.* Unable, incompetent; °ता,-°त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः *f.* 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; श्रमेण तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32.-3 (In Sân. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यदशक्यं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशंक, अशंकित *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81. -2 Secure, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.*1One who has no enemy. -2 One whom no enemy defies or challenges. -3 Without opposition from foes. —त्रु *n.* The condition of having no enemies.—त्रुः The moon.

अशन् *m.* Ved. A stone for slinging; a stone or cloud.

अशनिः *m. f.* [अश्नुते संहति, अश् आनि Uṇ. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिध्वजं R. 3. 56. -2 Flash of lightning; अनुवनमशनिगतः Sk.; अशनिः कल्पित एष वेधसा R.8.47; अशनेरमृतस्य चोभयोर्वशिनश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43. -3 A missile. -4 The tip of a missile. -5 A sacrificial rite (अनुयाज) to kill an enemy. -6 A master. —निः *m.* 1 Indra. -2 Fire. -3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.*Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं रुद्यते K. 60 inaudibly. —ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' *i. e.* Brahma.-2 (In Sân. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं S. B.

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि *S.* 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. —रः 1 The Supreme Being परमात्मन्), Brahma.-2 (In Mîmâmsâ) A god or deity in general.-3 Cupid, the god of love चेतांसि चिंताभिरिवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10: *Śi.* 9. 61. -4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; °त्वं -ता absolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, *S*, 4. 1 Brahmâ.-2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry.—*n.* Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकौघभूतं तदशर्म कृष्णां (प्रपेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a*. Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. -2 Cursing, hating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. -2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-starred. -Comp. —वार *a.* Ved, who is not asked for wealth, *i. e.* who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?)

अशस्तिः *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. -2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons unarmed.—स्त्रं Not a weapon; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; °पूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2 (आत्मघातित्वेन शस्त्रेण न पूतं); अशस्त्रपूतं Mâl. 5. 12.

अशांत *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. -2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाम्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.).

अशारीरिक = अशरीरिन् q. v.

अशाश्वत *a.*Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule. —नं Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. -Comp. —विहित, -सिद्ध *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अश्-संहतौ इत्र Uṇ. 4. 172] 1 A thief. -2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अश्-इरच्] 1 The fire. -2 The sun. -3 Wind. -4 A demon; N. of a Rákshasa. **—रा** The wife of a Râkshasa. **—रं** A diamond.

अशिरस् *a.* Headless. *—m.* A body without head, a trunk. **-Comp.** **—स्नानं** bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवा दिशि दीप्तायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहाः (रुरुवुः) Rám. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. -4 Pernicious, dangerous. **—वः** N. of a certain divine being. **—वा** A female demon or goblin. **—वं** 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. -2 Mischief. **-Comp.** **—आचारः** 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. -2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिशु *a.* Childless, without young ones. **—शुः** A youth. **—श्वी, अशिश्विका** 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). -2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 Ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude.-2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आलापेन Pt. 4.-3 Atheistical, profane. -4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. -5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °ता, °त्वं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

अशिष्ठ *a.* 1 Eating much. -2 Ved. Reaching very far. **—ष्ठः** Fire.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. **-Comp.** **—करः,-रश्मिः** &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [निपातोयं P. V.1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; पिंडानां त्रिशोऽशीतीः Ms. 11. 221. **-Comp.** **—भागः** the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [अशीतिः परिमाणं यस्य, ठन्] 1 An octogenerian, one eighty years of age. -2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्षक *a.* = अशिरस् q. v.

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. -2 Indifferent. **—लं** Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure ; सोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु ; in mourning ; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. -2 Black. **—चिः** The black colour. **—चिः** *f.* 1 Impurity.-2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. -3 Unknown,unascertained. **-Comp.** **—वासकः** a vagrant, a suspicious person.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Wicked. **—द्धिः** *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशोधन,-धित *a.* Unclean. **—नं** 1 Uncleanliness. -2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. -2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेनाशुभेन वोपायेन K. 158 by any means, fair or foul.-3 Unlucky, unfortunate. **—भं** 1 Inauspiciousness. -2 Sin, a shameful deed. -3 Misfortune, calamity ; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13 ; प्रायः शुभं विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः Mál. 1. 23. **-Comp.** **—उदयः** an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. -2 [न शुष्यति शुष्क, न० त०] Not causing to dry up ; Rv. 1. 174. 3.-3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निन्यतुरशून्यतामुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. -2 Not unattended to, fulfilled,executed; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas), execute or go about your business. **—न्यं** 1 Not a void. -2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किंचिदनुप्रेषितं Mu. 5; अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भाविष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). **-Comp.** **—शयनं, -शयनाद्वितीया, -शयनव्रतं** N. of a certain ceremony or vow.

अशूला The tree Vitex Alata.

अशृत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशृथित *a* Ved. Not loosened.

अशेव *a.* [शी-वनिप्- न०त०] Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a.* [न. ब.] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect ; अशेषशेमुषीमोषं माषमश्नामि केवलं Udb.; कृतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R.3.65,48. **—षः** Non-remainder. **—षं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः** *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely ; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82 ; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रक्ष्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16 ; एतद्वोयं भृगुः शास्त्रं श्रावयिष्यत्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. **-Comp.** **—साम्राज्यः** N. of *S*iva.

अशेषता Totality.

अशेषयति Den. P. To finish completely ; स वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20 ; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषस् *a.* Ved. Without offsprings or descendents.

अशैक्षः An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. **—कः** N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets ; cf. असूत सद्यः कुसुमान्यशोकः... पादेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16 ; also पादाघातादशोकस्तिलककुरबकौ वीक्षणालिंगनाभ्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात् प्रियंगुर्विकसति बकुलः सीधुगंडूषसेकात् । मंदारो नर्मवाक्यात् पटुमृदुहसनाच्चंपको वक्त्रवातात् चूतो गीतान्नमेरुर्विकसति च पुरो नर्तनात्कर्णिकारः). -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. -4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. -5 N. of the tree बकुल. **—कं** 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). -2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. -3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jainas. **—का** 1 Quicksilver. -2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). **-Comp.** **—अरिः** the कदंब tree. **—अष्टमी** [नास्ति शोको यस्याः कर्म°] the eighth day in the first half of *Chaitra.* **—तरुः,-नगः,-वृक्षः** the Asoka tree. **—तीर्थं** a holy place named Asoka near Benares. **—त्रिरात्रः,-त्रं** N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights ; अस्त्यशोकत्रिरात्राख्यं व्रतं शोकभयापहं । त्रिरात्रं तच्च कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं ॥ **—पूर्णिमा** N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phâl-

guna. –मंजरी N. of a metre. –रोहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुका). –वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; °न्याय see under न्याय. –षष्ठी N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मासयसिते पक्षे षष्ठ्यां षष्ठीं प्रपूजयेत्। सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्लपक्षे तथैव च॥.

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. –2 Tranquility, calmness. –3 Modesty.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195.–2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जननाशौच) or by the death of some relation (called मृताशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the मृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; अहोरात्रमुपासीरन्नशौचं बांधवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. –Comp. –अंतः end of defilement. –संकरः blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्न *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश-नन्] 1 Pervading. –2 Eating, voracious. –3 Pervaded, filled. –श्नः 1 N. of a demon. –2 A cloud (Nir.). –3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्नया Hunger.

अश्नीतपिबता [अश्नीत पिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां निदेशक्रियायां, मयू० स०] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्नीतपिबतीयंती प्रसृता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5.92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.).–2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन्] 1 N. of a sage. –2 N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकाः पुलिंदाश्च कलिंगाश्च विशेषतः Râm.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bṛi. S. 14. 22 it is in the north-west. –3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). –4 A part of the साल्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a.* Ved. Eating or pervading. –*m.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति संहत्यनेन वा° मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 146] 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणीयाश्मनिष्पेषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77. –2 A hard stone, rock. –3 Flint. –4 A cloud. –5 A thunderbolt. –6 A mountain.–Comp. –आस्य *a.* having a stone-mouth or source, flowing from a rock. –उत्थं bitumen. –कदली N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. –कुट्ट,–कुट्टक *a.* 1. breaking anything on stones. –2. broken by a stone. (–ट्टः,–ट्टकः) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. –केतुः [अश्मेव केतुर्यस्य] N. of a plant. –गंधा N. of a plant. –गर्भः,–र्भं,–गर्भजः,–जं,–योनिः an emerald. –गर्भजः fire produced from a flint. –गुडः–डा a kind of weapon. –घ्नः N. of a tree. –चक्र *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. –जः, –जं 1. red-chalk. –2. iron. –जतु *n.*, –जतुकं bitumen. –जातिः an emerald named पान्ना. –दारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. (–णं) breaking stones or rocks. –दिद्यु *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamantine weapons or grasped weapons (व्याप्तायुध, अश्ममयायुध). –पुष्पं bitumen, benzoin. –भालं a mortar of stone or iron. –भिद्,–भेदः, –भेदकः the plant Coleus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder.). –रथः N. of a sage. –व्रज *a.* included in rocks. –सार *a.* like iron or stone. (–रः,–रं) 1. iron; प्राणाः सत्वरमश्मसारकठिना गच्छंति गच्छंत्वमी S. D. –2. sapphire. °मय *a.* made of iron. –हन्मन् *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. –2. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर *a.* [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. –2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मानं राति रा- क गौरा० ङीष्] (In medicine) A disease called *stone* (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. –Comp. –घ्नः N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontriptic). –भेदनं a lithontriptic. –हरः N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, used as a lithontriptic.

अश्मीरः –रं Stone or gravel (the disease).

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious., unlucky (अशुभ). –2 Unlimited. –तः N. of a Marut. –तं [अश्मनोंऽतोऽत्र शकं° पररूपम्] 1 A fire-place. –2 A field, plain. –3 Death.

अश्मंतकः–कं 1 A fire-place. –2 The shade for a lamp (दीपाधार).–3 A kind of grass. –कः N. of several trees:–(*a*) अम्लोटक; its leaf; Mál. 9. 7; (*b*) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (*c*) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brâhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp.; चतुरश्र, त्र्यश्र &c. –श्रं [अ-श्नुते नेत्रं, अश-रक्] 1 A tear. –2 Blood (usually written अस्र q.v.). –Comp. –पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रिन् *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. –द्धा Unbelief, diffidence.

अश्रद्दधान *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्रम *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, untiring. –मः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. –2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्रमण *a.* Indefatigable. –णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्रांत *a.* 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. –2 Incessant, continual; अश्रांतपुण्यकर्माणः Mv. 1. 26. –तं Absence of rest. –तं *ind.* Incessantly, continually; मयूखैरश्रांतं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः U. 6. 14.

अश्रवण *a.* Deaf, having no ears. –णः A snake. –णं Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a.* 1 Not to be heard. –2 Unfit to be heard, not be spoken of.

अश्रातस् *ind.* Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw.

अश्राद्ध *a.* 1 Not performing the *S*râddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it. –द्धः Non-performance of a *S*râddha q. v.–Comp.–भोजिन् *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a *S*râddha ceremony.

अश्रिः –श्री *f.* [अश्यते संहन्यते अनया अश् वंक्राद्यादि° क्रि; cf. Uṇ. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर्, त्रि, षट् and a few other words; see चतुरस्र); अष्टाश्रिवै

वज्रः Ait. Br. -2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20. -3 The sharp side of anything.

आश्रिमत् *a.* Cornered, angular.

अश्रित *a.* Ved. Difficult of access.

अश्रीक *a.* 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; *Si.* 15. 96. -2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीमत् *a.* Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्रीः अस्त्यर्थे॰ र]Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20. -2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक q. v.

अश्रु *n.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्-क्रुन् Un. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. [cf. Zend *asru*; Pers. *ars.*]. **-Comp.** **-उपहत** *a.* affected by tears, covered with tears. **-कला** a tear-drop. **-नाली** Fistula Lachrymalis. **-परिपूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears; °अक्ष having eyes filled with tears. **-परिप्लुत** *a.* suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears. **-पातः** flow of tears, shedding tears. **-पूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears; °आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1. **-मुख** *a.* suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears; एकपदेऽश्रुमुखी संवृत्ता V. 5; संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92. **-लोचन,-नेत्र** *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. **-शालिन्** *a.* having tears, tearful.

अश्रुत *a.* 1 Unheard, inaudible.-2 Contrary to the Vedas. -3 Not acquainted with the *Sástras*, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनात्तस्मात् स लभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् Day. B.

अश्रौत *a.* Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रुति *a.* Without ears. **-तिः** *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमभिनीय U.3.-**Comp.** **-धर** *a.* 1. not striking the ear or attention. -2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a.* 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64. -2 Worthless, useless. **-*n.*** (**स्**) Mischief, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ *a.* Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a.* 1 Undeserving of praise or honour, worthless. -2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a.* Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.

अश्लील *a.* [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. -2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायान् कलकलान् Dk. 49; °परिवार Y. 1. 33. -3 Abusive. **-लं** 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse.-2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; त्रिधा अश्लीलं; त्रिधेति व्रीडाजुगुप्सामंगलव्यंजकत्वात् K.P. 7; *e. g.* in साधनं सुमहयस्य, मुग्धा कुट्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा, and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मत्प्रियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S. D. 574; दृप्तारिविजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्तव। प्रससार शनैर्वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥.

अश्लेषा [न श्लिष्यति यत्रोत्पन्नेन शिशुना, श्लिष्-घञ् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. -2 Disunion, disjunction. **-Comp.** **— जः,-भवः,-भूः** N. of Ketu, *i. e.* the descending node. **-शांतिः** *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aslesha.

अश्लोन *a.* Ved. Not lame.

अश्वः [अश्नुते अध्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशनो वा भवति Nir.; अश्-क्वन् Un.1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds:- अमृताद्वाष्पतो वह्नेर्वेदेभ्योंऽडाच्च गर्भतः। साम्नो हयानामुत्पत्तिः सतधा परिकीर्तिता॥. -2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं V. Ratn. -3 A race of men(horse-like in strength); काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्धृष्टो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः। द्वादशांगुलमेढ्रश्च दरिद्रस्तु हयो मतः ॥ **—श्वौ** (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus;* Gr. *hippos;* Zend *aspa*; Pers. *asp.*] **-Comp.** **-अक्षः** N. of a plant देवसर्षप. **-अजनी** a whip. **-अधिक** *a.* strong in cavalry, superior in horses. **-अध्यक्षः** a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. **-अनीकं** a troop of horsemen,cavalry. **- अरिः** a buffalo. **-अवरोहकः** N. of a tree अश्वगंधा. **-आयुर्वेदः** veterinary science. **-आरूढ** *a.* mounted, sitting on horse-back. **-आरोह** *a.* riding or mounted on a horse. (**-हः**) 1. a horseman, rider. -2. one who is fighting. -3. a ride. (**-हा**), **-आरोहकः** N. of the plant अश्वगंधा. **-आरोहिन्** *a.* mounted or riding on horseback. **-इषित** *a.* hurried along by horses. **-उरस** *a.* broad-chested like a horse. (**-सं**) the chief or principal horse. **-कंदा, -कंदिका** N. of a plant अश्वगंधा. **-कर्णः,-कर्णकः** 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Mál. 9. -2. the ear of a horse. -3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (**-र्णः**) N. of a mountain. **-कुटी** a stable for horses; Pt. 5. **-कुशल,-कोविद** *a.* skilled in managing horses. **-क्रंदः** 1. N. of a bird. -2. a general of the army of the gods. **-खरजः** [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वाच खरश्च वा ताभ्यां जायते पुंवद्भावः Tv.] a kind of horse, mule. **-खुरः** 1. a horse's hoof. -2. a kind of perfume. (**-रा**) N. of the plant अपराजिता. **-गतिः** *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. -2. N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. **- गंधा** [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढ्रमिव मूलमस्याः] N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin; °तैलं a kind of oil. **-गोयुगः,-गं** a pair of horses. **-गोष्ठं** a stable. **-ग्रीवः** 1. N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishṇu, more commonly called Haya-gríva. -2. an incarnation of Vishṇu. **-घासः** a pasture for horses. **-घ्नः** [अश्वं हंति अमनुष्यकर्तृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane.-2. N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. **-चक्रं** 1. a collection of horses.-2. a kind of wheel. **-चलनशाला** a riding-house. **-चिकित्सकः-वैद्यः** a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. **-चिकित्सा** farriery, veterinary science. **-चेष्टितं** 1. the motion of horses. -2. an omen, auspicious or inauspicious. **-जघनः** a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. **-जित्** *a.* gaining horses by conquest. **-तीर्थं** N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kányakubja on the Gangá. **-द** *a.* giving horses. **-दंष्ट्रा** the plant

Tribulus Lanuginosus (गोक्षुर). –दाः, –दावन m. giving horses. –दूतः a riding messenger. –नदी N. of a river.–नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. –निबंधिकः a groom, a horse-fastener. –निर्णिज् a. Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. –पः Ved. a groom. –पतिः 1. lord of horses. –2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sâvitrî. –पर्ण a. [अश्वानां पर्णं गमनं यत्र] 1. having horses (as a chariot) ; Rv. 1. 88. 1. –2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). –पालः, –पालकः, –रक्षः a horse-groom. –पुच्छी N. of the tree माषपर्णी. –पृष्ठं horse-back. –पेशस् a. decorated or embellished with horses. –बंधः a groom. –बंधन a. used for fastening horses. (–नं) fastening of horses. –बला N. of a vegetable. –बालः 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. –2. the tail or hair of a horse. –बुध्न a. Ved. based on horses, standing on horses , *i. e.* on a carriage drawn by horses. –बुध्य a. Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. –भा lightning. –महिषिका [अश्वमहिषयोर्वैरं वुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. –मारः, –मारकः, –हंतृ m. 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. –मालः a kind of serpent. –मुख a. [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. (–खः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding.(–खी) a Kinnara woman; भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11. –मुक् m.a horse-stealer.–मेधः [अश्वः प्रधानतया मेध्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेध् हिंसने घञ्] a horse-sacrifice ; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring;but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian ; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in his train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Asvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. °कांडं N. of the thirteenth book of the *S*atapatha Bràhmaṇa. –मेधिक, –मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (–कः,–यः) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. (–कं) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahàbhàrata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्दशं Mb. –युज् a. 1. yoking the horses. –2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुजा Rám. –3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (–f.) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. –2. the first lunar mansion. –3. the month of *A*svina. –4. a chariot having horses. –यूपः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. –योग a. 1. causing the yoking of horses. –2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. –रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. –रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (–था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. –रत्नं,–राजः the best or lord of horses; *i. e.* उच्चैःश्रवस्. –राधस् a. Ved. furnishing horses. –रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमार). –लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. –ललितं N. of a species of the Vikriti metre.–लाला a kind of snake. –लोमन् n. horse-hair;a kind of snake. –वक्त्रः =अश्वमुख q. v. ; a Kinnara or Gandharva. –वडवं a stud of horses and mares. (–वौ) a horse and a mare.(–वाः) horses and mares. –वदनः =° मुख. –वहः a horseman. –वारः –वालः, –वारकः [अश्वं वारयति उप. स.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुरश्ववाराः *S*i. 3. 66. –वारणं N. of the Bos Gavæus (गवय). –वाहः, –वाहकः [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. –विक्रयिन् a. a horse-dealer. –विद् a. 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. –2. [अश्वं विंदते विद् क्विप्] procuring horses. (–m.) 1. a jockey.–2. an epithet of Nala. –वृषः a stallion. –वैद्यः a farrier. –शकृत् n., –शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. –2. N. of a river. –शंकुः a pillar to tie a horse. –शाला a stable. –शावः a colt, a foal. –शास्त्रं a manual or text-book of veterinary science. –शिरस् a.having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nàràyaṇa. (–n.) 1. a horse's head. –2. N. of a Dânava. –शृगालिका [अश्वशृगालयोर्वैरं द्वंद्वात् वैरे वुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. –षड्वं a set or team of six horses. –सनि, –षा, –सा a. Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mbh.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. –सादः, –सादिन् m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier ; R. 7. 47. –सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership,management of horses and chariots ; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. –सूनृत a. Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. –2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. –सेनः 1. N. of a king. –2. N. of a Nága. –स्तोमीय a. relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. –स्थान a. born in a stable. (–नं) a stable or stall for horses. –हंतृ a. killing a horse. (–ता) N. of a fragrant plant. –हय a. [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तरि अच्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse ; Rv. 10. 26. 5. –2. to be traversed by a horse ; Rv. 9. 96. 2. –हरकः a horse-stealer. –हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतभावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. –2. a kind of veterinary science. –3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेश्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्वा A mare. –**Comp.** –मघ a. rich in horses.

अश्वक a. Horselike, acting like a horse. –कः **1** A small horse; horse. –**2** A hack, a bad horse. –**3** A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. –**4** A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं सुखं तत्सदृशाकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ङीप् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर a. Swift, speedy. –रः [तनुः अश्वः, अश्व तनुत्वे ष्टरच्, P. V. 3. 91] **1** A mule.–**2** One of the chiefs of the Nàgas or serpent-race inhabiting the lower regions.–**3** A male calf. –**4** A class of Gandharvas. –री A mule ; उदरस्य समुत्थाने स्वगर्भोऽश्वतरीमिव Rám.; Pt. 2. 32 ; Chàṇ. 19. [cf. Pers. *aster*].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः[न श्व श्विरं शाल्मलीवृक्षादिवत् ति-

त्थति स्था-क पृ॰ नि॰ Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree ; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाक्शाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kaṭh.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15.1.-2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). -3 N. of another tree गर्दभांड. -4 The constellation Asvinî.-5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvinî ; अश्वत्थो मुहूर्तः Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. -6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्थ tree (Ved.).-7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree ; अश्वत्थस्य फलमश्वत्थः Sk.-8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्थफलयुक्तः कालोऽप्यश्वत्थः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. -9 An epithet of the sun.-10 N. of a people; Bṛi. S. 14. 3. **—त्था** The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). **—त्थी** [क्षुद्रोऽश्वत्थः अल्पार्थे ङीप्] A small fig-tree.-**Comp.** **—कुणः** [अश्वत्थस्य पाकः पील्वा॰ कुणच् P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. **—भेदः** N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष).

अश्वत्थक *a.* To be given or to be done when the Asvattha tree bears fruit. **—कः** [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तद्युक्तः कालोऽप्यश्वत्थस्तत्र देयमृणम् वुन् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the Asvattha tree bears fruits. -2 [स्वार्थे कन्] The Asvattha tree.

अश्वत्थामन् *m.* [अश्वस्येव स्थाम बलमस्य, पृषो॰ समासः; cf. Mb. अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामैव बालोयं तस्मान्नाम्ना भविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kauravas, son of Droṇa and Kṛipî. [After the last great battle in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Asvatthaman, with two other surviving Kauravas, entered the Pandava camp at night, where he stamped Dhrishtadyumna, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the Pandavas, killing even Parikshit while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by Krishna. The next morning Draupadi clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. Bhima, Arjuna, and Krishna overtook Asvatthaman and compelled him to yield the jewel which Yudhishthira afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brahmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief features of his character ; see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever living persons '].

अश्वत्थिक *a.* [अश्वत्थेन चरति, ठन् P. IV. 4. 10] Feeding on Asvattha fruits.

अश्वत्थिल *a.* see P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वयति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वया A desire to get horses.

अश्वयु *a.* [अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युच्] 1 Having horses. -2 Desiring horses.

अश्वलः [अश्वं लाति ला-क.] N. of a sage, the Hotṛi-priest of Janaka; अथ ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव Bṛi. Up.

अश्वस्यति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वायति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक *a.* [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् *a.* [अश्व-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; Rv. 4.2.5.**—***m.* A cavalier, a horse-tamer. **—नौ** (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare ; cf. त्वाष्ट्री तु सवितुर्भार्या वडवारूपधारिणी ॥ असूयत महाभागा सांतरीक्षेऽश्विनावुभौ ॥. [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of Ushas or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. ; and, according to Yaska, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the Nirukta they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of Nakula and Sahadeva and the physicians of the gods and are called *Gadâgadau*, *Svarvaidyau*, *Dasrau*, *Nâsatyau*, *Vâdaveyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage Chyavana, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life.].-2 Two horses. -3 (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तद्रूपमाकारोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि ङीप्] 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars).-2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -**Comp.** **—कुमारौ, -पुत्रौ, -सुतौ** the twin sons of Asvinî , the sun's wife.

अश्विमत् *a.* Containing the word Asvin (such as a Mantra).

अश्विय *a.* Referring to horses. **—या** Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्वीन *a.* [अश्व -ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय *a.* [अश्व-छ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. **—यं** [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] A number of horses, cavalry ; Si. 18. 5 ; K. 222.

अश्व्य *a.* [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. -2 Consisting of horses. **—श्व्यं** 1 A number of horses. -2 Possession of horses.

अश्वंत *a.* 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. -2 Unbounded, unlimited. **—तः** 1 Death.-2 A field. -3 A fireplace. -4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक *a.* 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day. -2 One who makes no provision for the morrow Ms. 4. 7.

अष् 1 U. [अषति-ते, आषितुं] 1 To shine.-2 To go, move. -3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषडक्षीण *a.* Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); °णो मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृत इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. **—णं** A secret.

अषतर *a.* Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible ; Rv. 2. 21. 2. -2 Born under the constellation Ashâḍha (P. IV. 3. 34). **—ढः** 1 The month Ashâḍha commencing with the sun's entrance into Gemini (usually written आषाढ). -2 A staff made of the wood of Palâsa, carried by a religious student or ascetic. -3 N. of the Malaya mountain. **—ढा** 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढा) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढा) lunar mansions.

अषाढकः The month of Ashâḍha.

अष्टन् *num. a.* [अश्-व्याप्तौ कनिन् तुट् च Uṇ. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्टा with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. [cf. L. *octo* ; Gr. *okto* ; *Zend*.

astan; Pers. *hasht.*]. **-Comp. -अक्षर** *a.* consisting of eight letters or parts.(**-रः**) N. of a metre. **-अंग** *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (**-गं**) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; °पातः,-प्रणामः,साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; **साष्टांगपातं प्रणनाम** fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया। शिरसा वचसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग ईरितः). -2. the 8 parts of yoga or concentration ; यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च ध्यानं सार्धं समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिनां योगसिद्धये ॥. -3. materials of worship taken collectively. -4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:- शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभृत्यं, अगदतंत्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्रं). -5. the eight parts of a court ; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. -6. any whole consisting of eight parts. -7. a die, dice. °**अर्घ्यं** an offering of eight articles. °**धूपः** a sort of medical incense removing fever. °**मैथुनं** 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds'; the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit ; स्मरणं कीर्तनं केलिः प्रेक्षणं गुह्यभाषणं । संकल्पोऽध्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥. °हृदयं N. of a medical work. **-अध्यायी** N. of Pâṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyâyas or chapters. **-अर** *a.* having a wheel with 8 spokes. **-अस्रं** an octagon. **-अस्रि** *a.* octangular. **-अह (न्)** *a.* lasting for 8 days. **-आदिशाब्दिकाः** the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इंद्रश्चंद्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेंद्रा जयंत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥. **-कपाल** *a.*(°ष्टा°)prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (**-लः**) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. **-कर्ण** *a.* one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (**-र्णः**) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmâ. **-कर्मन्** *m.*),-**गतिकः** a king who has 8 duties to perform ; (they are :— आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रैषनिषेधयोः । पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेक्षणे ॥ दंडशुद्ध्योः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको नृपः ।. **-कृत्वस्** *ind.* eight times. **-कोणः** 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine. **-खंडः** a title of a collection of several sections of the *Ṛ*igveda. **-गवं** [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 cows. **-गादृ** *m.* 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. **-गुण** *a.* eight-fold ; **अत्राष्टगुणं चूर्णं** ; **वाप्योष्टगुणमत्ययं** Ms. 8. 400. (**-णं**) the eight qualities which a Brâhmaṇa should possess; दया सर्वभूतेषु, क्षांतिः, अनसूया, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, अस्पृहा चेति ॥ Gautama. °**आश्रय** *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. **-ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत्** *a.* forty-eight. **-तय** *a.* eight-fold. **-तारिणी** the eight forms of the goddess तारिणी ; तारा चोग्रा महोग्रा च वज्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चामुंडा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्यो मताः ॥. **-त्रिंशत्** (**-ष्टा**) *a.* thirty-eight. **-त्रिकं** [अष्टावृत्तं त्रिकं] the number 24. **-दलं** 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. **-दशन्** (°ष्टा°) see below after अष्टातय. **-दिश्** *f.* [कर्म० संज्ञात्वान्न द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points ; पूर्वाग्नेयी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरैशानी दिशा अष्टाविमाः स्मृताः ॥. °**करिण्यः** the eight female elephants living in the eight points ; करिण्योऽभ्रमुकपिलापिंगलानुपमाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी शुभ्रदंती चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. °**पालाः** the eight regents of the cardinal points; इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °**गजाः** the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; ऐरावतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुमुदोऽजनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. **-द्रव्यं** the eight materials of a sacrifice ; अश्वत्थोदुंबरप्लक्षन्यग्रोधसमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टौ विदुर्बुधाः ॥. **-धातुः** the eight metals taken collectively ; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रंगं यशदमेव च । शीसं लौहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥. **-पद -द्** (°ष्ट or ष्टा°) *a.* 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. **-पदः** (°ष्टा°) 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called *S*arabha. -3. a worm. -4. a wild sort of jasmin. -5. a pin or bolt. -6. the mountain Kailâsa (the abode of Kubera). (**-दः, -दं**)[अष्टसु धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; **आवर्जिताष्टापदकुंभतोयैः** Ku. 7. 10; *S*i. 3. 28. -2. a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); °**परिचयचतुराभिः** K. 196. °**पत्रं** a sheet of gold. **-प (पा) दिका** N. of a plant. **-पदी** (°ष्ट-ष्टा°) 1. wild sort of jasmin. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gîtagovinda. **-पलं** a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. **-पाद्य** *a.* (°ष्टा°) eight-fold. **-मंगलः** a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (**-लं**) [अष्टगुणितं मंगलं शा° त०] a collection of eight lucky things;according to some they are:— मृगराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यंजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा भेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्हुताशनः । हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः॥. **-मानं** one kuḍava. **-मासिक** *a.* occurring once in 8 months. **-मुष्टिः** a measure called कुंचि; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुंचिः. **-मूर्तिः** the 'eight-formed', an epithet of *S*iva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements(earth,water,fire,air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf *S*.1.1-या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री । ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं । यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः। प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः॥ ; or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:- जलं वह्निस्तथा यष्टा सूर्याचंद्रमसौ तथा। आकाशं वायुरवनी मूर्तयोऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥. °**धरः** ' having 8 forms ', *S*iva. **-रत्नं** the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 *S*lokas on morality. **-रसाः** the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शांत ; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शांतोपि नवमो रसः *ibid*); °**आश्रय** *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. **-लोहकं** a class of 8 metals; सुवर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीसकं कांतिकं तथा । वंगं लौहं तीक्ष्णलौहं लौहान्यष्टाविमानि तु ॥. **-वर्गः** 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters ; (अवर्ग, क०, च०, ट०, त०, प०, य०, श०,).-3. a class of three principal medicaments. **-वक्रः** (ष्टा) see below. **-विध** *a.* [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. **-विंशतिः** *f.* (°ष्टा°)[अष्टाधिका विंशतिः शा. त.] the number twenty-eight. **-शतं** eight hundred. **-श्रवणः,-श्रवस्** N. of Brahmâ (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक *a.* [अष्ट परिमाणमस्य कन्] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold ; **क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः** Ms. 7. 48. **-कः** 1

[अष्टकं (पाणिनेः), विदंति अधीयते वा इत्यष्टकाः P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pâṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Visvâmitra. **—का** [अश्नंति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अश्-तकन् Uṇ. 3. 148] **1** A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A *S*râddha to be performed on the above days; worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113-4. **—कं 1** A whole consisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pâṇini's sûtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परिमाणमस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.). -3 The study of the Sûtras. -4 A division of the *R*igveda (it being divided into 8 Ashṭakas or 10 Maṇḍalas). -5 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The number eight. **-Comp. —अंगः,-गं** a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टकिक, अष्टकिन् *a.* [अष्टकाऽस्त्यस्य ठन् इनि वा] Having eight parts. **—की** One who performs an Ashṭaka.

अष्टक्य *a.* [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय *a.*[अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्टन्-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. **—यं** An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा *ind.* [अष्टन्-प्रकारे धाच्] **1** Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections; **भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा** Bg. 7. 4; **भित्त्वाष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः** R. 16. 3.

अष्टम *a.*(**मी** *f.*) Eighth; **गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं** Ms. 2. 36. **—मः** The eighth part. **—मी 1** The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा। पर्वाण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रांतिरेव च ॥. -2 N. of a medical plant (कोटालता). [cf. L. *octavus*; Zend. *astemo*]. **-Comp. —अंशः** an 8th part. **—कालिक** *a.* [अष्टमः कालः भोजने ऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] one who omits seven meal times (*i. e.* full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. **—भावः** the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; **यँशमष्टमकं हरेत्** Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टातय *a*, Consisting of eight parts. **—यः** A collection of eight things.

अष्टादशन् *a.* [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; **अगाहताष्टादशतां जिगीषया नवद्वयद्वीपपृथगजयश्रियां** N. 1. 5. **-Comp. —अंगः -गं** the eighteen parts of medical science. **—उपचारः** [कर्म० संज्ञात्वान्न द्विगुः] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping; आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकं स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः। गंधपुष्पे तथा धूपदीपावन्नं च तर्पणं। माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमस्कारविसर्जने। अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मंत्री पूजां समाचरेत् Tantra. **—उपपुराणं** a secondary or minor Purâṇa; अष्टान्युपपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु। आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारसिंहमतः परं। तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारेण तु भाषितं। चतुर्थं शिवधर्माख्यं साक्षान्नंदीशभाषितं। दुर्वाससोक्तमाश्चर्यं नारदोक्तमतःपरं। कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं। ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाह्वयमेव च। माहेश्वरं तथा शांबं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं। पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं। इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कौर्मसंज्ञितं। चतुर्धा संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रभेदतः ॥ Hemâdri. **—धान्यं** the 18 kinds of corn; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंगुकुलत्थकाः। माषा मुद्गा मसूराश्च निष्पावाः श्यामसर्षपाः ॥ गवेधुकाश्च नीवारा आढक्योऽथ सतीनकाः। चणकाश्चीनकाश्चैव धान्यान्यष्टादशैव तु ॥. **—पुराणं** the eighteen Purâṇas: ब्राह्मं पाद्मं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा। तथान्यन्नारदीयं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आग्नेयमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यन्नवमं तथा। दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेकादशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कांदं चात्र त्रयोदशं। चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा॥. **—भुजा** an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. **—विद्या** the eighteen kinds of learning or lores; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः। धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या ह्येताश्चतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गांधर्वश्चेति ते त्रयः। अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या ह्यष्टादशैव तु ॥. **—विवादपदं** the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. **—स्मृतिकारिन्** *m.* pl. the eighteen Smṛitikâras or law-givers of the *A*ryas; विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवर्तव्यासहारिताः। शातातपो वसिष्ठश्च यमापस्तंबगौतमाः। देवलः शंखलिखितौ भरद्वाजोशनोत्रयः। शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥.

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्वः अष्टसु भागेषु वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa, son of the great sage Kahoḍa. [Kaho*d*a married a daughter of his preceptor Udd*a*laka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and condemned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight (ash*t*a) limbs crooked (vakra); whence his name; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्वक्रो भवितास्यष्टकृत्वः Mb. When Kaho*d*a was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, young Ash*t*avakra defeated the sage and delivered his father, who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangâ river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

अष्टिः *f.*[अस्यते भूमौ क्षिप्यते अस्-क्तिन् पृषो० षत्वं] **1** A die for playing. -2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syllables. -3 [अक्ष्-व्याप्तौ-क्तिन्] Pervasion, reaching (Ved.). -4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment). -5 The number sixteen. -6 Seed. -7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् *a.*Consisting of eight members or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अक्ष्यते चाल्यतेऽनया अक्ष्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] **1** A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. -2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्ठिः *f.* **1** A stone or kernel. -2 Seed.

अष्ठीला [अष्ठिस्तत्तुल्यकाठिनाश्मानं राति; रा-क, रस्य लः दीर्घः Tv.] **1** A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. -2 A kind of disease of urine. -3 A globular or round body (in general). -4 A round pebble or stone. -5 Kernel. -6 Seed-corn.

अष्ठीलिका 1 A kind of abscess. -2 A pebble.

अष्ठीवत् *m. n.* [निपातोयं P. VIII. 2. 12;] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root भू]. **1** To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); **नासदासीन्नो सदासीत्** Rv. 10. 129. 1; **श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात्** Ms. 2. 14; **शपथे नास्ति पातकं** 8. 112; **न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं** Bg. 2. 12; **आसीद्राजा नलो नाम** Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; **न अस्** not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish, **नायमस्ती-**

ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). -2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोऽसि मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3; धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. -3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70; न हि तस्यास्ति किंचित्स्वं Ms. 8. 417; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य Bg. 2. 66. -4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदिच्छामि ते तदस्तु *S*. 4; तस्य प्रेत्य फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get. -5 To arise, spring out, occur; आसीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this) occurred to my mind. -6 To become; तां दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तारामासं विंशतियोजनः Râm.; also शुक्लीस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. -7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो र्भूतयेस्तु सदा सतां 5. 24; oft. with dat. alone without अस्; यतस्तौ स्वल्पदुःखाय Pt. 1. -8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jagannâtha. -9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11. -10 To take place, happen. -11 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किंनु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् *S*. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममास पपात पश्चात् R. 9.61, 16.86. [Cf. L. *est* and Gr. *esti* with अस्ति; *esse*; Zend. *âsti*; Pers. *hast, ast*]. -With अति to be over, excel, surpass. -अनु to be at hand, reach. -अपि (with loc. or an adv. of place) 1. to be in anything. -2. to belong to, be closely connected with. -अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्ममाभिष्यात् Sk. -2. to be over, -3, to excel, surpass.-4. to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. -आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mál. 1. 26. -उप to be near to or in. -परि 1. to be in the way. -2. to surpass. -3. to pass or spend (time). -4. to pervade. -प्र 1. to be in front of. -2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, surpass. -प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. -2. to rival, emulate, vie with. -3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. -प्रादुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. -व्यति (Atm. व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II 4 P. (अस्यति, आस, आस्थत, असितुं, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes with dat. or gen.; दस्यवे हेतिमस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. -2 To drive away, remove. -3 To frighten or scare away. -4 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. -With अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. -III.1 U. (असति-ते, असित). 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभश्च प्रभुरास भूभृतां R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vámana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it, as Sákaṭâyana does, as an indeclinable तिङंतप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये यत्त्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्ता Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -करुण *a.* merciless; Mál. 5. 24. -कोप-रुष *a.* whose anger is pacified; *S*i. 6. 65. -धी *a.* foolish. -व्यस्त *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. -संख्य *a.* innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तृ *a.* Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्यंते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अस्-आधारे क्त] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् *S*i. 9. 1; विडंबयत्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्यं R. 16. 11; यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनां *S*. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun; शुक्रास्त, बुधास्त &c. -स्तं 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं). -स्तं *ind.* At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या,-इ,-प्राप् (*a*) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोऽस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; *e. g.* for a cowhord to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिहैव युवयोरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3 and Sar. S. 1. (*b*) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; द्वंद्वेनास्तमितात्विषा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैषा कथा K.156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (*c*) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः,-गिरिः,-पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावदिशदप्रविभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance.-2. death, sunset of life; Mál. 9.

अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolution (मोक्ष). -कं Ved. Home.

अस्ततातिः Ved. Home.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयमिवाक्ष्णोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च

रघुद्वहात् R. 9. 9.-4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तामिके, अस्ता *ind.* Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति *ind.* [अस्-शतिप्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीरा, °काय. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहंते Mu. 1, 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं व्योमचारी विद्याधरोऽभवम् Ks. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 146 is it that &c. -स्तिः *f.* N. of a sister of Prâpti, daughter of Jarásandha and wife of Kamsa. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jainas); these categories are 5:—जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अधर्म°, and आकाश°. -क्षीर *a.* [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vârt.] having milk. -नास्ति *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not; °त्वं, °ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् *a.* [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुंकार *a.* [P. VI. 3. 70 Vârt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; °आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. -तः N. of Vishṇu.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -क्तं 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत *a.* Unblended, ununited. -तः An epithet of Vishṇu.

असंविदान *a.* Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामात्रे कुप्यसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत *a.* Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंव्यवहित *a.* Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय *a.* Free from doubt, certain. -यं *ind.* Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव *a.* Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट *a.* Not joined or united. -ष्टः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः *f.* Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट *a.* 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samskâras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बांधवो जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसभं भयेषु Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित *a.* 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमभूयिष्ठं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः *f.* Disorder, confusion.

असंहत *a.* Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. -तः The *Purusha* or soul (in Sân. phil.). -तं A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असकृदेकरथेन तरस्विना R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. -Comp. -समाधिः repeated meditation. -गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असकौ *a.* =असौ this or that; *Si.* 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21. -2 Not entangled; *S.* 2. 12. -3 Not united, detached. -4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. -क्तं *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to; Ki. 1. 11. -2 Without any hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. -3 Incessantly, ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्र *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up; not going elsewhere (असंक्रमणी); Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकसुक *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). -लः A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted; °मासः an intercalary month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; °ता,-त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. -यः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu; V. Sahas. -यं An exceedingly large number. -Comp. -गुण *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. -2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted; असंगमद्रिष्वपि सारवत्तया R. 3. 63; तस्य मूर्ध्नि शितं खड्गमसक्तं पर्वतेष्वपि Mb. -3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. -गः 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. -2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sân. phil.) °वत् *a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. -2 Improbable, inconsistent. -3 Unequal. -4 Unesteemed. -5 Unbecoming, improper. -6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. -2 Incongruity, improbability. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in

which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated(in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect);भिन्नदेशतयात्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः। युगपद्धर्मयोर्यत्र ख्यातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10; विरुद्धं भिन्नदेशत्वं कार्यहेत्वोरसंगतिः। विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकांगनाः॥ Kuval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —मः 1 Separation, disunion. -2 Incongruity.

असंगिन् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. -2 Not attached to the world.

असचद्विष् *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. -2 Having no enemies.

असजात *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. —ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; तदभावे सदप्यसत् H. 3. 3; असति त्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. -2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेदमसंतं कः करिष्यति.-3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Wicked, vile, evil; as °विचार. -5 Not manifest. -6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). -7 Not answering its purpose. —*m.* (न्) Indra. —*n.* (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity; नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; असद्वा इदमग्र आसीत् ततो वै सदजायत Ait.Br., Ms.12. 118; 1. 11, 14, 74. -2 An evil, a harm. -3 Untruth, falsehood. —ती An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. -**Comp.** —अध्येतृ *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own-*Sákhá* and studies another; also called शाखारंडः; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमं। शाखारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत्तं क्रियासु च ॥ —आगमः 1. a heterodox *Sástra* or doctrine. -2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. -3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—रः) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, -क्रिया &c. see below. —कल्पना 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. -2. fabrication of falsehood. —ख्यातिः *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —ग्र (ग्रा) हः 1. a bad trick. -2. a bad opinion, prejudice. -3. childish desire. —चेष्टितं harm, injury; प्राणिष्वसच्चेष्टितं *S.* 5. 9. —जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. —दृश् *a.* evil-eyed. —पथः 1. a bad road (lit.).-2. evil practices or doctrines; नाशो हंत सतामसत्पथजुषामायुः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. —पुत्रः 1. a childless man. -2. a bad son or disreputable son. —प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things. -2. receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from inproper persons. —भावः 1. non-existence, absence. -2. a bad or wicked opinion. -3. an evil disposition. —वृत्ति, -व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—त्तिः *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. -2. wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices. (-रः) evil practice. —शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. -2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Buddhas). —संसर्गः bad company. —हेतुः 1. a statement having exceptions (in न्याय). -2. a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see हेत्वाभास.

असतायी Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —*n.* (-र्म) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). -2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. -2 Done from improper motives. —तं A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. -2 Untruth. -3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. -2 Having no animal. -3 Having no goodness. —त्त्वं 1 Non-existence. -2 Unreality, untruth. -3 Wickedness, badness. -4 Duet. -5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false.-2 Imaginary, unreal; असत्यकंठार्पितबाहुबंधना Ku. 5. 57. —त्यः A liar. —त्यं Falsehood, untruth.-**Comp.** —वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —संध *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; °धे जने सखी पदं कारिता *S.* 4. —सन्निभ *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. -2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; °व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2; °संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यस् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असृज् after acc. pl.).

असनं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इष्वसनं a bow. —नः N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरसनैरसनैरवृथार्थता *Si.* 6. 47. —ना Ved. A missile, an arrow. -**Comp.** —पर्णी N. of a tree (सातल).

असनिः One who throws &c.

असंतति *a.*, असंतान Having no issue, childless. —तिः, —नः Childlessness, failure of issue.

असंदिग्ध *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. -2 Not vanished. -3 Confident, unsuspected. —ग्धं *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंदित—न *a.* Ved. Not restrained, free.

असन्न *a.* Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). -2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —धिः Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

असंनद्ध *a.* 1 Unarmed. -2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितंमन्य). -3 Proud, arrogant. -4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. -2 Remoteness.

असंनिकृष्ट *a.* 1 Unperceived. -2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः,—निधानं 1 Absence, distance. -2 Confidence.

असंनिहित *a.* 1 Not near, distant. -2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non-return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव *S.* 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49.

असपत्न *a.* 1 Without a rival wife. -2 Not an enemy, friendly.

-3 Without enemies, not attacked. –त्वं Undisturbed condition, peace. –त्नी A sort of brick (इष्टकाभेदः).

असपिंड *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमशीलाः खलु मृगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible.–2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. –3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7; वाद्यविशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 10. 73.–4 Uneven, not level (as ground). –मः N. of Buddha. –Comp. –इषुः,-बाणः,-सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows,' epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. –नयन,-नेत्र,-लोचन *a.* ' having an odd number of eyes', epithets of *S*iva, who has three eyes. –वृत्तं a metre in which the *ganas* are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र *a.* Incomplete; partial.

असमंजस *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्खलदसमंजसमुग्धजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; Mâl. 10. 2 faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. –2 Unbecoming, improper ; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्राक्षामन्यस्य रासभे चरति । असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलायते चेतः ॥ Udb. –3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. –सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference.–*ind.* 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. –2 In a fluctuating or confused manner.

असमद् *f.* Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

असमद *a.*[सह मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलहः स नास्ति यत्र] Without a quarrel or opposition.

असमन *a.* 1 Of different colours or minds. –2 Going in different directions. –3 Uneven, unequal.

असमयः 1 Unseasonableness. –2 Unfit or unfavourable time ; असमये मतिरुन्मिषति ध्रुवं N. 4. 57.

असमर्थ *a.* 1 Not able or competent. –2 Weak, feeble. –3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यत्तदर्थे पठ्यते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; *e. g.* in कुंजं हंति कृशोदरी, हन्, though read in root-books in the sense of ' going', is here powerless to convey that meaning. –Comp. –समासः a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; *e. g.* in अश्राद्धभोजिन्, असूर्यंपश्य, अ goes not with श्राद्ध or सूर्यं but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

असमवायिन् *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. –Comp. –कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्ममात्रवृत्तिज्ञेयमथाप्यसमवायिहेतुत्वं Bâhshâ. P.; यथा तंतुयोगः पटस्य.

असमवेत *a.* Not classed together, incoherent; °रूपं incoherently.

असमस्त *a.* 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. –2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. –3 Uncollected. –4 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस्त). –स्तं An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति *a.* Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

असमान *a.* Unequalled, matchless; °लावण्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. –2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः -त्तकः, असमावर्तकः, असमावृत्तिकः } A religious student who has not completed the period of his residence with his preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार *a.* Not joined.–रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. –2 Disunion.

असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. –Comp. –कारिन् *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असंपत्ति *a.* Unlucky, poor, miserable. –त्तिः *f.* 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. –2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. –2 Not whole or entire. –3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

असंप्रज्ञात *a.* Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समाधि (= निर्विकल्पसमाधि q. v.)

असंबद्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent.–2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; °प्रलापिणी talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि Mk. 9 absurd fellow; °मनोरथा Mâl. 2; °द्धं प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. –3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. –द्धं An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी when uttered by some one; see अबद्ध also.

असंबंध *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. –धः Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः Bhâshâ. P. 68.

असंबाध *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide. –2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. –3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3. 53. –4 Separated by an interval; द्विपैरसंबाधमयांबभूवे *S*i. 3. 67.–5 Without pain. –धा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. –धं Ved. Open space.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेममृगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28.–वः 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; *S*i. 16. 34. –2 Improbability, impossibility. –वा,-वं An extraordinary event.

असंभव्य, असंभाविन् *a.* 1 Impossible; असंभव्यं न वक्तव्यं.-2 Incomprehensible. –व्यं *ind.* In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. –2 Improbability.

असंभावनीय, असंभाव्य *a.* 1 Impossible.–2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. –व्यं=असंभव्यं q. v.

असंभूतिः *f.* 1 Non-existence. –2 Not being born again.–3 Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभृत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभृतं मंडनमंगयष्टेः Ku. 1. 31. –2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम *a.* Free from agitation, composed, cool. –मः Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्तव मुक्तिमार्गे Ku.

3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. —तः An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. -Comp. —आदायिन् *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः *f.* 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित *a.* Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ *a.* 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight into a thing).

असंमृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असम्यंच् *a.* (-मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -Comp. —कारिन् *a.* 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2. ill-conducted, profligate.

असरुः [सरति सृ-उन् न०त०] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व *a.* Not all; °वीर *a.* Ved. not having all one's men collected.

असलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यतेऽनेन; अस्+कलच्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1.

असश्चत् *a.* Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

असस्त् *a.* Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह *a.* 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ks. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; oft. with gen. of object ; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K.250; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य Mu.4.13 ; असहतरा कुचकुंभयोर्भरस्य *Si.* 7. 48; 10. 81 ; Ki. 7. 7. —हं The middle of the breast.

असहन *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous ; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4 ; 4.27; Me. 54 ; Ratn. 3. 15; *Si.* 15. 39. —नः An enemy. —नं Intolerance, impatience ; परगुणासहनं =असूया.

असहनीय, असहितव्य, असह्य } *a.* Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable ; असह्यपीडं भगवन्नृणमंत्यमवेहि मे R.1.71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान *a.* Impatient.

असहिष्णु *a.* 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of ; as in परसुखासहिष्णुः. -2 Quarrelsome; °ता impatience, envy.

असहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary ; एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants ; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °ता, -त्वं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित *a.* Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -Comp. —कारः absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed ; असाक्षिकेषु त्वर्थेषु मिथो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन् *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद *a.* Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन *a.* Without means, destitute of resources, materials, or instruments ; Pt. 2. 1. —नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy, or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनोभुवः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient) ; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 84 ; असाध्य इति वैद्येनातुर इव V. 3 ; Mv. 4. 23 ; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu* ; यस्तूभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः. -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); पिता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसाधारणी Mit. —णः A fallacy or हेत्वाभास in Logic ; one of the three kinds of अनैकांतिक q. v. —णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant ; अतोर्हसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki.1.4.-2 Wicked.-3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्मातरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word). —ध्वी An unchaste woman. ०ता,-त्वं Wickedness. -Comp. —वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable ; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole ; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. —न्यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि *a.* Ved. Not half, whole, complete. —मि *ind.* Completely, fully.

असांप्रत *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper ; अनाचक्षाणयाऽसांप्रतं कृतं M. 5. —तं *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force= असांप्रत ; विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55 ; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते मुसलपाणिना *Si.* 2. 71. R. 8. 61 ; Pt. 1. 245.

असारूप्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Sapless, insipid.-2 (*a*) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udb.; (*b*) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिमुषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं Mâl. 5.30; U. 1; असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13 ; Bh.3. 146.-3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; श्रुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहूनामप्यसाराणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) Pt. 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. —रः,-रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion ; कुर्यादसारभंगो हि सारभंगमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (एरंड). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.

असिः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते; अस्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 139] 1 A sword.-2 A knife used for killing animals.-3 [अस्यति सेवनेन पापानि] N. of a river to the south of Benares.-4 Breath (श्वास). **-सि** *ind.* The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'त्वम्' thou; as in कृतवानसि विप्रियं न मे Ku. 4. 7 (where however असि may be taken as a verb). **-Comp. -असि** *ind.* sword against sword. **-गंडः** a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्तो गंडो यत्र Tv.). **-जीविन्** *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. **-दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्ट्रकः** the marine monster *makara* or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kámadeva). **-दंतः** a crocodile. **-धारा** the edge of a sword; सुरगज इव दंतैर्भग्नदैत्यासिधारैः R. 10. 86, 41. **-धाराव्रतं** [असिधारायां स्थितिरिव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयनस्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते। असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदंति मुनिपुंगवाः॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसौ यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतस्तत्; or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यन्मुग्धभर्तृवदाचरेत्। अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् Yádava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh.2. 28, 64; असिधाराव्रतमिदं यदरिणासह संवासः Pt. 3. **-धावः, -धावकः** an armourer, furbisher. **-धेनुः,-धेनुका** [असिर्धेनुरिव यस्याः वा कप्] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. **-पत्र** *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane.-2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword.-2. a sheath, a scabbard. °वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. **-पत्रकः** a sugar-cane. **-पथः, -थं** the course of the breath. **-पुच्छः,-पुच्छकः** the Gangetic porpoise. **-पुत्रिका,-पुत्री** a knife (असेः पुत्रीव). **-मेदः** [असिरिव तीक्ष्णो मेदो निर्यासो यस्य] the fetid *Khadira* (विट्खदिर). **-हत्य** *a.* to be killed with a sword. (**-त्यं**) fighting with knives or swords. **-हेतिः** [असिर्हेतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिक्नी [सिता केशादौ शुभ्रा जरती; तद्भिन्ना अवृद्धा, सित-क्नादेशः ङीप् च P. IV. 1. 39 Vârt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjaub, mentioned along with others in the line इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

असिक्निका A young woman-servant; गतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्निकानां Kási. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित *a.* 1 Unbound (Ved). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी *S*ânti. 3. 4; Y.3.166; °लोचना, °नयना &c. **-तः** 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल.-6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. **-ता** 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see असिक्नी. -3 The river Yamunâ. -4 N. of a daughter of Vírana and wife of Daksha.-5 N. of the river Akesines in the Punjab. **-Comp. -अंबुजं, -उत्पलं** the blue lotus. **-अर्चिस्** *m.* fire. **-अश्मन्,** *m.*-**उपलः** a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. **-केशा** a woman having black hair. **-केशांत** *a.* having black locks of hair. **-गिरिः, -नगः** 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. **-ग्रीव** *a.* having a black neck. (-वः) fire. **-ज्ञु** *a.* (for °जानु) having black knees. **-नयनं** *a.* black-eyed; Me. 112. **-पक्षः** the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. **-फलं** the sweet cocoanut. **-भ्रू** *a.* having black eye-lids. **-मृगः** the black antelope. **-यवन**=कालयवन q. v.; *S*i. 15. 56.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. **-द्धः** A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वाभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारविंदं सुरभि अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चाक्षुषत्वात्; and (3) व्याप्यत्वासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमान् कांचनमयधूमात्.

असिद्धिः *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure.-2 Want of ripe ness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व *a.* Ved. Insatiable.

असिरः [अस् क्षेपे किरच्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river; see असि.

असुः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उन् Uṇ. 1. 10; cf. Nir.; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (*a*) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्थास्नु यशश्चिचीषतः Ki. 2.19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानसून् प्रापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2.110; (*b*) wisdom (प्रज्ञा Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a *pala* q. v. **-n.** (-सु) 1 Reflection, thought.-2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief.**-Comp. -धारणं-णा** sustenance of life, life, existence. **-नीतः** the lord of spirits. (-तं) the world of spirits. **-नीतिः** *f.* the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life.). **-भंगः** 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमसुभंगेप्यसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. **-भृत्** *m.* a living being, a creature. **-सम** *a.* as dear as life, dearly loved. (-मः) a husband, lover; मुहुरसुसममाघ्नती नितांतं *S*i. 7.17.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. **-m.** 1 A living being; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः *S*i. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult Ki. 5. 49. **-खं** Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं दर्शितं विकारेण M. 4.

-Comp. —आवह *a.* pained with grief. —आविष्ट *a.* afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. —उदय *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. —उदर्क *a.* productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. —जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* 1 Childless. -2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [सु अभिषवे बा० श, न. त.] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुतृप् *a.* Insatiable. —पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त *a.* Not asleep; °दृश् not closing the eyes in sleep.

असुम्न *a.* Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर *a.* [असु-र Uṇ. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Varuṇa. -3 Incorporeal, superhuman, divine. —रः [According to Nir. अ सुरताः स्थानेषु न सुष्ठु रताः स्थानेषु चपला इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रच्याविता देवैः स्थानेभ्यः; or from असु; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वंतो भवंति रो मत्वर्थे; or सोऽदेवानसृजत तत्सुराणां सुरत्वं, असोः असुरानसृजत तदसुराणामसुरत्वं; सोः= प्रशस्तादात्मनः प्रदेशात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Râm. thus accounts for the name:—सुराप्रतिग्रहाद्देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः। अप्रतिग्रहणात्तस्या दैतेयाश्चासुरास्तथा [In the oldest parts of the *Rig*veda the term *asura* is used for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Brahmaṇas state that Prajapati created *asuras* with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that Asuras were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also Nir. above]. -2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dânavas, distinguished from Râkshasas descended from Pulastya. -3 A ghost or spectre. -4 The sun (said to be from अस् to shine). -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Râhu. -7 A cloud. -8 N. of a warrior tribe. —रा 1 Night. -2 A zodiacal sign. -3 A prostitute. —री 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura. -2 N. of the plant Sinapis Racemosa Roxb. -Comp. —अधिपः,-राज्,-जः 1. the lord of the Asuras. -2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhâda. —आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, *S*ukrâchârya. -2. the planet Venus. —आह्वं bell-metal. —क्षयण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras. —द्विष् *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, *i. e.* a god. —माया demoniacal magic. —रक्षस् *n.* (pl.) the Asuras and Râkshasas. (-सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. —रिपुः, -सूदनः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishṇu. —हन् *m.* 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2. N. of Vishṇu.

असुर्य *a.* [असुराय हिता गवा० यत्] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. -2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (असुरस्य स्वं P. IV. 4. 123). —र्यं 1 The water of the clouds. -2 Spirituality, divine nature. -3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुरत्वं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न सुष्ठु रसो यस्याः] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि *a.* [सु-बा० कि द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv.] Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुसूः [असून् प्राणान् सुवति सू-क्विप्] An arrow; स सासिः सासुसूः सासो येयायेयाययायय: Ki. 15. 5.

असुस्थ *a.* Unwell, indisposed; °ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; *S*i. 2. 117.

असू *a.* Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. -2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्षणं [सूक्ष- आदरे ल्युट् अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense, असुक्षणं, असुर्क्षणं, असूर्क्षणं, अस्तर्क्षणं.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27) 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगतो भर्ता मयाऽसूयितः M. 4. -2 To detract from; murmur, grumble at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असूयंति सचिवोपदेशाय K. 108; असूयंति मह्यं प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यसनाय ससौरभस्य कस्तरुसूनस्य शिरस्यसूयति *S*i. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयंति हि राजानो जनाननृतवादिनः Mb. —*Caus.* To cause to murmur at.

असूयक *a.* [असूय्-ण्वुल् P. III. 2. 146] 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. -2 Discontented, displeased. —कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; *S*ânti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. -2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); क्रुधद्रुहेर्ष्यासूयार्थानां यं प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. -2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया परगुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. (=दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. -3 Anger, indignation; वधूरसूयाकुटिलं ददर्श R. 6. 82; सासूयमुक्ता सखी *S*. 2. 2.

असूयितृ *a.* Envious, detracting.

असूयुः 1 Envious, jealous. -2 Displeased.

असूर *a.* Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्ररहित). —रं Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूर्त *a.* Not moving (अप्रेरित).

असूर्य *a.* Sunless. -Comp. —ग *a.* not entering into the sun, *i. e.* not set; R. 3. 13; (रविणास्तमयो योगो वियोगस्तूदयो भवेत्।).

असूर्यंपश्य *a.* [सूर्यमपि न पश्यति दृश्-खश् मुम्च P. III. 2. 36] Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपश्या राजदाराः Sk. —श्या A chaste and loyal wife.

असृज् *n.* [न सृज्यते इतररागवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सृज्-क्विन् Tv.] 1 Blood. -2 The planet Mars. -3 Saffron. —*m.* N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas; धनी कुरूपः कुमती दुरात्मा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः। महाप्रलोभी पुरुषो बलीयानसृक्प्रसूतौ किल यस्य जंतोः॥. *S*abdak. -Comp. —करः [असृक् शोणितं करोति कृ-ट] the essence of the body; lymph, serum; (the process of रस turning into blood &c., is thus described by Susr.:— रसाद्रक्तं ततो मांसं मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते। मेदसो-

स्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). –दरः an irregular or excessive menstruation, mœnorrhagia. –दोहः shedding blood. –धरा the skin. –धारा 1. a stream of blood. –2. the skin. –पः, –पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Rákshasa. –पातः the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. –पावन् *a.* Ved. drinking blood. –वहा a blood-vessel; pulse. –विमोक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding. –श्रा (स्रा) वः bleeding.

असृपाटः–टी [असृजः पाटी परिपाटी ष०] A stream of blood.

असृणि *a.* Unrestrained (as by a goad).

असृष्ट *a.* 1 Uncreated. –2 Continued. –3 Unpresented or undistributed. –**Comp.** –अन्न *a.* one who does not distribute food.

असेचन,-नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगासेचनकं मानसवृत्त्यापि दुष्प्रापम् S. D.

असेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. –2 Not striking.

असेवन *a.* 1 Not serving, disregarding. –2 Not following or practising, shunning. –नं Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित *a.* Neglected, ; disused, abstained from. –**Comp.** –ईश्वर or °द्वार *a.* not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् *a.* Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य *a.* Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; °स्वर *a.* having a bad or croaking voice.

असौष्ठव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim ; शारीरमसौष्ठवं Mál. 1. 17. –2 Ugly, deformed. –वं Worthlessness, absence of merit. –2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्न *a.* 1 Not split. –2 Not poured out or effused. –3 Not sprinkled, not covered. –4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कंदित *a.* Not split; not gone ; not attacked ;° व्रत true to one's vow.

अस्कृधोयु *a.* Not short or deficient, abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छिन्न Sây.); Rv.7. 53. 3 ; 6. 67. 11.

अस्खलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm, permanent. –2 Unhurt, sound and safe ; °भ्रातृशतः Ve. 5. –3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful ; स मे चिरायास्खलितोपचारां R. 5. 20 ; °प्रयाण *a.* with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. see under अस्.

अस्तब्ध *a.* Not firm or self-possessed, confused; °त्वं want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तर्क्षणं = असृक्षणं q. v.

अस्ताघ *a.*Very deep.

आस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तृत *a.* Ved. Not overcome, invincible; °यज्वन् *a.* Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-ष्ट्रन् Uṇ. 4. 158] 1 A missile; a weapon in general ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् 2. 41. 3. 58 ; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. –2 An arrow; sword. –3 A bow. –**Comp.** –अ (आ) गारं an arsenal, armoury. –आघातः a wound,a cut (made by a weapon). –आहत *a.* struck,wounded, killed. –कंटकः [अस्त्रं कंटक इव] an arrow. –कारः, –कारकः, –कारिन् a maker of weapons. –क्षेपक *a.* shooting arrows. –चिकित्सकः a surgeon. –चिकित्सा surgery. –जित् *m.* N. of a plant –जीवः, –जीविन् *m.* –धारिन् *m.* a soldier, professional warrior. –धारणं the bearing of arms. –निवारणं the warding of a weapon. –मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile; R. 5. 57, 59. –मार्जः –र्जकः a furbisher. –युद्धं fighting with weapons. –लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. –विद् *a.* skilled in the science of arms. –विद्या, –शास्त्रं, –वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. –वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of missiles. –शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. –शिक्षा military exercise. –सायकः 1. an iron arrow. –2. the नाराच missile. –हीन *a.* unarmed.

अस्त्रिन् *a.* Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः किल स्त्री Udb.(a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. –2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders; वल्कं वल्कलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक *a.* Having no wife; without a woman.

अस्त्रैण *a.* Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन् *n.* (the base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after acc.) A bone.

अस्था Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाग *a.* Very deep.

अस्थान *a.* Very deep. –नं 1 A bad or wrong place; अस्थाने पततामतीव महतामेतादृशी स्याद्गतिः S. D. –2 An improper place or object or occasion ; °वर्षी Dk. 81(=अपात्रदायिन्); अस्थानं परिभूतेः K. 45.

अस्थाने *ind.* Unseasonably, out of place, inopportunely, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object ; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3; अस्थाने कोपः M. 4.

अस्थायिन् *a.* Not permanent, transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थावर *a.* 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. –2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (=जंगम).

अस्थि *n.* [अस्यते अस्-क्थिन् Uṇ. 3. 154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds ; cf. अनस्थ, पुरुषास्थ). –2 The kernel or stone of a fruit ; न कार्पासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78. [cf. L. *os; Gr. osteon* ; Zend. *asta* ; Pers. *astah* [–**Comp.** –कृत, –तेजस्, –संभवः, –सारः, –स्नेहः marrow; Mâl. 5. 18. –छलितं a particular fracture of the bone; (पार्श्वयोरस्थिहीनोद्धतं). –जः 1. marrow. –2. thunderbolt. –तुंडः [अस्थीव कठिनं तुंडमस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. –2. a bird. –तोदः pain in the bones. –त्वच् *f.* periosteum. –धन्वन् *m.* N. of *S*iva. –पंजरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. –प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. –भक्षः, –भुक् 'an eater of bones', a dog. –भंगः fracture of the bones. –भूयस्

a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. —भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. -2. a sort of bone. —भेदकः a bone-breaker. —माला 1. a string or wreath of bones.-2. a row of bones. —मालिन् *m.* N. of *Siva.* —युज् *m.* [अस्थि युनक्ति] a kind of tree (हस्तिशुंडावृक्ष). —योगः the joining of a broken limb. —विग्रह *a.* reduced to a skeleton. (-हः) N. of भृंगिन्, Siva's attendant. —शृंखला,-संहारः,-संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (ग्रंथिमतीवृक्ष). —शेष *a.* [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. —शोषः dryness and decay of the bones. —संहारकः 1. bone-seizer.-2. the adjutant bird. —संचयः 1. collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2. a heap of bones. —संधिः 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. uniting a broken bone. —समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. —स्थूणः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body. —स्रंस *a.* Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्वत्, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय *a.* Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित *a.* Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति *a.* 1 Not firm. -2 Having no settled boundary or limit. —तिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness, or fixity (fig. also.). -2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर *a.* 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य *a.* Unsteady. —र्यं Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थूरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थूरि तद्विपरीतं).

अस्नाविर *a.* 1 Without sinews or bands.-2 Without the gross body.

अस्निग्ध *a.* 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. -2 Unkind. **-Comp.** —दारु *n.* a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह *a.* Unkind, cruel. —हः Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पंद *a.* Not trembling or moving, motionless; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श *a.* Not touching, not in contact. —र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पर्शनं Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य *a.* 1 Not to be touched.-2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट *a.* Untouched. **-Comp.** —रजस्,-तमस्क *a.* perfectly pure. —वह्नि *a.* unsheathed by fire.

अस्पृष्टिः *f.* Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. -2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अस्पष्टब्रह्मलिंगानि वेदांतवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत *a.* Irresistible, invincible.

अस्फुट *a.* Indistinct, obscure. —टं An indistinct speech. **-Comp.** —फलं indistinct fruit or result. —वाच् *a.* lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् *pron.* [अस्-मदिक् Uṇ. 1. 136] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. —*m.* The individual soul, the embodied soul; यूयं वयं वयं यूयमित्यासीन्मतिरावयोः। किं जातमधुना येन यूयं यूयं वयं वयं ॥ Bh. 3. 65 (quite estranged from each other). **-Comp.** —द्रुह् *a.* Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. —विध,-अस्मादृश *a.* similar or like us.

अस्मत्रा *ind.* To us, with or among us.

अस्मदीय *a.* [अस्मद् -छ] Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 105; सहास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्र्यंच् *a.* [अस्मानंचति P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Turned towards us. —क् *ind.* Towards us.

अस्मयु *a.* Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक *a.* Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मंतं = अश्मंतं q. v.

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मार्त *a.* 1 Not within memory, immemorial. -2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. -3 Not belonging to the *Smârta* sect.

अस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. -2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. —ति *ind.* Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि *ind.* (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंसृतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; दासे कृतागसि भवत्युचितः प्रभूणां पादप्रहार इति सुंदरि नास्मि दूये॥ quoted by Malli.; त्वामस्मि वच्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D.; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism; दृग्दर्शनशक्त्योरेकात्मतेवास्मिता Pat. Sûtra.

अस्मेर *a.* Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्यवामीयं [अस्यवामिति शब्दोऽस्त्यस्य सूक्ते मत्वर्थे छ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्य वाम् (Rv. 1. 164.).

अस्युद्यत *a.* = उद्यतासि with the sword raised.

अस्रः [अस्-रन्] 1 A corner, an angle. -2 Hair of the head. —स्रं 1 Tear; अस्रोत्तरमीक्षितामिमां Ku. 5. 61. -2 Blood. **-Comp.** —अर्जक *a.* producing blood. (-कः) 1. the white Tulsî plant. -2. the humour producing blood. —कंठः [अस्रः कोणः इव कंठोऽस्य] an arrow. —खदिरः the red Mimosa. —जं flesh. —जित्=अश्वजित् q. v. —पः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Râkshasa or goblin; वध्यंतेऽस्रपपुंगवाः Mv. 6. 24. -2. the Nakshatra मूला. —पा 1. a leech. -2. a Dâkinî or female imp. —पत्रकः N. of a plant (भिंडावृक्ष). —पित्तं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils &c. —फला, -ली N. of a plant (सल्लकी). —मातृका chyle, chyme. —रोधिनी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pudica. —बिंदुच्छदा N. of a tuberous plant (लक्ष्मणावृक्ष).

अस्रायते Den. A. To shed tears.

अस्रिः 1 An angle. -2 Ten millions; see अश्रि.

अस्रिध्, अस्रेधत् *a.* Ved. Devout, faithful.

अस्रु =अश्रु q. v.

अस्रेमन् *a.* 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Undecaying, immortal.

अस्व *a.* 1 Indigent, poor (नास्ति स्वं धनं यस्य). -2 Not one's own.

अस्वक,-अस्वकीय,अस्विक *a.* Not one's own, belonging to another. **-Comp.** —ग *a.* Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; °ता Ved. homelessness. —जातिः *a.* of a different caste or kind.

अस्वत्वं ता Absence of ownership.

अस्वच्छंद *a.* Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अस्वतंत्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्री पुरुषप्रधाना Vasishṭha. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अस्वंत *a.* Ending, ill. **-तः** Death. **-तं** Fire-place (अश्मंत q. v.).

अस्वप्न *a.* Sleepless, wakeful. **-प्नः** 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अस्वप्नज् *a.* Sleepless.

अस्वभाव *a.* Of a different nature. **-वः** Different or unnatural character.

अस्वर *a.* 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). **-रः** 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. **-रं** *ind.* Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वरूप *a.* Essentially different, unlike.

अस्वर्ग्य *a.* Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेन्न तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्ववेश *a.* Expelled from home.

अस्वाध्यायः [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनमस्य] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.)

अस्वस्थ *a.* 1 Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अस्वस्था *S.* 3 seriously indisposed; °शरीरा *ibid.*, K. 159, 211; °ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अस्वास्थ्यं 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort, trouble, anxiety; य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः *Si.* 1. 51.

अस्वामिक *a.* Unowned, unclaimed. **-कं** (Unclaimed) Treasure &c.

अस्वामिन् *a.* 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. **-Comp.** -विक्रयः a sale without ownership; निक्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं नष्टं लब्ध्वाऽपहृत्य वा। विक्रीयतेऽसमक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्वामिविक्रयः ॥

अस्वाम्य *a.* 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. **-म्यं** Absence of right to property.

अह् I. 1 A or 10 U. 1 =अंह् q. v. -II. 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. -III. 5 P. (अह्नोति, अह्नुत, अह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms आत्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहतुः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह *ind.* A particle implying (*a*) praise (पूजा); (*b*) separation; (*c*) resolution, ascertainment, certainty; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; (*d*) rejecting; (*e*) sending; (*f*) deviation from custom, impropriety; त्वमह ग्रामं गच्छ, त्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk.; स्वयमह रथेन याति ३ उपाध्यायं पदातिं गमयति Sk.

अहत *a.* 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). **-तं** An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अप्रहत.

अहतिः, अंहतिः *f.* Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहत्य, अहंत्र, अहत्य *a* Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

अहन् *n.* [न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वथा परिवर्तनं, न, हा-कनिन् Un. 1. 55] (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोभ्यां &c.; अहरिति हंति पाप्मानं जहाति च *Sat. Br.*) 1 A day (including day and night); अघाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day time; सव्यापारामहनि न तथा पीडयेन्मद्वियोगः Me. 88; यदह्ना कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समारूढे च मध्यमह्नः सवितरि K. 99; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Vishṇu. -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. **-नी** (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः,-हं or to अह्न; see P. V. 4. 88-91; VI. 3. 110, VIII. 4. 7 *Note.* At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहस् or अहर्; *e.g.* सप्ताहः, एकाहः, पर्वाह्णः, अपराह्णः, पुण्याहं, सुदिनाहं, अहःपतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). **-Comp.** -आगमः (अहरा°) the approach of day. -आदिः dawn; *Si.* 11. 62. -करः (°हः or °स्करः) 1. the sun; अरुणकारस्य वध्रूरहस्करः *Si.* 1. 58; (P. III 2. 21.). -2. a kind of tree. -गणः, (°हर्गं°) 1. a series of sacrificial days. -2. a month. -3. any calculated term (Wilson). -जरः [अहोभिः परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जरयति जृ-णिच्-अच्, अहानि वा अस्मिन् जीर्यंति आधारे अप्-वा Tv.] Ved. the year as making days old. -जात *a.* Ved. born in the day or from day, not belonging to night. -दिव *a.* (°हर्दि°) existing every day. (-वं) *ind.* [अहश्च दिवा च समाहारे] daily, every day, day by day; य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः *Si.* 1. 51. -दिवि *ind.* day by day, every day, constantly. -दृश् *a.* Ved. belonging to the day; living. -नाथः 1. the sun, the lord of the day. -2. a kind of tree. -निशं [अहश्च निशा च समाहारे] a day and night, a whole day; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-शं) *ind.* day and night, during the whole day, continually. -पतिः [अहःपतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहस्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70 Vârt.] 1. the sun; ननु राह्वाह्वमहर्पतिं तमः *Si.* 16. 57; R. 10. 54. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a kind of tree. -4. swallow wort. -बांधवः the sun. -भाज्, -लोक *a.* Ved. partaking of the day. -मणिः the sun. -मुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रथंतरं (P. VIII. 2. 68 Vârt.) a portion of Sáma to be chanted at day. -रात्रः (-त्रं also) 1. a day and night (P. II. 4. 29); त्रीनहोरात्रान् Nala. 12. 44; त्रिंशत्कला मुहूर्तः स्यादहोरात्रं तु तावतः Ms. 1. 64, 65; Ms. 11. 84; Y. 1. 147. -2. a day of the Pitṛis, a month of the gods and a year of Brahmà. -विद् *a.* Ved. 1. existing many days. -2. known long ago. -3. one who knows the fit time or season of a sacrifice. -शेषः, -षं (°हःशेषं) 1. evening. -2. the last day of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Sáy.).

अहम् *pron.* (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्). I [cf. Zend *azem*; L. *ego*; Germ. *ich.*] **-Comp.** -अग्रिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. -अहमिका [अहमहं शब्दोऽत्यत्र वीप्सायां द्वित्वं ठन् न टिलोपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation, competition, assertion of superiority: अहमहमिका तु सा स्यात्परस्परं यो भवत्यहंकारः Ak.; अहमहमिकया प्रणामलालसानां K. 14, 81; अहमहमिकया म-

धुकरकुलैरनुबध्यमानं 139, Mv. 6. 54. -2. egotism. -3. military vaunting. —कर्तव्य a. to be referred to self. (-व्यं) the object of अहंकार. —कारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedânta phil.; Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14; Y. 3. 177. -2. pride, self-consciousness, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3. (in Sân. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, *i. e.* the conceit or conception of individuality, one of the 25 elements; Sân. K. 22, 24, 25; °वत् a. selfish, proud. —कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited. —कार्यं that which is to be done by oneself, personal business or object. —कृत a. 1. egotistic; Bg. 18. 17. -2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. —कृतिः f. egotism, high opinion of oneself, pride. —पूर्व a. desirous of being first. —पूर्विका,-प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वोऽहं पूर्व इत्यभिधानं यत्र] 1. the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition; जवादहंपूर्विकया यियासुभिः Ki. 14. 32. -2. bragging, vaunting. —प्रत्ययः [अहमित्याकारकः प्रत्ययः] self-conceit. —भद्रं [अहमेव भद्र इति निर्णयो यत्र] self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority. —भावः 1. pride, egotism; अहंभावावृतो निस्त्रपः Bv.4. 10.-2.° मति q. v. —मतिः f. 1. self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedânta phil.). -2. conceit, pride, egotism. —वादिन् a. speaking only of oneself, proud, haughty; Bg. 18. 26. —श्रेयस् or ° सं n. claiming superiority for oneself; अहंश्रेयसे विवदमानाः *S*at. Br. —सन a. Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु a. [अहं अहंकारोऽस्त्यस्य, अहं युस् P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, haughty; Bk. 1. 20. —युः A warrior.

अहर a. Not taking away; so अहारिन्. —रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्रव्यं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. -2 Not to be won over (by fraud), devoted, loyal; Ms. 7. 217. -3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; ° निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5. 8. —र्यः A mountain; °ता, -त्वं not being liable to be taken away, security; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि a. Unploughed, unfurrowed.

अहल्य a. 1 Unploughed. -2 Not arable. —ल्यः N. of a country. —ल्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the *Ramayana* she was the first woman created by *Brahma*, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at mid-night. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of *Dasarathi Rama* which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state and she was reconciled to her husband. *Ahalya* is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरेन्नित्यं महापातकनाशिनीः ॥ Kumarila *Bhatta* explains the seduction of *Ahalya* as Indra's (the sun's) carrying away the shades of night, *Ahalya* signifying night]. For a very succinct account, see also Mv. 1. -2 N. of a sea.-**Comp.** —जारः Indra. —नंदनः the sage *S*atânanda, son of Ahalyâ. —ह्रदः N. of a Tîrtha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनि लीयते, ली-ड, निपातः संज्ञायां कन् Tv.] 1 A dead body. -2 Ved. A talker.

अहवि a. Without oblations or sacrifices.

अहस्त a. 1 Handless. -2 One whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जहाति, हा-क-पृषो०] A particle or interjection implying (*a*) sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); अहह कष्टमपंडितता विधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनष्टः Mu. 2. (*b*) Wonder or surprise; अहह महतां निस्सीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh.2.35, 36. (*c*) Pity; ध्रुवं ते जीवंतोऽप्यहह मृतका मंदमतयः Bv.4. 39. (*d*) Calling; अहहारे त्वा शूद्र Ch. Up. (*e*) Fatigue.

अहि a. Killing; pervaded, pervading. —हिः [आहंति, आ-हन-इण स च डित् आङो ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 4. 137] 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः सविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः Ks. 14. 84. -2 The sun. -3 The planet Râhu. -4 A traveller. -5 The demon Vṛitra. -6 A wicked man. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 The Asleshâ Nakshatra. -9 Water. -10 Earth. -11 A milch cow. -12 Lead. -13 The navel. -14 A cloud. —ही (du.) Heaven and earth. [cf., L. *anguis*, Gr. *ehis*]. -**Comp.** —अर्षु a. gliding away like a snake, not facing the enemy. —कांतः air, wind. —कोषः the slough of a snake. —क्षत्रः, -क्षेत्रः N. of a country in the east. —गोप a. Ved. guarded by a serpent. —घ्नं the slaying of the serpent or demon Vṛitra. —घ्नी m. killing snakes. —छत्रः 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Droṇa. -2. a kind of vegetable poison. (-त्रा) 1. sugar. -2. the plant मेषशृंगी. -3. N. of the city अहिच्छत्र. —छत्रकं a mushroom. —जित् m. 1. N. of Kṛishṇa (the slayer of the serpent Kâliya).-2. N. of Indra. —जिह्वा N. of a plant (नागजिह्वालता). —तुंडिकः [अहेस्तुंडं मुखं तेन दीव्यति ठन्, ठञ् वा] a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष्,-द्रुह, -मार,-रिपु,-विद्विष् m. 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. an ichneumon. -3. a peacock. -4. Indra. -5. Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27; *S*i. 1. 41. —नकुलं snakes and ichneumons. —नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयोर्वैरम् वुन् P. II. 4. 9] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. —नामभृत् m. N. of Baladeva. —निर्मोकः,-निल्वयनी the slough of a snake. —पताकः a kind of snake (not venomous). —पतिः 1. 'the lord of snakes', Vâsuki. -2. any large serpent. —पुत्रकः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). —पूतनं,-ना a kind of disease. —फेनः-नं 'the saliva or venom of a snake', opium. —बु (ब्रु) ध्नः, -ब्रध्नः, अहिर्बुध्नः-ध्न्यः 1. one of the Rudras. -2. *S*iva. -3. Uttarâbhâdrapadâ Nakshatra. -4. a name of a Muhûrta. ° देवता the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. —भयं 1. the fear of a lurking snake. -2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from one's own allies; °दा [अहिं भयं यति खंडयति दो-क] N. of the plant भूम्यामलकी. —भानु a. Ved. 1. shining like serpents. -2. causing the motion of the sun (सूर्यगतिहेतु) as the wind; an epithet of the Maruts. —भुज m. 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3.

ichneumon. -4. N. of a plant. -भृत् *m.* Śiva. -मन्यु *a.* 1. having destructive anger or with unimpaired knowledge. -2. enraged like serpents; epithet of the Maruts. (-न्युः) the anger of a serpent. -मर्दनी N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली). -माय *a.* having multiform or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vṛitra. -मारकः,-मेदकः 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). -2. =° द्विष् q. v. -लता 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली.) -शुष्म *a.* having all-pervading strength; °सत्वन् Ved. one whose men hiss like serpents. -सक्थ *a.* having a long thigh like a serpent. (-क्थः) N. of a country. -हत्यं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vṛitra. -हन् *a.* killing serpents or Vṛitra, Garuḍa, Indra.

अहिकः 1 The polar star ध्रुव. -2 A blind snake. -3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days; दशाहिक. -का The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली).

अहिंसक *a.* Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. -2 Security.

अहिंसान *a.* Ved. Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस्र *a.* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. -स्रः, -स्रा N. of a plant (कालिक). -स्रं Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिंडुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित *a.* 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. -3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy; अहिताननिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तदहितयुवतेरभीक्ष्णमक्ष्णोः Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5, 77. -तं 1 Damage. -2 Food. -Comp. -इच्छु *a.* not wishing well, malevolent. -कारिन् *a.* inimical, acting unkindly. -नामन् *a.* having as yet no name assigned. -मनस् *a.* not friendly minded, hating, inimical. -हितं good and evil; °विचारशून्यबुद्धि H. 2. 45.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्, -द्युतिः, -रुचिः the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुद्रविणः शशास R. 18. 14; 9. 5. -3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. -4 Not outcast or vile. -5 (अहोभिः साध्यते, अहन्-ख P. IV. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; द्व्यहीन, त्र्यहीन &c. -नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also); Ms. 11. 198. -2 A large snake. -3 The lord of serpents, Vâsuki (अहि-इनः). -Comp. -गुः N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. -वादिन् *m.* a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीरणिः [अहीन् ईरयति दूरीकरोति ईर्-अनि] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्रुवः [आहिरिव श्रूयते,श्रु-क-वा° दीर्घः] An enemy.

अहु *a.* [अह् -व्याप्तौ -उन्] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading.

अहुत *a.* 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रहुतमेव च। ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पंचयज्ञान् प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. -Comp. -अद *a.* 1. not eating of a sacrifice. -2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहृणान *a.* Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहृणीयमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing.

अहृदय *a.* 1 Heartless. -2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहृद्य *a.* Not desired or agreeable, unpleasant; ° कृत् *a.* causing disgust.

अहे *ind.* [अह्-ए] A particle implying (*a*) Reproach. (*b*) Regret. (*c*) Separation.

अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous, involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5. 17. -तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (है)तुक *a.* Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेळ (ड) त्,-हेडमान *a.* Ved. Not unwilling.

अहेरुः N. of the plant शतमूली Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (*a*) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी स्वतां पश्यति *S.* 2. 2; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं *S.* 1; अहो बकुलावलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B. (meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः *S.* 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Râm. (how wonderful his form &c.). (*b*) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिंडभाजः *S.* 6; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. -4 Reproach ('fie,' 'shame'); अहो वो धिग्बलं क्षात्रं Mb. -5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्लाघ्योऽसि H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy; कटमहो करिष्यसि P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. -7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue. -9 Doubt (probably for आहो q. v.). -10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ध्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form, and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु खलु (भोः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वीदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि *S.* 5; अहो नु खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम Mâl. 5. अहो बत shows (*a*) compassion, pity, regret; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (*b*) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Oh, how enviable is your prowess; Malli. here takes अहो बत in the sense of संबोधन); (*c*) addressing, calling; (*d*) fatigue. (अहो धिगर्थे शोके च करुणार्थविषादयोः। संबोधने प्रशंसायां विस्मये पादपूरणे ॥ असूयायां वितर्के च प्रायशोऽहो प्रयुज्यते। अहो बतानुकंपायां खेदामंत्रणयोस्तथा ॥). -Comp. -पुरुषिका =आहोपुरुषिका q. v.

अह्नः (The last member of a comp.) see under अहन्.

अह्वाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not conceal-

ing. -2 Not to be denied or set aside.

अह्नाय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्नाय सा नियमजं क्लममुत्ससर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अह्रय, अह्रयाण *a.* Shameless, proud, presumptuously bold.

अह्रि *a.* [ह्र-क्रि] 1 Luxurious, fat. -2 Wise, learned (कवि).

अह्रीक *a.* Shameless, impudent. —कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अह्रुत *a.* Ved. 1 Not fluctuating or stumbling. -2 Not crooked (अकुटिल); °प्सु *a.* Ved. of straight or upright appearance.

अह्वल *a.* Not fluctuating, firm, steady. —ला N. of a tree (भल्लातक).

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or interjection showing (*a*) assent; 'yes', 'verily'. (*b*) Compassion (अनुकंपा) 'Ah'. (*c*) Pain or regret (usually written आस् or आः q. v.), 'alas'. (*d*) Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (*e*) But (used as a disjunctive conjunction). (*f*) And (used as a cumulative conjunction). (*g*) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ एवं मन्यसे. In all these senses आ is treated as a Pragrihya vowel (does not form any Sandhi with a following vowel) P. I. 1. 14. -2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (*a*) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (*b*) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as गम् to go, आगम् to come; दा to give, आदा to take; नी to carry, आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable preposition with abl.) it shows either (*a*) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among; आमूलात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि *S.* 1; बहुभ्य आ from out of many; आ जन्मनः *S.* 5. 25 ever since (her) birth; आ मनोः U. 6. 18. (*b*) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आङ् मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II. 1. 13; see अभिविधि; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां *S.* 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied; आ कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailâsa; आदक्रांतात् *S.*4; U. 1. 37; V. 2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes governs the acc.; शतमा जातीः upto a hundred births. (*c*) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayîbhâva comp. or compound adjectives; आबालं (or आ बालेभ्यः) हरिभक्तिः commencing with or including children; आमुक्ति (or आ मुक्तेः) संसारः Sk. till final emancipation; आमेखलं Ku. 1. 5 as far as; आमरणं Pt. 1 till death; आगोपालं ननृतुः K. 70 down to the cowherd; आगोपाला द्विजातयः including the cowherds. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्मशुद्धानामाफलोदयकर्मणां। आसमुद्रक्षितीशानामानाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5; आगंडविलंबि *S.* 6. 17; आकर्णलंबि M. 5. 10. (*d*) Used with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at' (mostly Ved.); गावो न यवसेष्वा Rv. 1. 91. 13. -4 With adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आपांडुर a little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य *S.* 7. 17 slightly visible; आकंपः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable adverb) आ chiefly occurs in the Vedas and means near, near to, or towards, there to, further; and also, even; in many cases it emphasizes the word which precedes it, and when placed after prepositions it strengthens their sense.

आं = आम् q. v.

आः 1 = आस् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmî (आ).

आकत्थनं Boasting, swaggering.

आकंप् 1 A. To shake, tremble; to tremble with fear; *S.* 4. —*Caus.* To shake, put in motion (fig. also.) अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13 (some take आकंपित = ईषत्कंपनं); Rs. 6. 22.

आकंपः 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shaking, trembling; अनाकंपधैर्ये V. 5. 22 v.l.

आकंपन *a.* Slightly shaking. —नं Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकंप्र *a.* Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकर्त्यं [अ-कत-ष्यञ् P. V. 1. 121] Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण् 10 P. (properly a Den. form) To hear, give ear to, listen; सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयंति *S.*1.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening.

आकल् 10 P. 1 To take hold of, seize, take; *Si.* 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृदया K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard; स्पर्शमपि पावनमाकलयंति K. 108, 235; खिन्नमसूयया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3. -3 To observe, notice, take into consideration; भयहेतुराकलय्य H.1.-4 (*a*) To bind, fasten, tie; स्वच्छदुकूलपल्लवाकलितमौलेः K. 99, 84; (*b*) To confine; to restrain, tie up; सुवर्णसूत्राकलिताधरांबरां *Si.* 1. 6, 9.45; Ks. 20. 52. -5 To shake, agitate; मारुताकलितास्तत्र द्रुमाः Mb.; Bh. 1. 42. -6 To cast, throw; *Si.* 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender, transfer -8 To measure; आकलयंतमिव त्रिभुवनं K. 78 to count, reckon.

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मेखलाकलनं K. 183; binding; *Si.*5. 42 confinement. -2 Counting, reckoning. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Inquiry. -5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसारो रूपाजीवाजनः Dk. 63, K. 313, 365; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2 Dress (in general), accoutrement. -3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to, increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of sense or perception. -3 Joy or delight. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or joint.

आकल्यं Sickness, disease.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आकषक *a.* Cutting, rubbing, or testing with a touch-stone ; (आकषे कुशलः, तत्र नियुक्तो वा); testing.

आकषिक *a.* [आकषेण चरति ठक्] Testing, touching.

आकस्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विनयादिगणः; अकस्मात्-ठक् टिलोपः] 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden; त्रासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Causeless, groundless ; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्वैचित्र्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांक्ष् 1 U. 1 To desire, long or wish for, expect ; प्रत्यश्वसंतं रिपुराचकांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38 ; Ms. 2. 162, 10. 121 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Me. 91. -2 To try to reach a place, turn to ; Ms. 3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In gram.) To require some word or words to be supplied for the completion of the sense ; see आकांक्षा below.

आकांक्ष *a.* 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 (In gram.) Requiring some words to complete the sense; अंगयुक्तं तिङाकांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. —**क्षा** 1 Desire, wish ; भक्त॰ Susr., Amaru. 41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being योग्यता and आसत्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिपर्यवसानविरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense ; see Bhâshâ P. 82, 84 and T. S. 49 ; in the ex. गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्ती there is आकांक्षा. -3 Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose, intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The significancy of a word.

आकांक्षित *p. p.* Desired, wished, inquired ; looked at, wanted, necessary.

आकांक्षिन् *a.* 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting ; Bg. 17. 11 ; R. 19. 57. -2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य *a.* Desirable. —**क्ष्यं** Need of supplying a word or words for the completion of the sense; P. III. 4. 23.

आकायः [आ -चि -कर्मणि घञ् चितौ कुत्वम्] 1 The fire on the funeral pile; आकायमग्निं चिन्वीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk. -2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode, residence.

आकाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Desirable. -2 Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2 Wrong time.

आकालिक *a.* [अकाले भवः ठञ्] (की *f.*) 1 Momentary, transitory ; Ms. 4. 103, 105; आकालिकः स्तनयित्नुः;आकालिकी विद्युत्, उत्पत्त्यनंतरं विनाशिनीत्यर्थः P.V.1.114. -2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —**की** Lightning.

आकाश् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [समंतादाकाशंते सूर्यादयोऽत्र Tv.] 1 The sky; आकाशभवा सरस्वती Ku. 4. 39 ; °ग, °चारिन् &c. -2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). -3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe ; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaiseshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound;' शब्दगुणमाकाशं cf.; also श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -4 Free space or vacuity; यश्चायमंतरात्मन्नाकाशः Bri.Up. -5 Space, place in general ; सपर्वतवनाकाशां पृथिवीं Mb.; भवनाकाशमजायतांबुराशिः Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तल्लिंगात् Br. Sût. ; यावानयमाकाशस्तावानयमंतर्हृदयाकाशः Ch. Up. -7 Light, clearness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (in Math.). आकाशे in the air ; आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा fixing the look on some object out of sight. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थाभाषणं यत्स्यादशरीरनिवेदनं। परोक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata ; cf. आकाशभाषितं below ; (आकाशे) प्रियंवदे, कस्येदमुशीरानुलेपनं मृणालवंति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयंते। (श्रुतिमभिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. *S.* 3. This is a contrivance used by poets to avoid the introduction of a fresh character, and it is largely used in the species of dramatic composition called भाण where only one character conducts the whole play by a copious use of आकाशभाषित. -**Comp.** —**अनंत्यायतनं** the abode of infinity or of infinite space; N. of a world with the Buddhists. —**अस्तिकायः** N. of a category with the Jainas. —**ईशः** 1 an epithet of Indra.-2. (in law.) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air. —**कक्षा** 'the girdle of the sky,' horizon. —**कल्पः** Brahma. —**गः** *a.* moving through the atmosphere. (-**गः**) a bird. (-**गा**) the heavenly Ganges. —**गंगा** [आकाशपथवाहिनी गंगा] the celestial Ganges; नदत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78. —**चमसः** the moon. —**ज** *a.* produced in the sky. —**जननिन्** *m.* a casement, loophole, an embrasure (left in castle-walls). —**दीपः**,—**प्रदीपः** 1. a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmî or Vishṇu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divâli festival in the month of Kârtika.-2. a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. —**भाषितं** 1. speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यन्नाट्ये विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते । श्रुत्वेवानुक्तमप्यर्थं तत्स्यादाकाशभाषितं; S.D. 425. -2. a sound or voice in the air. —**मंडलं** the celestial sphere. —**मांसी** [आकाशभवा मांसी] N. of a plant (क्षुद्रजटामांसी). —**मूली** the aquatic plant (कुंभिका) Pistia Stratiotes. —**यानं** 1. a heavenly car, a balloon.-2. moving or travelling through the sky ; आकाशयानेन प्रविशति enter passing through the sky (frequently occurring in dramas). -3. one who moves through the air. —**रक्षिन्** *m.* a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle (आकाश इव अत्युच्चप्राचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति). —**वचनं**=°भाषितं q. v. —**वर्त्मन्** *n.* 1. the firmament. -2. the atmosphere, air. —**वल्ली** a sort of creeper, a parasitical plant (अमरवेल). —**वाणी** a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech(अशरीरिणी वाणी). —**सलिलं** rain; dew. —**स्थ** *a.* abiding in the sky, aerial. —**स्फटिकः** a kind of crystal supposed to be formed in the atmosphere, hail (करका).

आकाशवत् *a.* 1 Filling a certain vacuum or space. -2 Going through the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य *a.* [आकाशस्येदं; छ-यत्] Atmospherical, aerial.

आकिंचनं, आकिंचन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीम् *ind.* Ved. From (with abl.); leaving, excluding.

आकुंच् 1 A., 6 P. To bend. —*Caus.* 1 To draw together, contract, bend inward, curve, compress; आकुंचितसव्यपादं Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुंचनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4 Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलदूर्मिमालाकुलं (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4; मृगपक्षिगणाकुलं Râm.; बाष्पाकुलां वाचं Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुतूहलाकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81.-2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्ष°, शोक°, विस्मय°, स्नेह° &c.-3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; *S.* 4. 18.-4 Confounded, agitated, flurried, distracted; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुरासीत्कार्यद्वयाकुलः *Si.* 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. °आकुल very much agitated; K. 10, 28; Ki. 14. 32. -5 Dishevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकान् K. 60, 243; Ratn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. -6 Wild, dreary; *S.* 2. -7 Taken out of one's natural condition. -8 Incoherent, contradictory. **—लं** An inhabited place; रहितेष्वाकुलेषु च Râm. —*adv.* In bewilderment; *Si.* 1. 2.

आकुलता,-त्वं 1 A multitude. -2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion; Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गाचलव्यतिकराकुलितेव सिंधुः Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K. 83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूम° दृष्टिः *S.* 4. -4 Overcome or affected; शोक°, पिपासा° &c. -5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Rs. 6. 17. -6 Tilled.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. -2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To overcome; कुतूहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो लघिमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain; *S.* 2.

आकुलीभू 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित *a.* [आ-कूण्-क्त] Contracted, a little; मदनशरशल्यवेदनाकूणितत्रिभागेन K. 166, 81.

आकूतं [आ-कू-भावे-क्त] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकूतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं तरलयत्याकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भावाकूतं Amaru. 4; Sân. K. 31; Mâl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकूत U. 6. 35; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). -3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वे °करं U. 4. -4 Wish, desire.

आकूतिः *f.* [आ-कू-भावे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकूतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. °पर *a.* accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U, 5 P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together. -2 To bring down; form wholly (Ved.). —*Caus.* 1 To invite, call, summon; रदनिकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; *Si.* 16.52. -2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतुहलेनाकारित एषः *S.* 6. -3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2. -4 To cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-घञ्] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा° of two forms or sorts; Pt. 3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः R. 1. 15, 16. 7; *S.* 1. -3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेंगितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमास्तां V. 2; *S.* 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निस्पृहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts, reserved; K. 233; Mv. 6; Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. -4 Hint, sign, token.-5 Identity, oneness.-6 Recognition of identity (in Sân. phil.). -7 The letter आ. **-Comp. —गुप्तिः,-गोपनं, -गूहनं** dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं,-णा 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A challenge.

आकारवत् *a.* 1 Embodied.-2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित *a.* 1 Called. -2 Agreed upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत *p. p.* Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरन्वकारि *Si.* 3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां *S.* 1. 20; विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; घोर°, सौम्य° &c. -3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति Subbâsh.; आकृतिमनुगृह्णंति गुणाः Vb. 2. -4 Specimen, character. -5 Tribe, species. **-Comp. —गणः** a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Gaṇapâṭha); *e. g.* अर्श आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. **—छत्रा** the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

आकृतिमत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Self-formed.

आकृष् 1 P., 6 U. To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वाकृष्य चुंबति H. 1. 109; दूरममुना सारंगेण वयमाकृष्टाः *S.* 1; (मनः) शंभोर्यतध्वमाक्रष्टुमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषयैः R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H. 1; *S*ânti. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति *S.* 1. 33, Amaru. 2, 72. -2 To draw or bend (as a bow); *Si.* 9. 40; *S.* 3. 5. -3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1.-4 To extract, borrow (from another source) H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2.-6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. -7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —*Caus.* To draw near to oneself, pull together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयंती Rs. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. -2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3 Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction, fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्तेऽवाक्फलः Mb. -7 A die or dice. -8 A board for a

game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive. -कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण *a.* Attracting, carrying to another place. -णं 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -णी 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudrâ (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षेण चरति).

आकर्षिन् *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance). -णी A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तया यत् खस्थं गुरु स्वाभिमुखं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्यते तत्पततीव भाति समे समंतात् क पतत्वियं खे ॥ Golârdh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° Amaru. 1. -Comp. -मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टिमंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in *p.p.* q. v.).-2 To dig up.

आकरः [by P. III. 3. 118 आकुर्वन्त्यस्मिन्; कृ-अप्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H.Pr.44; Ms.7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything (उत्पत्तिस्थानं); मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषगुणाकरं Bh. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचीकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29; Mâl. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country.-5 N. of the Mahâbhâshya.

आकरिकः [आकरे नियुक्तः ठञ्] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* [आकर-इनि] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; कृधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतैः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव *S.*5.10; आकीर्णमृषिपत्नीनामुटजद्वाररोधिभिः R. 1. 50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. -र्णं A crowd; V. 2.

आके *ind.* Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलदाकेकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Mâl. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिराकेकरा किंचित्स्फुटापांगे प्रसारिता । मीलितार्धपुटालोके ताराव्यावर्तनोत्तरा ॥.

आकेनिप *a.* Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रंद् 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तृणाग्रलग्नैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिराक्रंदतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रंदीद्भीमसेनं वै Mb. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एह्येहीति शिखंडिनां पटुतरैः केकाभिराक्रंदितः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रंदः 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रंद उदभूत्तत्र Ks. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle.-7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; पार्ष्णिग्राहं च संप्रेक्ष्य तथाक्रंदं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रंदनं 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रंदिक *a.* [आक्रंदं धावति ठञ् P.IV. 4. 38] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रंदित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -तं 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping, V. 1.

आक्रंदिन् *a.* Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं, आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; भुजगपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुप्तः Mk. 9. 12 covering; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः 5. 2; छायामप्याक्रमितु Ve. 3; *Si.* 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; Y. 1. 152; पदा मस्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; जंबुद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां सहस्राणि बहूनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ks. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिशावकानाक्रम्य H. 1; 2. 97; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामंस्तांस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न... शेकुराक्रमितुमन्यपार्थिवाः R. 19. 48; Bh. 1. 70; *Si.* 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); यावत्प्रतापनिधिराक्रमते न भानुः R. 5.71, आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c); दिवमाक्रमताणेव Bk. 8. 23; *Si.* 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, स्वर्गलोकं; ध्वजं &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load). (For further illustrations of the several senses see आक्रांत below).-*Caus.* (क्र-क्रा-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into; स तैराक्रमयामास शुद्धांतं Ku. 6.52.

आक्रमः, -मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack; *Si.* 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, covering, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्गे R. 13. 37 reaching upto; रुजा° Pt. 5. 52; दिदृक्षा° हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रांतोयमुद्देशः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव भुजंगं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with, full of, occupied, covered, overspread; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रांतं मंगलायतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2. 108; बलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतं Bh.3. 14, 62; U.2.20; Mv. 5. 40; *Si.* 1. 70; H. 1, 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; °मति having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19; Mâl. 9. 48; so मदन,° भय,° शोक° &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); भाराक्रांता वसुंधरा Mk. 8. 6; K. 118; Amaru. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वर्णा-

तराक्रांतपयोधराग्रां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपीठं Ku. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; *Si.* 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड् 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड *a.* Playing, sporting. —डः, -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेषु वेश्मसु Ku. 2. 43; कमप्याक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रमिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडनं Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् *a.* Playing.

आक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन प्रसीदेत्याक्रोशन् Bh. 3. 123; call out loudly to; पतिमाचुक्रुशुः Rám. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; परस्य हेतोर्मामाक्रोशसि Dk. 58, 97; शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुश्य क्षत्रियो दंडमर्हति Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c. *Si.* 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. —ष्टं 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); मार्जारमूषिकास्पर्शे आक्रुष्टे क्रोधसंभवे Kâty.

आक्रोशः,-शनं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रोशमपि परिहासमाकलयंति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; °गर्भमिवमुक्तं K. 291, 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशक, -क्रोष्टृ *a.* 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्ली *ind.* An indeclinable joined to the roots, कृ, भू and अस्; see Gaṇa on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्लेदः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षद्यूतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षद्यूतेन निर्वृत्तम् ठक्] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षपणं 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपाटिकः [अक्षपट-ठक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपाटक.

आक्षपाद *a.* (दी *f.*) [अक्षपाद-अण्] Taught by Akshapáda or Gautama. —दः A follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy, a logician. —दं The Nyâya system of philosophy.

आक्षर् 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; यस्त्वनाक्षारितः पूर्वं Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं,-णा Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); तत्र त्वाक्षारणा यः स्यादाक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak.

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षि 2. 6. P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षित् *a.* Abiding, dwelling.

आक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षेण दीव्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-ठक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (भारभूतानक्षानाहरति वहति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं ऋणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. —कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक q. v.). —कं 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -**Comp.** —पणः a stake, a wager.

आक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; फलं तरंगाक्षिप्तं Pt. 4; शिलायामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109; *Si.* 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c.-4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine).-5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादिनो वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off; अग्रजादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58 वासो बलादाक्षिपन् Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतानाक्षिपद्राष्ट्रात् Mb.; आक्षिप्ताधिकारयोः Mu. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षिप्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अश्वाद्य आक्षिप्यंते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amaru. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; अंतरे राधागर्भभारभूत क्रिमिवमाक्षिपसि Ve. 3; to blame; *Sánti.* 1. 18. -13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिपंतीमिव प्रभां शशिनः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances); जात्या व्यक्तिराक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time); *Si.* 14. 45.

आक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौतुक°, कुतूहल° U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered; °मिव मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

आक्षिप्तिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अंशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, shaking; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure; °प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचस्तितिक्षितं Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; कथारसस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्यं K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allurement; विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तबुद्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरैः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A fi-

gure of speech (cf. Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचारणात् । चंद्र संदर्शयात्मानमथवास्ति प्रियामुखम् ॥ Kuval. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepaprakarana* in R. G.

आक्षेपक *a.* 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. **—कः** 1 A thrower. -2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter. -4 (In medic.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपिन् *a.* 1 Drawing or snatching up; Mâl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यंतरविषयाक्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sût. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. **—वः**=अक्षीव q.v.

आक्षैत्रज्ञ्यं [अक्षेत्रज्ञ -ष्यञ्] Spiritual ignorance.

आक्षोटः -डः A walnut; see अक्षोट.

आक्षोदनं Hunting (for आच्छोदनं).

आक्ष्यत् *a.*°(fr. अश् or अक्ष्) Leading to completion (as days), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the Adityas and Angirasas is finished.

आखण *a.* Hard (to dig up) (as a stone).

आखंडलः [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंडू-डलच् डस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] Indra; आखंडलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपाणामत्याखंडलविक्रमम् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

आखः, आखनः [खन् -ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

आखनिकः [आ -खन् -इकन् Uṇ. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आखनिकबकः [आ -खन्-करणे कर्त्तरि वा इकबक P. III.3.125 Vârt.] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person. -2=आखनिक q. v. above (=खनित्रं Sk.).

आखरः 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

आखातः -तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः [आ -खन् -घञ्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

आखुः [आखनतीत्याखुः, आखन्-डु Uṇ. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; भक्तुं वांछति शांभवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः फणी Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser; विभवे सति नैवात्ति न ददाति जुहोति न तमाहुराखुं. -6 The grass Lipeocercis Serrata (देवताड). **-Comp. —उत्करः** a mole-hill. **—उत्थ** *a.* produced from a mouse. (**—त्थः**) [आखूनामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vârt.] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. **—करीषं** a mole-hill. **—कर्णपर्णिका,-पर्णिका,-कर्णी,-पर्णी** the plant Salvinia Cucullata Roxb. **—गः,-पत्रः,-रथः,-वाहनः** epithets of Gaṇesa (whose vehicle is a rat); तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhâsh. **—घातः** a *S*ûdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. **—पाषाणः** 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. **—भुज्,-भुजः** a cat. **—विषहा** a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवतालीलता) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आखेटः [आखिट्यंते त्रास्यंते प्राणिनोऽत्र, आ-खिद्-घञ् Tv.] Hunting, chase. **-Comp. —शीर्षकं** 1. a smooth floor or ground(कुट्टिमभेद). -2. a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). **—कः** A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. **—कं** Hunting.

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः ठक्] 1 Skilful in chase. -2 Terrible, frightful. **—कः** 1 A hunter. -2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (*a*) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय वधोपायमाचख्युर्विबुधाद्विषः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; Me. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1,66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे प्रियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाहं तवाख्यातः Mb. (*b*) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2.11. -2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्णबिंदुरित्याख्यायते Mâl. 9; R. 10. 21, Ms. 4. 6. -3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.). —*Caus.* (ख्यापयति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. -2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्यायते अनेन; आख्या -अङ्] 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या *S.* 7, 7. 33; पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्यया भुवि पप्रथे R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ क्रिमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी *S.* 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. -2 Counted, recited. -3 Made known. -4 Inflected or conjugated. **—तं** A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; धात्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बोधने । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दो वाख्यातमुच्यते ॥.

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). -2 Fame. -3 A name.

आख्यातृ *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c.-2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्थंभूताख्याने P. I. 4. 90; रामसंदेश° Râm. -2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तोक्तिः S.D.;(*e. g.* देशः सोऽयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्ह्रदाः पूरिताः Ve.3. 31).-3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अप्सराः पुरूरवसं चकम इत्याख्यानविद आचक्षते Mâl. 2; Ms. 3. 232.-4 A legendary work such as the Mahâbhârata. -5A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3.110. -6 A differentiating property (भेदकधर्म). -7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्यायिकेतिहासपुराणाकर्णनेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 60 Vârt. **—की** N. of a metre which is a combination of Indravajrâ and Upendravajrâ.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. **—कः** 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतसूनुवृत्तिः Bk. 2. 44. -2 A herald; U. 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कवेर्वंशादिकीर्तनं । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं क्वचित् क्वचित् । कथांशानां व्यवच्छेद आश्वास इति बध्यते । आर्यावक्त्रापवक्त्राणां छंदसा येन केनचित् । अन्यापदेशेनाश्वासमुखे भाव्यर्थसूचनं । S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them thus they regard Bâṇa's हर्षचरित as

an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kâv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two: तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयांकिता ।.' -2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; **रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः** *S.* 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्द ° fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. -2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); **आनृण्यमागम्** to become free from debt; so **विश्वासं, ध्यानं** &c. -3 To have recourse to. **—***Caus.* (-गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. -2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितापि विदूरं Gît. 12. -3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति =राजागमनमाचष्टे Sk. -4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; **प्रज्ञामेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः** Vop. -5 To learn, acquire, study; **सम्यगागमिता विद्या प्रबोधविनयाविव** R. 10. 71; **तद्प्यागमितं मया** Mb.; **आगमय दंडनीतिं कुलविद्यां** Dk. 155; Mv. 5; *Si.* 9. 79. -6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; **आगमयस्व तावत्** =क्षमस्व Sk.; **आगमयते कालं** Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °**त्वं** accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Obtained, got; **न्यायागतधनं** Y. 3. 205; °**साध्वस** afraid; °**क्षोभ** perplexed; **अन्वय**° hereditary; °**मन्यु** angry; °**विस्मय** surprised. -4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); **दासत्वं, पंचत्वं, संदेहं, विस्मयं** &c. -5 Living or residing in. **—तं** 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; **लोकस्यास्य गतागतिं** Râm.; **इति निश्चितप्रियतमागतयः** *Si.* 9. 43. -2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. -3 Return. -4 Origin. -5 Accident, chance.

आगंतव्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगंतु *a.* [आ-गम्-तुन्] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Stray. -3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). -4 Adventitious, accidental, casual; **नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागंतुसाधनं** Ak. **—तुः** A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. **-Comp. —ज** *a.* arising accidentally or casually; **आगंतुजे रोगे** Susr.

आगंतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; **आगंतुका वयं** Dhûrtas. -2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. -3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; **इत्यागंतुका विकाराः** *As*val. -4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; **अत्र गंधवदंधमादनमित्यागंतुकः पाठः** Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. **—कः** 1 An intruder, interloper. -2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; *S.* 4, 6. -3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; **लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्यागमः कुतः** U. 5. 20; *Si.* 1. 30; **अव्यक्ताद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवंत्यहरागमे । रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयंते** Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48; Ms. 8. 401; so **व्यसन**°, **अंधकार**° &c. -2 Acquisition; **एषोऽस्या मुद्राया आगमः** Mu. 1; *S.* 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; **वेदानामागमः** K. 18; **विद्यागमनिमित्तं** V. 5. -3 Birth, origin, source; **आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत** Bg. 2.14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; **आगमः काव्यामृतरसानां** K. 5. -4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); **अर्थ**°, **धन**° &c. -5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ms. 8. 252, 9. 281; **रक्त**°, **फेण**°. -6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागम. -7 Knowledge; **शिष्यप्रदेयागमाः** Bh. 2. 15; **प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः आगमैः सदृशारंभः** R. 1. 15; **यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै** M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. -8 Supply of money, income, revenue. -9 Lawful acquisition of anything; **आगमेपि बलं नैव भुक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो** Y. 2.27, 28. -10 Increase of property. -11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, *S*âstra; **अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षतः** Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; **परिशुद्ध आगमः** 2. 33; K. 55, 337. -12 The study of *S*âstras, sacred knowledge or learning. -13 Science, a system of philosophy; **सांख्यागमेनेव प्रधानपुरुषोपेतेन** K. 51; **बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः पंथानः सिद्धिहेतवः** R. 10. 26. -14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; **न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिवागमे** Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyâyiks (also called शब्द or आप्तवाक्य, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; **भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः** Sk. -18 An augment; **इडागमः**. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); **चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः** Dk. 120. -20 (**-मः, -मं**) A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; **आगतं पंचवक्त्रात्तु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥** *S*abdak. -21 The mouth of a river. **-Comp. —आवर्ता** N. of the plant Targia Involucrata Lin. (वृश्चिकाली). **—निरपेक्ष** *a.* independent of a voucher. **—नीत** *a.* studied, read, examined. **—रहित** *a.* 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of *S*âstras. **—वृद्ध** *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; **प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी** R. 6. 41. **—वेदिन्** *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in *S*âstras. (*-m.*) an epithet of *S*ankarâchârya's preceptor Gauḍapâda. **—सापेक्ष** *a.* supposed by a voucher.

आगमवत् *a.* 1 Having an augment or addition. -2 Having approached for sexual intercourse.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; **एतत्ते सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत्** Râm. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.

आगमिन्, आगामिन् *a.* [आ-गम् णिनि वा ह्रस्वः] 1 Coming, future; **कथयत्यागामिनमर्थं** K. 46. -2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; **द्वावप्यागमिनौ** M. 3. -4 An intruder. -5 Having an augment.

आगमिष्ठ *a.* Coming very quickly, or gladly.

आगामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the future time; **मतिरागामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदर्शिनी** Haima. -2 Impending, arriving.

आगामुक *a.* [आ-गम्-उकञ् P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future.

आगरः [आगृ-अप्] The day of new moon (अमावास्या).

आगलित *a.* Drooping, languid, dejected, sad.

आगवीन *a.* [गोः प्रत्यर्पणपर्यंतं यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ख] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows.

आगस् *n.* [इ-असुन्-आगादेशः Uṇ. 4. 211] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; **सहिष्ये शतमागांसि सूनोस्त इति यत्त्वया** Si. 2. 108, 1. 61; **द्वौ रिपू मम मतौ समागसौ** R. 11. 74; कृतागाः Mu. 3. 11; N. 3. 52; Amaru. 41, 43.-2 Sin. -3 Punishment. -Comp.—कृत् *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; **अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्पृशद्भिः** R. 2. 32.

आगस्ती [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south.

आगस्तीय *a.* [अगस्तये हितः यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति.

आगस्त्य *a.* [अगस्त्यस्येदम् यञ् यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). -2 Pertaining to Agastya; °**आख्यानं सरः** Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. —**स्त्यः, स्त्यी** 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race (गोत्र).

आगस्त्यायन *a.* Connected with Agasti; U. 2.

आगाध *a.* [अगाध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2 Difficult to obtain.

आगारं [आगमृच्छति ऋ-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -Comp. —**गोधिका** a small lizard. —**दाह**: setting a house on fire. —**दाहिन्** *a.* an incendiary. —**धूमः** 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant.

आगुर् 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आगुर्, see below.

आगुर् *f.* [आ-गुर्-क्विप्] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formularies used by the priests in sacrificial rites; **ये३ यजामह इत्यागूः** *Asval.*

आगु (गू) रणं 1 Recitation of the *Agur.* -2 A secret suggestion.

आगूर्ण-र्त *p. p.* Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). —**र्णं -र्तं** Exertion, resolution.

आगूर्तिन् *a.* [आगूर्त-इनि] 1 Performing or pronouncing the *Agur*; आगूर्ती वा एष भवति यो दर्शपौर्णमासाभ्यां यजते *Sat.* Br. -2 Resolute, industrious.

आगुरव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to agallochum (अगुरु); Si. 4. 52.

आगूः (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

आगै 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing.

आगातृ *a.* Obtaining by singing.

आगानं Obtaining by singing.

आग्नापौष्ण *a.* [अग्नापूषणौ देवते अस्य-अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pûshan (as an oblation).

आग्नावैष्णव *a.* 1 Referring to Agni and Vishṇu. -2 Containing the word अग्नाविष्णू (as a chapter अध्याय, or अनुवाक section).

आग्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अग्नेरिदं बा॰ ठक्] Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद *a.* [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा व्युष्टा॰ अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place.

आग्निमारुत *a.* [अग्नामरुतौ देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut (offerings &c.); so **आग्निवारुण** belonging to Agni and Varuṇa.

आग्निष्टोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अग्निष्टोम-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; °**कं भक्तं**, °**की दक्षिणा**. -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्निष्टोममधीते वेद वा).

आग्नीध्र *a.* Belonging to the अग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). —**ध्रं** [आग्निमिंधे अग्नीत् तस्य शरणं, रण् भत्वात्र जश् Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. —**ध्रा** Care of the sacred fire. —**ध्रः** The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नीध्रीय *a.* Being within the आग्नीध्र. —**यः** 1 The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2 The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र.

आग्नीध्य *a.* Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. —**ध्या** The place for the fire.

आग्नेंद्र *a.* [अग्निश्च इंद्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra.

आग्नेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अग्नेरिदं अग्निर्देवता वास्य ढक्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.). -6 Belonging to Agnâyî. —**यः** 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kârtikeya. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svâhâ. —**यी** 1 N. of the wife of Agni. -2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिथि which is presided over by Agni). —**यं** 1 The lunar mansion called Kṛittiká. -2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye. -5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7 A *Mantra* used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (भस्ममर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10 A kind of worm. -Comp. —**कीटः** a kind of insect which flies into the fire. —**पुराणं** = अग्निपुराण q. v.

आग्न्याधानिकी [अग्न्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिणा ठञ्] The Dakshiṇâ or a gift of money given to Bràhmaṇas.

आग्रभोजनिकः [अग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते अस्मै ठञ् P. IV. 4. 66] A Bràhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्रयणः [अग्रे अयनं भोजनं शस्यादेर्येन कर्मणा पृ॰ ह्रस्वदीर्घः व्यत्ययः] 1 The first Soma libation at the Agnishṭoma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni. -3 The time of the sacrifice. —**णी** 1 An oblation consisting of first-fruits; see आग्रयणं. —**णं** An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season (आश्विनीपूर्णिमा); आग्रयणं त्रिविधं श्यामाक°, व्रीहि°, यव°, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु शरदि वसंते च तत्करणोपदेशात् *Arya.* S.; आग्रयणेनेष्ट्वा नवान्नं प्राश्नीयात् Ait. Br.; आग्रयणं व्रीहिश्यामाकयवानां *Asval.*

आग्रह् 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the reins) *S.* 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Attack. -3 Determination, strong attachment, persistence, insisting (स्नेह, अभिनिवेश); **चलेपि काकस्य पदार्पणाग्रहः** Naishadha; Dk. 176; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, patronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting. -6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहिका Favour, patronage, help.

आग्रहायणः [=अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —**णी** 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष; **कार्तिक्या**

आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular kind of Pàka-yajna. -3 N. of a constellation called मृगशिरस्.

आग्रहायण (णि) क *a.* [आग्रहायण्यां देयमृणं वुञ् ठञ् वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्गशीर्ष (as debt.). -कः (-णिकः) [आग्रहायणी पौर्णिमास्यस्मिन् मासे ठक् P. IV. 2. 22] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अग्रहार-ठञ्; see आग्रभोजनिक] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Bráhmaṇas).

आघट्ट् 10 P. 1 To strike against, touch; आघट्टयामास गतागताभ्यां Ki.17. 38. -2 To move.

आघट्टक *a.* Moving. -क: The red Apámârga.

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वतः Śi. 1. 10.-2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः,-र्षणं Rubbing, friction, striking against; गंडस्थलाघर्षगलन्मदोदकद्रवद्रुमस्कंधनिलायिनोऽलयः Śi. 12. 64.-र्णी A brush, rubber.

आघाटः [आ-हन् घञ् निपातः] 1 Killing, striking (sometimes used as an adj.).-2 A musical instrument. -3 A cymbal or rattle.-4 Boundary, limit.- 5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग).

आघाटिः *m. f.* Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहन्.

आघुष् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -2 To praise.- 3 To listen. -4 To make oneself audible. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To make a noise, to cause to sound.- 2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषणं-णा A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणायां कृतायां Pt. 5.

आघूर्ण् 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about; आघूर्णतीवानिलैः (अंबरं) Mk. 5. 27; पवनाघूर्णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77.-2 To swim, roll (as eyes); Ku. 3. 38.

आघूर्णनं Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघृ 10 P. or *Caus.* To pour down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general). -2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघृणि *a.* [आगतो घृणिर्दीप्तिरस्य] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. -णिः The sun.

आघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at; गंधमाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch (with the nose) as the head; Bk. 14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, devour, seize upon; मामाघ्रातुमागतवान् Dk. 6; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116 smitten, affected; Màl. 5. 29; Bh. 3. 104.

आघ्राण *a.* 1 Smelt (as flowers). -2 Satisfied. -णं 1 Smelling. -2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आघ्रात *p. p.* 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

आंक्षी A musical instrument, a tabor.

आंकुशिकः [अंकुश-ठक्] One who strikes with the goad.

आंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [अंग-स्वार्थे-अण्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. -गः A prince of the Anga country. -गं A delicate body.

आंगक *a.*(की *f.*)[अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः वुञ्] Produced in the अंग country; ruler of that country. -कः 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविद्य *a.* [अंगविद्यां वेद अण्] Occurring in, or being familiar with, अंगविद्या (chiromancy or the knowledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). -द्या A work on अंगविद्या.

आंगिक *a.*(की *f.*)[अंगनिर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽभिनयः, see अभिनय. -कः A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [अंगाराणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस *a.* (सी *f.*) Descended from or referring to Angiras.-सः 1 N. of Bṛihaspati, son of Angiras; Ms. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiras (pl.). -3 A particular Sûkta or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of Brahmá and by profession.

आंगूषः [अंगूष-स्वार्थे-अण्] Praise, hymn.

आचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); गुरवे...प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ms. 4 59, 81; M. 5; इत्याख्यातविद आचक्षते Mál. 2; sometimes with acc.; तत्त्वां किमाचक्ष्महे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address.-2 To name, call, say; शर्वं इति प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, bespeak; यथा मे हृदयमाचष्टे M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् *m.* [Uṇ.2. 120] A learned man.

आचतुरं *ind.*[चतुः पर्यंतं अच् समा०] Till the fourth generation; आचतुरं हीमे पशवो द्वंद्वं मिथुनायंते P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk.

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap drink (a small quantity); नाचेमे हिममपि वारि वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1; Bv. 4. 38; Ms. 2. 60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing); Ms. 2. 61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20. -*Caus.* To cause to sip water; Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्याद्आचमनं ततः Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

आचमनकं [स्वार्थे आधारे वा कन्] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot (Mar. पिकदाणी).

आचमनीय *pot. p.* Used for rinsing the mouth. -यं Water used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

आचांत *p. p.* 1 Sipped and ejected as water.-2(Actively used) One who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [चम् भावे-घञ्] 1 Sipping

water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. पेज); Y. 3. 322.

आचामक *a.* Rinsing the mouth.

आचामनकं A spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed. -म्यं Water used for rinsing.

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक *a.* Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचये कुशलः).

आचर् 1 P. 1 To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise; तपस्विकन्यास्वविनयमाचरति *S.* 1. 25 practises rudeness; स्थितिं R. 1. 89, 12. 22; त्वं च तस्येष्टमाचरेः V. 5. 20, 1. 17; नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं Ms. 5. 156; Y. 3. 65; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैरयं धर्मः Mb.; so सेवां, विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं.-2 To act or behave towards (with loc.); तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76; विष्णाविवाचरति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.); जडवल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chân. 11; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं Sk.; Ms. 8.102. -5 To observe the usual formality; *S.*7.-6 To come near, approach (Ved.); आ वां चरंतु वृष्टयः Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about; frequent, resort to, follow; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Râm.; श्वापदाचरिते वने Mb.; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां R. 4. 44; परेताचरितां दिशं Râm.; अविद्वज्जनाचरित एष मार्गः K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into; हस्तेनाचरति Kâty. (हस्तेन प्रेरयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing; धर्म°, मंगल° &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour; अधीतिबोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept); अधर्म°, दुर्° &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, आचरितव्य, आचर्य *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c.; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. -तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt; Ms. 8. 49; see also Bṛihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचारः [आचर्-भावे घञ्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself; सदाचारः good conduct; नीच° &c.; लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour; Bg. 16. 7; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice; तस्मिन्देशे य आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमागतः Ms. 2. 18; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law); आचार्य आचाराणां K. 56; Ms. 1. 109; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; °पुष्पग्रहणार्थं M. 4; see °धूम, °लाज below; °परिक्रमन् *S.* 2. -5 (*a*) Any customary observance or duty; °प्रयतः V. 3. 2; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन U. 3. (*b*) A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता *S.* 5. 3; Mv. 3. 26. (*c*) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; V. 2; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य Mv. 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct). **-Comp.** -अंगं title of the first twelve sacred books of the Jainas. -तंत्रं one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). -दीपः [आचारार्थः नीराजनार्थो दीपः] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of a work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. -पूत *a.* purified by customary observances, of pure conduct; R. 2. 13. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -भ्रष्ट,-पतित *a.* apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाज (*m.* pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital); R. 2. 10. -वर्जित, -हीन *a.* 1. irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. -वेदी [आचारस्य वेदीव] 'altar of religious customs', N. of *A*ryâvarta, the sacred region of the *A*ryas.

आचारवत् *a.* Well-conducted, virtuous; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक *a.* [आचार-ठक्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. -कं Rules for the preservation of health; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन् *a.* [आचर्-णिनि, आचार-इनि वा] Following established customs.

आचारी N. of a plant (हिलमोचिका).

आचार्यः [आ-चर्-ण्यत् P. VI. 2. 36] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेत् द्विजः। सकल्पं सरहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2.140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine.- 4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.).-5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droṇa. -र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. **-Comp.** -उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -करणं acting as a teacher; P. I. 3. 36. -देवः one whose preceptor is his god. -भोगीन *a.* [आचार्यभोगाय हितं ख] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor; delighting the preceptor. -मिश्र *a.* venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक *a.* Originating from a spiritual preceptor; P. IV. 2. 104 Vârt. -कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mál. 1. 26; Bv. 4.37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता,-त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-स्त्रियां आनुक् P. VI. 1. 49 Vârt.] The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor; शत्रुमूलमनुत्खाय न पुनर्द्रष्टुमुत्सहे। त्र्यंबकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानीं च पार्वतीं Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति Den. P. To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U. 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over

spread; शैलैरिवाचितोद्भूर्मि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36; कुसुमाचिता वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा द्यौः &c.–2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्धाचिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः R. 7. 10 (v. l. for अर्धाचिता); Ku. 7. 61; inlaid, set (as with gems). –3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. –4 Spread, diffused. **–तः** 1 A cart-load. –2 (*n.* also) A measure of 10 Bháras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas); आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शाकटो भार आचितः. –3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

आचितिक (की *f.*), **आचितीन** *a.* [आचित ठञ् ख वा P. V. 1. 53-4] Holding, or being equal to, or cooking, a quantity equal to an *Achita*; *e. g.* द्व्याचितक.

आचूषणं 1 Suction, sucking up. –2 Sucking out. –3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general); नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. –2 To hide; भानोराच्छादयत्प्रभां Mb. –3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes; Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छन्नः Mb.; वस्त्रं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् *f.* Ved. 1 A cover, covering. –2 A sheath; °विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः [छद्-घञ्] Cloth, clothes.

आच्छादक *a.* Covering, concealing.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. –2 A covering, sheath. –3 Cloth, clothes; भूषणाच्छादनाशनैः Y. 1. 82. –4 A mantle, cloak &c. –5 Disappearance. –6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादिन् *a.* Covering, concealing; *S.* 1. 19.

आच्छा(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (= आक्षिक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; धनुः, ज्यां &c. –2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; Mâl. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99. –3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मम वच आच्छिद्य in spite of, notwithstanding, my words. –4 To cut off, exclude; भर्तारमाच्छेत्स्यासि कामिनीभ्यः Mb. –5 To remove. –6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः,–दनं 1 Cutting off, exclusion. –2 Cutting a little. –3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित *a.* 1 Mixed, blended with. –2 Scratched. –3 Irritated. **–तं** 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं). –2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. –2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोदनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः *f.* Ved. A stick for driving.

आज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अजस्येदं-अण्] Coming from, belonging to, or produced by, goats. **–जः** A vulture. **–जं** 1 Ghee or clarified butter. –2 Throwing.

आजकं [अजानां समूहः वुञ्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर *a.* (री *f.*) [अजगर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa; a chapter in the Mahâ-bhârata.

आजगवं 1 The bow of *S*iva. –2 A strong bow like that of *S*iva.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. –2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. *–ind.* From birth.

आजन्म-न्मं *ind.* From or ever since birth. **–Comp. –सुरभिपत्रः** N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजातिः *f.* Birth, origin.

आजानः [आ-जन्-घञ्] 1 Birth, origin.–2 Generating cause (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). **–नं** 1 Birth-place.–2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.). *–ind.* From the time of the creation. **–Comp. –ज** *a.* born since the creation (as gods &c). **–देवः** a god from the very creation.

आजानिः *f.* 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sáy). –2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). –2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. **–यः** A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृदयाः स्खलंतोपि पदे पदे। आजानंति यतः संज्ञामाजानेयास्ततः स्मृताः॥ *S*abdak.

आजानेय्य *a.* Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ *a.* Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). **–ढाः** (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजवनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजानु *ind.* Up to the knees; °विलंबिबाहुं R. 18. 26, 16. 84

आजिः *m. f.* [अजंत्यस्यां, अज्-इण् P. III. 3. 108 Vârt.] 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12.45. –2 A fighting or running match; आजिं धाव् or इ,-अज् or सृ to run with or against any one for prize. –3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं मुमोच Ve. 3. 9. –4 Limit, boundary.–5 A road, way (*m.*). –6 An instant (*m.*). –7 Abuse, invective. **–Comp. –अंतः** the goal in a race-course. **–कृत** *a.* Ved. 1. running for a prize. –2. making a war. **–क्रिया** fighting. **–तुर्** *a.* Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering. –2 A battle.

आजिगीषु *a.* Ambitious, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह *a.* One who takes or seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य *a.* Liable to be investigated. **–न्याः** (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntâpa hymns in the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa.

आजिरि *a.* [अजिर-इञ्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय *a.* Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव् 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीवः,-वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, स्त्र्याजीव &c; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. –2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; विशुद्ध इदानीमाजीवः *S*. 6. **–वः** A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीविन् *a.* 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एकदंडिन्).

आजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69.—**व्यं** A means of subsistence.

आज़ुर् *f.*,-**आजू** *f.* 1 Working without wages.-2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. —*Caus.* (ज्ञापयति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञप्तिः *f.* An order, injunction, command; °**हर** *a.* bearing a message, messenger; *S.* 2.

आज्ञा [आ-ज्ञा-अङ्] 1 An order, command; **तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञां** Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -**Comp.** —**अनुग**,-**अनुगामिन्**,-**अनुयायिन्**,-**अनुवर्तिन्**,-**अनुसारिन्**,-**संपादक**,-**वह** *a.* obedient, submissive.—**कर**,-**कारिन्** *a.* obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-**रः**) a servent; °**करत्वमधिगम्य** V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; **कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नयंत्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात्** Mu. 7. 16 subjection.—**करणं**,-**पालनं** obedience, execution of commands.—**चक्रं** a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. —**पत्रं** an edict, written order. —**प्रतिघातः**, -**भंगः** 1. disobedience, insubordination; **नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः** Mu.3. 22.-2. rebellion, disloyalty.—**विधेय** *a.* obedient to commands.

आज्ञातृ *a.* Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं 1 The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं =आज्ञातिः ईश्वरभावः *S*ankara.).

आज्ञापक *a.* Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञायिन् *a.* Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते,आ-अंज्-क्यप्]1 Clarified butter, ghee; **आज्यधूमोद्गमेन** *S.* 1.15;(it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत्). -2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा दधि यावकं। आज्यस्थाने नियुक्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते ॥. -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमभेदः); आजिमीयुस्तस्मादाज्यानामाज्यत्वं Nir. -4 Turpentine. -**Comp.** —**दोहं** a hymn to be recited by a Sámavedin. —**प** *a.* drinking ghee. (-**पाः** pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulastya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order; **पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपाः पुत्राः** Mb.;Ms. 3. 197-8. —**पात्रं**,-**स्थाली** a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. —**भुज्** *m.* 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2. a god, deity.—**वारिः** 'sea of clarified butter', one of the seven seas.

आंचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आंछ् 1 P. (आंछति, आनंछ, आंछित) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg.); **चक्रयोगेनांछेद्दूर्वस्थि निर्गतं** Susr.

आंछनं Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending, or drawing.

आंजन *a.* (**नी** *f.*) [अंजनस्येदं-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —**नं** 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —**नः** N. of Máruti or Hanûmat; **दाशरथिबलैरिवांजननीलनलपरिगतप्रांतैः** K. 58.

आंजनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. -**Comp.** —**कारी** a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आंजनिक्यं [पुरोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आंजनेयः [अंजनायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Máruti.

आंजलिक्यं [cf. आंजनिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आंजिनेयः[अंजिन्यां भवः ढक्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूषः [अटरूष एव,स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूष.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भवो वा ठक्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest.-2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः सन्निकृष्टा पूः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-इण्] 1 A kind of bird (शराटि) (also written आटि). -2 A sort of fish. -**Comp.** —**मुखः**,-**खं** a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिक,**आटिक्य** *a.* [आटाय गमनाय प्रवृत्तः ठण्, ष्यञ् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —**की** A woman fit to go out (अनुपजातपयोधरादिस्त्रीव्यंजना Sankara).

आटीकनं [आटीक् -ल्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf; so आटीलकं.

आटीकरः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-तुप्-घञ् पृषो० टत्वं Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; **साटोपं** proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. **फटाटोपो भयंकरः**; said also of clouds, **अद्यापि साटोपा मेघा दृश्यंते** Pt. 1; *S*i. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आडंबरः [आ-डंब्-क्षेपे, अरन्] 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Show; means, external appendage; **विरचितनारसिंहरूपाडंबरं** K. 5, 309; **निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोपि ना** Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion; **दंतिनामाडंबररवेण** K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments; the din or uproar of the battle. —**रं** Rubbing and kneading the body. -**Comp.** —**आघातः** one who beats a drum.

आडंबरिन् *a.* Arrogant, proud.

आडिः =आटि q. v.

आड्डः [अल्-ड, लस्य डः नि० वृद्धिःTv.] A raft, a float.

आढकः,-**कं** A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kuḍavas = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoir.); अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुंचिः कुंचयोऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं। पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आढकः परिकीर्तितः ॥. —**की** 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आढकिक, **आढकीन** *a.*[cf. आचितिक]

Holding an Aḍhaka, sown with an Aḍhaka of seed; cooking an Aḍhaka (of rice &c.).

आढ्य *a.* [आ-ध्यै-क-पृषो ० Tv.] 1 Rich, wealthy ; आढ्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोऽन्योऽस्ति सदृशो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169. -2 (*a*) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp.; सत्य° Pt. 3. 9 very truthful ; वंशसंपल्लावण्याढ्याय Dk. 18; एवमादिगुणैराढ्यः Vet.; समुद्रमिव रत्नाढ्यं Rám. (*b*) Mixed with, watered with ; गंधाढ्य ; स्रज उत्तमगंधाढ्याः Mb.; मूत्राढ्यैः करंजफलसर्षपैः Susr.-3 Abundant, copious.-**Comp.** -आढु *a.* striving to get wealth. -कुलीन *a.* [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family. -चर *a.* (री *f.*) [भूतपूर्व आढ्यः चरट्] once opulent. -वातः [आढ्यौ वातौ यत्र] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आढ्यंकरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching. -णं The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यंभविष्णु,-भावुक *a.* [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यता Opulence, wealth.

आणक *a.* [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile. -कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं सुरतं नाम दंपत्योः पार्श्वसंस्थयोः ।.

आणव *a.* (वी *f.*) Exceedingly small. -वं Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणवीन *a.* [अणुधान्यानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा खञ्] Bearing or fit to bear Aṇu (Panicum Miliaceum).

आणिः *m. f.* [अण्-इण् स्त्रियां वा ङीप्] 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee (जानुन ऊर्ध्वमुभयतस्त्र्यंगुलमाणिर्नाम Susr.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

आंड *a.* [अंडे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird). -डः An epithet of Hiraṇyagarbha or Brahmá. -डं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. -2 Scrotum.-डौ (Ved.) The testicles. -**Comp.** -ज *a.* born from eggs. (-जः) a bird or a serpent. (-जं) the body of a bird.

आंडी Ved. A testicle.

आंडीक *a.* Bearing eggs.

आंडीर *a.* [आंडमस्त्यस्य ईरच्] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull.).

आत् The letter आ. -*ind.* Ved. 1 Afterwards, then; generally used antithetically to यद्, यदा, यदि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, इद् &c. -2 Then, further, also, and (अपिच). -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an interrogative pronoun like उ, अंग, नु added to किं (possibly, at all).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. -तः Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. -2 A scaffold. -3 The frame of a door.

आतंच् 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतंकः [आ-तंच् -घञ्,-कुत्वं] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; दीर्घतीव्रामयग्रस्तं ब्राह्मणं गामथापि वा। दृष्ट्वा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y.3.245. -2 Fever. -3 Pain, affliction (of the mind), disquietude; anguish, agony; किंन्निमित्तोयमातंकः; आतंकस्फुरितकठोरगर्भगुर्वी U. 1. 49; S. 3; V.3. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Fear, apprehension; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63; fright, terror; Ratn. 2. 2. -6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतंचनं 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. -2 Causing to contract in general. -3 Curdled milk. -4 That which causes coagulation, a runnet. -5 A sort of whey. -6 Conveying. -7 Gratifying, satisfying.-8 Casting away, destroying. -9 Danger, calamity. -10 Speed, velocity. -11 Calcining, adding flux to metals in fusion. -12 The flux so used. -13 Making fat.

आतन् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overspread, cover; निषादिवक्षःस्थलमाततानेति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. -2 To spread, diffuse. -3 To cause, produce; आनंदनेन जडतां पुनराततोनेति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mál. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. -4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुरतमाततान K. 57; सपर्यां 64. -5 To illuminate. -6 To take hold of, seek to attain. -7 To assume a hostile attitude. -8 To stretch (as a bow).

आतत *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended. -2 Stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1.19; ° ज्य stretched out on the bow; 11. 45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a.* or *s.* [आततेन विस्तीर्णेन शस्त्रादिना अयितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; गुरुं वा बालवृद्धौ वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुश्रुतं । आततायिनमायांतं हन्यादेवाविचारयन् ॥ Ms. 8.350-1; Bg.1. 36.-2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c; अग्निदो गरदश्चैव शस्त्रोन्मत्तो धनापहः। क्षेत्रदारहरश्चैतान् षड् विद्यादाततायिनः॥ Sukra N. °ता,-त्वं murdering, stealing, destroying &c.

आततावित् *a.* Ved. One whose bow is stretched.

आतनं 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. -2 Sight, view.

आतनि *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

आतानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). -2 Long extension.

आतप् 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow. -*pass.* To suffer pain, be afflicted; to inflict (austerities) upon oneself.

आतप् *a.* Ved. Heating (आतापिन्) -*f.* Heat.

आतप *a.* Ved. Causing pain or affliction. -पः Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपक्लांतं R. 2. 13; शीतातपाभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77; प्रचंड ° Rs. 1. 11, 10; सूर्य ° Me. 108; बालातपः Ms. 4. 69 the morning sun; °आक्रांत exposed to heat.-2 Light; छायातपौ ब्रह्मविदो वदंति Kath. -**Comp.** -अत्ययः passing of the sun's heat, sunset; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु R. 1. 52. -अभावः non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. -उदकं mirage. -त्रं, -त्रकं [आतपात् त्रायते,त्रै-क] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol); तमातपक्लांतमनातपत्रं R. 2. 13, 47; पद्म° 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6. -लंघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलंघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थशरीरा शकुंतला S.

3. –वर्ष्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. –वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; नृपतिककुदं दत्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. –शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपनः N. of *Siva.*

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sunshine.

आतमाम् *ind.* Very near.

आतापिः [आ-तप्-इण्] N. of a demon; आतापिर्भक्षितो येन वातापिश्च महासुरः। समुद्रः शोषितो येन स मेऽगस्त्यः प्रसीदतु ॥.

आतापि (यि) न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco-Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अस्, भू and कृ ; P. I. 4. 61.

आतिः A kind of bird.

आतिः= आटि q. v. (cf. P. III. 3. 108 and Uṇ. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अतिथिषु साधुः ढञ्; अतिथये इदं ढक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25 तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Ku. 5. 31. –2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः *S.* 1. –यं Hospitality ; आतिथेयमनिवारितातिथिः *Si.* 14. 38 ; Ms. 3. 18 ; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. –यी Hospitality ; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथेरिदं ष्यञ्] Hospitable, proper for a guest &c. (=आतिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c. –थ्यः A guest. –थ्यं 1 Hospitable reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रियाशांतरथक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. –2 A particular rite, the reception of Soma when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः). –Comp.– रूप *a.* being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice. –सत्कारः,-सत्क्रिया the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) Connected with अतिदेश q.v.

आतिरे(रै) क्यं [अतिरेक-ष्यञ्] Superfluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.*[अतिवाहे नियुक्तः ठक्] Employed to convey to the other world; आतिवाहिकास्तल्लिंगात् Br. Sût. –कं An epithet of the *Sûkshma Sarîra* (in Sân. phil.) from its surpassing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय्यं [अतिशय-स्वार्थे-ष्यञ्] Excess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठस्य भावः अण्] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

आतुः [अत्-उण्] A raft, float.

आतुच् *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुज् *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इन्] 1 Rushing on, hastening towards. –2 Carrying off (आदातृ).–3 Injuring, destructive (हिंसक).

आतुद् 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

आतोद्यं -द्यकं A musical instrument ; आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1 ; स नमातोद्यशिरोनिवेशितां R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उरच्] 1 Hurt, injured. –2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25 ; so कामº, भयº, व्याधिº &c. –3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased ; आकाशेशास्तु विज्ञेया बालवृद्धकृशातुराः Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77 ; Pt. 1. 155 –4 Eager, over-anxious; M. 2.–5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything.–रः 1 A patient, one suffering from a disease ; V. 3 ; Pt. 5. 41. –2 Illness, disease. –Comp. –शाला an hospital. –संन्यासः a kind of संन्यास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुर्य [आतुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 A kind of fever. –2 Sickness.

आतृद् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. –2 To push open, open.

आतर्दनं Pushing open, opening.

आतृण्ण *p. p.* [आ-तृद्-क्त] Pierced, cut. –ण्णं 1 An opening, hole. –2 An open wound.

आतृप् 4. 5. 6 P. To be satisfied. –*Caus.* To satisfy.

आतर्पणं 1 Satisfaction, gratification. –2 Pleasing, satisfying. –3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (मंगलालेपनं). –4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतृप्यः A kind of tree, the custard apple tree.–प्यं The fruit of the tree.

आत् 1 P. 1 To pass through or over. –2 To cross over. –3 To overcome. –4 To enlarge, increase.

आतरः, -आतारः [आतरति अनेन आ-तृ अप्-घञ् वा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य *a.* 1 To be crossed. –2 Landing, coming to shore (Ved.).

आत्त See under आदा.

आत्मन् *m.* [अत्-मनिण् Uṇ. 4. 152 said to be from अन् to breathe also] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; क्रियात्मना यो न जितेंद्रियो भवेत् H. 1; आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kaṭh.(In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river).–2 Self, oneself ; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers; अनया चिंतयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1; आश्रमदर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे *S.* 1; गुप्तं ददृशुरात्मानं सर्वाः स्वप्नेषु वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57; Ku. 6. 20; देवी ... प्राप्तप्रसवमात्मानं गंगादेव्यां विमुंचति U. 7. 2 ; गोपायंति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानमात्मना Mb.; K. 107 ; sometimes used in pl. also ; *Si.* 17. 19 ; Mál. 8. –3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma ; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan.; U.1.1; Ms.1.15, 12.24.–4 Essence, nature ; काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः S.D., see आत्मक below.–5 Character, peculiarity. –6 The natural temperament or disposition. –7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate members of it); स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वीं क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14 ; योस्यात्मनः कारयिता Ms. 12. 12 ; Ki. 9. 66. –8 Mind, intellect; मंदात्मन्, नष्टात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. –9 The understanding ; cf. आत्मसंपन्न, आत्मवत् &c.–10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. –11 Spirit, vitality, courage. –12 Form, image; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form; 2. 61 ; संरोपितेप्यात्मनि *S.* 6. 23 myself being implanted in her. –13 A son; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. –14 Care, efforts, pain. –15 The sun. –16 Fire. –17 Wind, air. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of';

see आत्मक. The form त्मन् is also found to be used; त्वा र्यै मन्यते त्मानं Mb. [cf. Gr. *atmos, aitmen*]. **-Comp.**—अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. (-नः) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother. -3. the jester or विदूषक (in dramatic literature). —अनुरूप *a.* worthy of oneself; Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 33. —अनुगमनं personal attendance; R. 1. 88.—अपहारः concealing oneself; कथं वा आत्मापहारं करोमि *S.* 1. —अपहारकः one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. —आदिष्ट *a.* self-counselled. (-ष्टः) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself; H. 4. 121. —आराम *a.* 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self; Bh.3.93; cf. Bg. 5.24.—आशिन् *m.* a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना नित्यं भक्षयंति परस्परं। Rám. —आश्रय *a.* dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (-यः) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. —ईश्वर *a.* self-possessed, master of self; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवंति Ku. 3. 40. —उदयः self-exaltation or elevation; Si. 2. 30. —उद्भव *a.* born or produced from oneself. (-वः) 1. a son; R. 18. 12. -2. Cupid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant (माषपर्णी).—उपजीविन् *m.* 1. one who lives by his own labour; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). -4. an actor, public performer. —उपनिषद् *f.* N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. —उपम *a.* like oneself. (-मः) a son. —काम *a.* 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud.-2. loving Brahma or the Supreme spirit only.—कार्यं one's own business, private affair. —कृत *a.* 1. self-executed, done by oneself. -2. done against one's own self. —गत *a.* produced in one's mind; °तो मनोरथः *S.* 1. (-तं) *ind.* aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. प्रकाशं aloud); frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined; अश्राव्यं खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6.—गतिः *f.* 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. one's own course. °गत्या by one's own act. —गुप्तिः *f.* a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. —ग्राहिन् *a.* selfish, greedy. —घातः 1. suicide. -2. heresy.—घातकः,-घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer; K. 174; व्यापादयेत् वृथात्मानं स्वयं योऽग्न्युदकादिभिः। अवैधेनैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते ||. -2. a heretic. —घोषः 1. a cock (calling out to himself).-2. a crow.—जः,-जन्मन् *m.* -जातः,-प्रभवः, -संभवः 1. a son; तमात्मजन्मानमजं चकार R.5.36; तस्यामात्मानुरूपायामात्मजन्मसमुत्सुकः R. 1. 33; Mál. 1; Ku. 6. 28.-2. Cupid.-3. a descendant.—जा 1. a daughter; वंद्यं युगं चरणयोर्जनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78; cf. नगात्मजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding. —जयः 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. —ज्ञः,-विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself. —ज्ञानं 1. self-knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit; Ms. 12. 85, 92. -3. true wisdom. —तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. °ज्ञः a sage versed in the Vedânta doctrines. —तुष्टि *a.* self-satisfied. (-ष्टिः *f.*) self-satisfaction. —त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide. —त्यागिन् *m.* 1. a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन्यो नाशौचोदकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6.-2. a heretic, an unbeliever.—त्राणं 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. —दर्शः a mirror; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R.7. 68.—दर्शनं 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom; Y.3.157; cf. Ms.12.91. —दा *a.* Ved. granting one's existence or life. —दानं self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. —दूषि *a.* Ved. corrupting the soul; self-destroying. —देवता a tutelary deity. —द्रोहिन् *a.* 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. —नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. —निंदा self-reproach. —निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). —निष्ठ *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—पराजित *a.* one who has lost himself (Ved.). —पुराणं N. of a work elucidating the Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. -2. title of an उपनिषद्.—प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —बंधुः, -बांधवः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः सुताः। आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया ह्यात्मबांधवाः Sabdak., *i. e.* mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. -2. the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. -2. knowledge of self. —भावः 1. existence of the soul. -2. the self proper, peculiar nature. -3. the body. —भू *a.* self-born, self-existent. (-भूः) -योनिः 1. N. of Brahmâ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53,3. 16,5.81.-2.N. of Vishṇu.-3. of Siva; *S.*7.35.-4. Cupid, god of love; Ku.3. 70.-5. a son. (-भूः *f.*) 1. a daughter. -2. talent, understanding. —भूत *a.* 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. -2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull.=आत्मतुल्य). (-तः) 1. a son. -2. Cupid. (-ता) 1. a daughter. -2. talent.—भूयं 1. peculiarity, own nature. -2. Brahma. —मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिन् *a.* self-respecting, respectable. -2. arrogant, proud. —मूर्तिः 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वमूर्तिरात्मनः -2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूली N. of a plant (दुरालभा). —मूलि *n.* the universe. —याजिन् 1. sacrificing for oneself or himself. (*-m.*) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि। समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति; Ms. 12. 91. —योनिः= °भू (*m.*) q. v. Ku. 3. 70.—रक्षा 1. N. of a plant (इंद्रवारुणीवृक्ष). -2. self-protection. —लाभः birth, production, origin; यैरात्मलाभस्त्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1, 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. -2. the beard. —वंचक *a.* self-deceiver. —वंचना self-delusion; self-deception. —वधः, -वध्या, -हत्या suicide. —वश *a.* depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160

(-शः) 1. self-control, self-government. -2. one's control, subjection; °शं नी, °वशीकृ to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. —विक्रयः sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् *m.* 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. -2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); *Si.* 2. 116. -3. N. of *Siva.* —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms. 7. 43. —विवृद्धिः,-वृद्धिः *f.* self-exaltation. —वीर *a.* 1. mighty, powerful, strong. -2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). -3. existent, sentient. (-रः) 1. a son. -2. wife's brother. -3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्तं,-वृत्तांतः account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति *a.* dwelling in *Atman* or soul. (-त्तिः *f.*) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 5. 76. -2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33. -3. practising one's own duties or occupation. —शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. -2. illusion.—शल्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). —श्लाघा,-स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging.—संयमः self-restraint. —सद् *a.* Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट *a.* self-sufficient. —सनि *a.* Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम *a.* worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. -2. risk of life, personal risk. —संभवः, -समुद्भवः 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. -2. Cupid, god of love. -3. epithet of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, or *Siva.* -4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्). (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. understanding, intellect. —संपन्न *a.* 1. self-possessed. -2. talented, intelligent; R.18. 18.—सिद्धिः *f.* self-aggrandizement. —सुख *a.* self-delighted. (-खं) the highest bliss. —हन् *a.* 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). -2. a suicide, self-destroyer. -3. a heretic, unbeliever. -4. a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हननं,-हत्या suicide. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंच° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दुःख° sorry, grieved; दहन° hot; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति *S.* 2; स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2 win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वंति subject K.135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin, Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता,-त्वं Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुकनासमादाय K. 293. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* °द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more; so °तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन *a.* [आत्मने हितः ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्यैष आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose side is he? -2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). -3 Existent, sentient. —नः 1 A son. -2 A wife's brother. -3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [आत्मने आत्मार्थफलबोधनाय पदं अलुक् स०] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. -2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मंभरि *a.* [आत्मानं बिभर्ति, भृ खि मुम् च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मंभरिस्त्वं पिशितैर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् *a.*[अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य वः] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mu. 3. -2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52.—*ind.* Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; °कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so °भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्यंत भवार्थे ठञ्] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुगुप्तहतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. -3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वत्वनिवृत्तिः Mit. -**Comp.** —दुःखनिवृत्तिः *f.* absolution. —प्रलयः the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्ययः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 Destructive, disastrous.-2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened, distressing. -3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्यूहः A gallinule.

आत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अत्रेरपत्यं ढक्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri. —यः 1 A descendant of Atri. -2 The head of the descendants of Atri. -3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. -4 An epithet of *Siva.* -5 An essential humor or juice of the body, lymph. —यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. -2 The wife of Atri. -3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. -4 Any woman of the Brâhmaṇical order. -5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistâ.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयी स्वार्थे कन्] A

woman in her courses.

आथवण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) [अथर्वणा मुनिना दृष्टः वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमधीते वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to, the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. **–णः** 1 A Bráhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. –2 A descendant of Atharvan. –3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. –4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणां समूहः). –5 A house-priest. **–णं** A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Bráhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Bráhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंश् 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. –2 A tooth.

आदघ्न *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth (आस्+दघ्न).

आददि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आदृ, आदृश्.

आदहनं 1 Burning. –2 Injuring, killing. –3 Reviling, despising. –4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदह्यतेऽस्मिन्निति).

आदा 3 A. (आदत्ते) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to ; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46 follow or resort to ; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निराददे 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. –2 (With words expressing speech) To begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki.1. 3, 14.2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59 ; शिव शिव शिवेत्यात्तवचसः Bh.3.42.v.l. –3 To seize, take hold of ; क्षितिधरपतिकन्यामाददानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315 ; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1 ; स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आददे R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. –4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यद्यच्छरीरमादत्ते Svet. Up. –5 To take up, absorb, drink up ; R. 1. 18 ; प्रदीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दशयाभ्यंतरस्थया Si. 2. 85. –6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अगृध्नुराददे सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, शुल्कं, दंडं &c. –7 To pluck, lop off, separate ; *S.* 4. 8 .–8 To carry, take, bear ; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net ; कुशानादाय *S.* 3 ; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; काश्यपसंदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. –9 To perceive, comprehend; घ्राणेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व चक्षुषा श्रोत्रेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mb. –10 To agree to, undertake, begin. –11 To imprison, make captive. —*Caus.* To cause to take. —*Desid.* (दित्सते) To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving ; as in दायाद.

आदत्त, आत्त *p.p.* [आ -दा -क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्चक्षुषा स्वविषयः M. 2 ; एवमात्तरतिः R. 11. 57 ; M. 5. 1 ; °हासः Ratn. 1 smiling ; 1. 2. –2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. –3 Attracted. –4 Drawn out, extracted ; गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य R. 5. 26 ; °बलं 11. 76 taken away. **–Comp. –गंध** *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पक्षच्छिदा गोत्रभिदात्तगंधाः R. 13. 7 ; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः *S.* 6. –2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शत्रुभिः *Si.* 14. 84 (where आ° has sense 1 also). **–गर्व** *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. **–दंड** *a.* assuming the royal sceptre ; *S.* 5. 8. **–मनस्क** *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c). **–लक्ष्मी** *a.* stripped of wealth . **–वचस्** *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. –2. having commenced speaking.

आदातृ *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशांकुरादानपरिक्षतांगुलिः Ku. 5. 11 ; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86. –2 Earning, getting. –3 A symptom (of a disease). –4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). –5 A horse's trappings. **–नी** N. of a plant हस्तिघोषा.

आदापनं Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft. with a prepositional force 'with;' जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. **–Comp. –चर** *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन् *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्त°, परस्व° &c.

आदित्सु *a.* (fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Ku. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, *i. e.* to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वादिकारणं Ak. –2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. –3 First in time, existing before. **–दिः** 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवासृजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3.41; अनादि &c.; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft.at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cætera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इंद्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इंद्रः आदिर्येषां ते) ; एवमादि this and the like; भ्वादयो धातवः भू and others, or words beginning with भू, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. –2 First part or portion. –3 A firstling, first-fruits. –4 Prime cause. –5 Nearness. **–Comp. –अंत** *a.* 1. having beginning and end. –2. first and last. (**–तं**) beginning and end. °**वत्** having beginning and end, finite. °**अंतर्वर्तिन्** *a.* having a beginning, end and middle ; being all-in-all. **–उदात्त** *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. **–उपांतं** *ind.* from first to last. **–करः, –कर्तृ, –कृत्** *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahmá ; Bg. 11. 37. **–कर्मन्** *n.* the beginning of an action. **–कविः** 'the first poet ', an epithet of Brahmâ and of Vâlmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmà to compose the life of Ràma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rámáyaṇa ; cf. U. 2

Vishkambhaka. —कांडं the first book of the Râmâyaṇa. —कारणं the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedântins, is Brahma; while, according to the Naiyâyikas and particularly the Vaiseshikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -2. analysis. -3. algebra. —काव्यं the first poem; *i. e.* the Râmâyaṇa; see आदिकवि. —तालः a sort of musical time or ताल; एक एव लघुर्यत्र आदितालः स कथ्यते. —देवः 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं शाश्वतं दिव्यं आदिदेवमजं विभुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. -2. Nârâyaṇa or Vishṇu. -3. Siva. -4. the sun. —दैत्यः an epithet of Hiraṇyakasipu. —पर्वन् *n.* 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahâbhârata. —पुराणं the first Purâṇa, N. of the Brahma Purâṇa. —पु(पू)रुषः 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. -2. Vishṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nârâyaṇa; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6; तमर्घ्यमर्घ्यादिकया-दिपूरुषः *Si.* 1. 14. —बलं generative power; first vigour. —बुद्ध *a.* perceived in the beginning. (—द्धः) the primitive Buddha. —भव,-भूत *a.* produced at first. (—वः,-तः) 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmâ. -2. also N. of Vishṇu; रसातलादादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. -3. an elder brother. —मूलं first foundation, primeval cause. —योगाचार्यः 'the first teacher of devotion', an epithet of *S*iva. —रसः the first of the 8 Rasas, *i. e.* शृंगार or love. —राजः the first king पृथु; an epithet of Manu. —वंशः primeval race, primitive family. —वराहः 'the first boar,' an epithet of Vishṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation. —विद्वस् *m.* the first learned man; कपिल. —शक्तिः *f.* 1. the power of माया or illusion. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —शरीरं 1. the primitive body. -2. ignorance. -3. the subtle body. —सर्गः the first creation.

आदिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः,आदौ *ind.* From the first or beginning, at first; तद्दैवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम *a.* [आदौ भवः आदि-डिमच्] First, primitive, original.

आदिता,-त्वं Priority, precedence.

आदिमत् *a.* Having a beginning.

आद्य *a.* [आदौ भवः यत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. -2 Being at the head, excellent, unparalleled, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छंदसामिव R. 1. 11. -3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं *Srut.* 27 immediately before the 11th, *i. e.* 10th; so संयुक्ताद्यं 2. -5 Eatable (अद्-ण्यत्). —द्याः (*m.* pl.) A class of deities. —द्या 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. —द्यं 1 The beginning. -2 Grain, food. -3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (पितृश्राद्धभेदः). **-Comp.** —कविः 'the first poet,' an epithet of Brahmâ or Vâlmîki; see आदिकवि. —बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sâṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle. —माषकः a measure of five gunjas (about 17⅓ grains Troy).

आदितेय [अदितेरपत्यं ढक्] 1 A son of Aditi. -2 A god, divinity in general. -3 The sun.

आदित्य *a.* [अदितेरपत्यं ण्य] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in, the solar line; U. 6. 18. -2 Devoted to, or originating from, Aditi. -3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. —त्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of *A*dityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varuṇa is the head, and the name *A*ditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brâhmaṇas, however, the number of *A*dityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; धाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव च। भगो विवस्वान् पूषा च सविता दशमः स्मृतः ॥ एकादशस्तथा त्वष्टा विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ॥); आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः). -2 The sun. -3 A name of Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation; स्वयंभूः शंभुरादित्यः V. Sah. -4 N. of the *Arka* plant. —त्यौ (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. **-Comp.** —केतुः 1. N. of a son of Dhṛitarâshṭra. -2. the charioteer of the sun. —चंद्रौ (dual) the sun and the moon. —पत्रः N. of a plant. (—त्रं) the leaf of the *Arka* tree. —पर्णिनी a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —पुष्पिका red swallow wort. —भक्ता [आदित्ये भक्ता] N. of a plant see अर्कभक्ता. —मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. —व्रतं worship of the sun. —सूनुः 'the son of the sun', N. of Sugriva, Yama, Saturn and Karṇa.

आदिन् *a.* [अत्तीति अद् णिनि] Eating (in comp.); परस्परादिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि(दी)नवः,-वं 1 Misfortune, distress. -2 Hinderance; want of luck (in dice). -3 Fault; see अनादीनव. **-Comp.** —दर्श *a.* having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश् 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्गं आदिश (oft. in dramas) lead the way; *S.* 5. -2 To order, direct, command; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि *S.* 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; तेषामन्येतरादिशेत् Ms. 11. 193; आदिक्षदस्यागमनं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; to appoint; वसुमित्रं गोप्तारमादिश्य M. 5. -3 To aim at; assign; आदिक्षदट्टहासं तस्य Bk 3. 3; हरिर्वीराणामादिशद्दक्षिणां दिशं Râm. -4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 4. 80; बुद्धिमादिश्य R. 12. 68. -5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260. -6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bṛi. S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुरासुरसंगरे भावी V. 5. -7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्मास्त्रमादिश Mb. -8 To provoke, challenge. -9 To profess as one's own duty. —*Caus.* To indicate, show, point out, announce &c. (same as आदिश्).

आदिश् *f.* Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. -2 A project, proposition. -3 A proposal, declaration. -4 A region, quarter. -5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. -2 Said, foretold. -3 Substituted. —ष्टं 1 Command, order. -2 Advice. -3 Leavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन् *a.* One who gives orders.

—*m.* (अस्त्यर्थे इनि). 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारिन्). –2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; भ्रातुरादेशमादाय Râm.; आदेशं देशकालज्ञः प्रतिजग्राह R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. –2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मेत्यादेशः Ch. Up. –3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. –4 A prediction, prophecy; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K. 64; see सिद्धादेश also. –5 (Gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58.–6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. –**Comp.** —**कारिन्** *a.* obedient.

आदेशनं The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन् *a.* 1 Ordering, commanding. –2 Causing, producing. –3 Exciting, instigating; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. —*m.* 1 A commander, director. –2 An astrologer, fortune-teller.

आदेष्टृ *a.* One who orders. —*m.* 1 An adviser, commander, director. –2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनवः 1 Distress, pain, uneasiness. –2 Fault, transgression; *Si.* 2. 22. –3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप् *Caus.* To kindle, set on fire; to illuminate.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire, inflaming. –2 Exciting, stimulating; embellishing. –3 Whitening the walls, floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, blazing up.

आदृ 6 A. (द्रियते) 1 To respect, honour, reverence; सीतां रघूत्तम भवत्स्थातिमाद्रियस्व Mv. 7. 3 receive respectfully; take or receive respectfully; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्यैते त्रय आदृताः Ms. 2. 234; Bk. 6. 55. –2 To heed or care for, mind, take notice of; usually with न; न त्यागमाद्रियते K. 104, 167; वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बांधवजनः Bh. 3. 111; अनादृत्य disregarding; मम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or notwithstanding my words. –3 To feel timid from a feeling of respect, be awed. –4 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियंते Mál. 1. 5. –5 To desire, be eager for; Mv. 6. 3. –6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आ-दृ-अप्] 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Mál. 9. 49; न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. –2 Attention, care, notice, close application; आदरप्रयत्न Mál. 7 careful efforts; तां प्रणामादरस्रस्तजांबूनदवतंसकां Ku. 6. 91. –3 (*a*) Eagerness, desire, regard; भूयान्दारार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; आदरादुपसर्पिततुरंगः K. 119 eagerly; यत्किंचनकारितायामादरः 120; अन्वेष्टुमादरमकरवं 152 made up my mind; Ki. 8. 41, 26; 13. 58. (*b*) Earnest desire, request; *S.* 6. –4 Effort, endeavour; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. –5 Commencement, beginning. –6 Love, attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदर्तव्य *pot. p.* Venerable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attraction, an instigator (Sáy.). –2 N. of a plant used instead of Soma (when it is not available).

आदारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting. –2 Destroying.

आदुरि *a.* Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected. –2 (Used actively) (*a*) Zealous, diligent, earnest; आदृततरमवोचत् K. 211, 170; Ku. 7. 30. (*b*) Attentive, careful; दंडनीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽभूत् Dk. 154. (*c*) Respectful (सादर); इत्यादृतेन कथितौ R.13.72; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or earnestly; Ms. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, behold. —*Caus.* To show, indicate, exhibit; उत्कलादर्शितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदृश्यतेऽत्र, दृश् आधारे घञ्] 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मानमालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शबिंबे स्तिमितायताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. –2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5; so गुणानां &c. –3 A copy of a work. –4 A commentary, gloss. –5 A particular boundary of a country. –6 N. of a country.–**Comp.** —**मंडलः** 1. a globular mirror. –2. the surface of a mirror (–लं). –3. a kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making apparent, displaying. –2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः *f.* Looking at, power of looking.

आदृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split open. –2 To make accessible, bring to light, manifest.

आदर्दिर *a.* Ved. Crushing, splitting open.

आदारिन्, आदुरि *a.* Crushing, destroying.

आदेवक *a.* [दिव्-ण्वुल्] One who sports or plays.

आदेवनं 1 Gambling. –2 A die used in gambling. –3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आद्य see under आदि.

आद्यून *a.* [आ-दिव्-क्त, ऊट् नत्वं च P. V. 2. 67; perhaps derived from अद् to eat] Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्रिसार *a.* Made of iron.

आधमनं A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये; Kâty.; योगाधमनविक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. –2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आधमर्ण्यं [अधमर्णस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] The state of being indebted.

आधार्मिक *a.* [अधर्मं चरति ठञ् P. IV. 4. 41 Vârt.] Unjust, unrighteous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, deposit, implant, lodge; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 10; दुष्यंतेनाहितं तेजः *S.* 4. 3; आहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me; 19. 26; संभृते शिखिनि गूढमादधुः 19.54 consigned to the flames, burnt; धैर्यं चाधिषताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked up greater courage. –2 To apply, propose, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः *S.* 1; मय्येव मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8; गमने मतिमाधत्त Râm.; *S.* 2. 3; आधीयतां धैर्ये धर्मे च धीः K. 63 direct; सर्वकार्येष्वाहितमतिः K. 56. –3 To appropriate to oneself, hold, possess, take, carry, have, bear; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमादधाना Ku. 7.

26 ; आधत्ते कनकमयातपत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes ; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75, 5. 57 ; आहितक्रोधा Amaru. 18. -4 To bear up, uphold, support ; शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. -5 To cause, produce, create , rouse, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाश्चरंति बहुधा भयमादधानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12, 6. 19, 8. 46, 57 ; Ku. 6. 20 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; विस्मयं M. 5. 17 ; K. 246 ; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती K. P. 1; to put in, infuse ; *Si*. 2. 76. -6 To supply, give, impart (with dat., gen. or loc.) ; शुद्धिमादधाना R. 1. 85 ; इंद्रे त्रैलोक्यमाधाय Mb. -7 To appoint; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -8 To consecrate (as fire); तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धं Ku. 1.57. -9 To perform, practise (as a vow &c.).

आधातृ *a*. One that puts in, deposits, imparts &c.; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon ; समिदाधानं, तुलाधानं &c. -2 (*a*) Taking, having. (*b*) Receiving, recovering. (*c*) Containing or being in possession of anything or consecrating. -3 Keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान), a ceremony performed with the sacred fire; पुनर्दाराक्रियां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -4 Doing, executing, performing. -5 Infusing, putting in, inspiring, imparting ; गुणो विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2 ; निश्चयाधानं K. 262 ; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्रक्षणाद्भरणादपि R. 1. 24 imparting or providing moral instruction. -6 (*a*) Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3 ; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9. (*b*) Assigning, attributing, employing. -7 Effort, exertion , application; Mv. 3. 13. -8 A pledge, deposit ; Y. 2. 238, 247. -9 A place where anything is deposited, a receptacle, as in पक्वाधानं, पुरुषाधानं. -10 A surety. -11 Enclosure, circuit. -12 A ceremony performed previous to conception ; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधान-ठञ्] A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधायः One who has placed anything.

आधायक *a*. Putting, placing, assigning.

आधिः [आधीयते स्थाप्यते प्रतीकाराय मनोऽनेन, आ-धा कि P. III. 3. 92 ; connected with आध्यै in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54 ; Bh. 3. 105 ; Bv. 4. 11 ; Mál. 4 ; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery ; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn , mortgage ; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (व्यसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिंता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुंबव्यापृत). **-Comp. —ज्ञ** *a*. 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. **—भोगः** the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). **—मन्युः** (pl.) feverish heat or burning. **—स्तेनः** one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधित्वं,-ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; °उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीकृ 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging, a pledge.

आधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given.-3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. **—यं** = आधानं.

आहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां *Si*. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. **-Comp.— अग्नि** *a*. 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Bráhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. **—अंक** *a*. marked, spotted. **—औत्सुक्य** *a*. one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73. **—क्लम** *a*. exhausted, tired. **—लक्षण** *a*. bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71 ; (according to Malli. =प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). **—व्यथ** *a*. pained, grieved. **—स्वन** *a*. making a sound, noisy.

आहितिः *f*. Ved. Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणे नियुक्तः ठक्] A judge ; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location.

आधिकारिक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official; belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [अधिकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree ; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy ; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदैविक *a*. (की *f*.) [अधिदेव-ठञ्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधियज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदैविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds ; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यक्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king ; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुष्वाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक *a*. (की *f*.)[अधिभू -ठञ्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway ; बभौ भूयः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30 ; Mu. 2.

आधिवेदनिकं [अधिवेदनाय हितं ठक् तत्र काले दत्तं ठञ् वा] Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second ; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहार्थिना पूर्वस्त्रियै पारितोषिकं धनं दत्तं तदाधिवेदनिकं Vishṇu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

आधु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed.

आधावः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक *a*. (की *f*.) [अधुना भवः ठञ्] New, modern, of recent origin.

आधृ 1. 10. P. 1 (*a*) To hold, keep, contain ; सर्वं चाधारयेत् हृदि Ks. 2. 37. (*b*) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आ-धृ घञ्; आध्रियंतेऽस्मिन्क्रियाः इति Kâsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mu. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; त्वमेव चातकाधारः Bh.2.50-.3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याप इवाधारे Pt.1.67; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; अपांनिवाधारमनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिताः S. 1.14; आधारः क्षमांभसां K. 44; Y.3. 144, 165.-4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv.1.3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधप्रमुखैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5.6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment.-8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकरणं; (आधार is of 3 kinds:-औपश्लेषिक, वैषयिक, and अभिव्यापक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45).-10 Relation.-Comp. -आधेयभावः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -शक्तिः f. 1. Mâyâ or illusion. -2. the Supreme goddess.

आधारकः A foundation.

आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य pot. p. To be located. -Comp -आधारसंबंधः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधृत a. Ved. Contained, supported.

आधृष् 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित p. p. 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधृष्ट p. p. Checked, overcome..

आधृष्टिः f. Assailing, attacking.

आधेनवं [अधेनु-ष्यञ्] Want of cows.

आधोरणः [आधोर् गतिचातुर्ये ल्युट्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधोरणानां गजसन्निपाते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c). -pass. To be elated or inflated, be filled; Ve. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात p. p. 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. and fig.). charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्तयः K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12; अमृत° U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भर° हृदयः U. 1. 29; दर्प° filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -तः 1 Flatulence, swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle.

आध्मानं [आ-ध्मा-ल्युट्] 1 Blowing inflation; (fig.) growth, increase; Mv. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्यक्ष्यं [अध्यक्ष-ष्यञ्] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

आध्यात्मिक a. (की f.) [आत्मानं अधिकृत्य भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117.-4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यापकः [अध्यापक एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यायिक a. (की f.) [अध्याय ठञ्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतवेद).

आध्यासिक a. (की f.) [अध्यासेन कल्पितः ठक्] Caused by adhyâsa i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedânta phil.).

आध्यै 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आधा.

आधी f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत p. p. Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. -तं The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्यानं 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र a. Ved. [आ-धृ-क] Poor, indigent, weak. -ध्रः Support.

आध्वनिक a. (की f.) [अध्वनि व्यापृतः कुशलो वा ठक्] Being on a journey, wayfaring; कांतारेष्वपि विश्रामो जनस्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वरिक a. (की f.) [अध्वर-ठक्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. -कः [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ग्रंथः] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव a. (वी f.) [अध्वर्योः इदं अञ्] 1 Belonging to the adhvaryu (q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123).-वं 1 Service at a sacrifice.-2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sây.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः 1 [आनयति उत्साहवतः करोति अन-णिच्-ण्वुल् Tv.] A large military drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पणवानकगोमुखाः सहसैवाभ्यहन्यंत Bg.1.13. -2 The thunder-cloud.-Comp. -दुंदुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishṇa; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुंदुभिः। जज्ञे यस्य प्रसूतस्य दुंदुभ्यः प्राणदन्दिवि॥ आनकानां च संह्रादः सुमहानभवद्दिवि.। (-भिः,-भी f.) a large drum or dhol, kettle-drum (beaten at one end). -स्थली N. of a country.

आनडुह a. (ही f.) [अनडुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुताननं 17 -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two ânanas of Rasagangâdhara).

आनंतर्यं [अनंतर-ष्यञ्] 1 Immediate succession.-2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनंत्यं [अनंत-ष्यञ्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनंत्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Im-

mortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानंत्यं दिवः प्राप्तिः पुत्रपौत्रप्रपौत्रके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कृतमतिर्धर्ममेवाभिपद्यते। अशंकमानः कल्याणि सोऽमुत्रानंत्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनंद् 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनंदितास्त्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Gît. 11. —*Caus.* 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनंदः [आनंद्-घञ्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् बिभेति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनंद एवास्य विज्ञानमात्मानंदात्मानो हैवं सर्वे देवाः *S*at. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty-eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of *S*iva. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 N. of Balarâma (according to Jaina doctrines). -7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Sâkyamuni, compiler of the Sûtras. -8 A variety of the Daṇḍaka metre. —दा, -दी N. of two plants. —दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -**Comp.** —अर्णवः the delight of Brahma. —काननं, -वनं N. of Kâsî. —गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on *S*ankarâchârya. —ज *a.* caused by joy (as tears). —द, -कर *a.* exhilarating, delighting. —दत्तः [आनंदो दत्तो येन] the membrum virile. —पटः [आनंदजनको पटः] a bridal garment. —पूर्ण *a.* delighted supremely, full of bliss. (-र्णः) the Supreme spirit. —प्रभवः semen. —भैरव *a.* causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of *S*iva. —लहरिः, -री *f.* 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by *S*ankarâchârya addressed to Pârvatî.

आनंदक *a.* Delighting, gladdening, blessing.

आनंदता Joyfulness, joy.

आनंदथु *a.* [आ-नंद्- अथुच्] Happy, joyful. —थुः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनंदन *a.* Pleasing, delighting; °नं चेतसः H. 1. 210. —नं 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनंदमय *a.* Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुषुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञानघन एवानंदमयो ह्यानंदभुक् Maṇḍ. Up. —यः The Supreme spirit. —या A form of Durgâ. °कोषः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

आनंदयितव्यं The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनंदयितृ *a.* One who gives joy or delight.

आनंदिः [आ-नंद्-इन्] 1 Joy, happiness; कौसल्यानंदिवर्धनः Râm. -2 Curiosity.

आनंदिन् *a.* [आ-नंद्-णिनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

आनपत्यं Childlessness.

आनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; *S*i. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमानताम K. 59. -3 To humble. —*Caus.* (-नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh 3. 27; विदर्भपतिमानमितं बलैश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत *p.p.* 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानताः (तरवः) Ki. 5. 25; Rs. 6. 3; पादानतः Ku. 3. 8; so प्रश्रय°, फलभार°. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणवत्मित्रमिवानतिं प्रपेदे Ki. 13. 15; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 44; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिसदृशीं किलानतिं Ki. 13. 36; *S*i. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आनमः Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. दुरानम.

आनम्र *a.* A little bent, bowing, stooping.

आनर्तः [आनृत्यत्यत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurâshṭra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dwârakâ was its capital, which is called *A*nartanagarî. There was also an important town called Valabhî, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tirtha called Prabhâsa also stood in the same peninsula.) —र्तं 1 Water. -2 Dancing (*m.* also). -**Comp.** —पुरं, -नगरी the capital of the *A*narta country.

आनर्तक *a.* 1 Belonging to *A*narta. -2 Dancing about.

आनर्तीय *a.* [आनर्त-छ] Belonging to or coming from *A*narta.

आनर्थक्यं [अनर्थस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; अत्यानर्थक्यमिति चेत् Kâty.; आम्नायस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतदर्थानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आनव *a* [आनुः प्राणी तस्येदं अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. —वः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

आनस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अनसः शकटस्य पितुर्वा इदं अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह् 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A) To be stopped.

आनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Costive (as stomach). —द्धः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -**Comp.** —बस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

आनाहः 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistasis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनाहिक *a.* [आनाह-ठक्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाथ्यं [अनाथस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिर्हत *a.* Ved. Of indestructible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahîdhara). —तः A class of principal deities.

आनिल *a.* (ली *f.*) [अनिलस्येदं अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vâyu (as an oblation &c). —लः, -आनिलिः N. of Hanûmat or Bhîma.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; भुवनं मत्पार्श्वमानीयते *S*. 7. 8; तेषामुदकमानीय Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय भुवः कंपं R. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or

near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To reduce or lead to any condition; वशं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. —*Caus.* To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयः, आनयनं 1 Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (cf. उपनय).

आनायः [आनीयते मत्स्योऽनेन नी-करणे-घञ्] A net; जालमानायः P. III. 3. 124.

आनायिन् *m.* [आनाय-इनि] A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य *a.* To be brought near. —य्यः [आनी-ण्यत् आयादेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाग्नि); दक्षिणाग्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयते अनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.

आनीतिः *f.* [आ-नी-क्तिन्] Leading near; चंक्रमित्वा प्रियानीतिं रामो रक्षोवधे स्थितः । Mugdha.

आनेतव्य *a.* To be brought.

आनेय *a.* To be fetched.

आनेतृ *a.* Bringer, bringing.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. —लः A black horse.

आनुकल्पिक *a.* [अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उकथा० ठक्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुकूल-ठक्] Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं [अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitableness; यत्रानुकूल्यं दंपत्योस्त्रिवर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-ष्यञ्] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a follower.

आनुगुण्यं [अनुगुणस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Favourableness, suitableness, congruity.

आनुग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुग्रामं भवः ठञ्] Rural, rustic.

आनुजावर *a.* Ved. Posthumous.

आनुनासिक्यं [अनुनासिकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुपदं धावति ठक् वेद अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

आनुपूर्वं,-र्व्यं-र्वी [अनुपूर्वस्य भावः ष्यञ् ततो वा ङीषि यलोपः] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes; षडानुपूर्व्या विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

आनुपूर्व-र्व्ये-ण, आनुपूर्व्या *ind.* One after another, in due order; आनुपूर्व्येणोत्थितराजलोकः K. 95.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुमानादागतः ठक्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred. —कं The Pradhána of the Sânkhyas; आनुमानिकमप्येकेषामिति चेन्न Br. Sût.; °त्वं the state of being inferable.

आनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; Mál. 6; U. 4.

आनुरक्तिः *f.* Passion, affection.

आनुलेपिक *a.* [अनुलेपिकायाः क्रिया धर्म्यम्] Forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

आनुलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुलोमं वर्तते अनुलोम ठक्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

आनुलोम्य *a.* 'In the direction of the hair,' produced in natural or direct order. —म्यं [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा ब्राह्म० ष्यञ्] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जात्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's right place.

आनुविधित्सा Ingratitude.

आनुवेश्यः [अनुवेशं वसति] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; प्रातिवेश्यानुवेश्यौ च कल्याणे विंशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says; निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेश्यः, तदनंतरगृहवास्यानुवेश्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेश्य.

आनुशासनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुशासनाय हितं ठक्] Relating to or treating of instruction.

आनुशूक *a.* (की *f.*) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्र (श्रा) विक *a.* (की *f.*) [गुरुपाठादनुश्रूयते अनुश्रवो वेदस्तत्र विहितः ठक्] According to hearing, resting on tradition. —कः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

आनुषक् *ind.* Ved. In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुषंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुषंगात् आगतः ठक् स्त्रियां ङीप्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अशुभिः स्थास्तु यशश्चिचीषतः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमानुषंगिकं Ki. 2. 19; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः Sk.; see अन्वाचय. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र° Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

आनुषज् *ind.* In order, successively.

आनुषूक *a.* Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुष्टुभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [अनुष्टुप् छंदोऽस्य उत्सा० अञ्] 1 Consisting of Anushṭubhs. -2 Relating to Anushṭubh, formed like the metre. —भं The Anushṭup metre.

आनुसूय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अनुसूयया आत्रिपत्न्या दत्तं अण्] Coming from or given by Anusûyâ; R. 14. 14.

आनूकं *ind.* Ved. In abundance, greatly.

आनूप *a.* (पी *f.*) [अनूपदेशे भव, अण्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2 Produced in a marshy place. —पः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo); °मांसं the flesh of such animals.

आनूपक *a.* Living in marshy places.

आनृण्यं [अनृणस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनृणता.

आनृत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अनृतं शीलमस्य अण्] Always telling lies, untruthful.

आनृशंस -स्य *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. —सं, -स्यं 1 Mildness. -2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनैपुणं,-ण्यं [अनिपुणस्य भावः अण्, ष्यञ् वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनैश्वर्यं [अनीश्वरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Absence of power or supremacy.

आंत *a.* (तीं *f.*) [अंत -अण्] Final, terminal. **–तं** *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आंत्यः Ved. One who finishes.

आंतर *a.* [अंतर् मध्ये भवः अण्] 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Mál. 1. 24. –2 Inmost, inward; U. 2. **–रं** Inmost nature. **–Comp.** **–ज्ञ** Knowing the hidden secret (of things &c.); Mál. 1. 8.

आंतरतम्यं, आंतर्यं Nearest or closest relationship (as of letters).

आंतरागारिक *a.* Belonging to the duties of a store-keeper or chamberlain.

आंतराल *a.* [अंतरालं वेत्ति अण्] One conversant with the inner nature.

आंतरि (री) क्ष *a.* (क्षीं *f.*) [अंतरिक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Atmospherical, heavenly, celestial. –2 Produced in the atmosphere. **–क्षं** The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंतर्गणं भवः ठञ्] Included, comprised (as in a class, troop &c).

आंतर्गेहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंतर्गेहं वेश्मनि भवः ठञ्] Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका [अंतिकेव अण् टाप्] An elder sister.

आंत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [अंत्र–अण्] Relating to the bowels. **–त्रं** Ved. Bowels, entrails.

आंत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Visceral, being within or relating to the bowels.

आंदोल् 10 P. [–दोलयति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. –2 To shake, tremble (fig. also); Mál. 4; मंदमारुतांदोलिता लतेव Dk. 17, 21.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. –2 Trembling.

आंदोलनं [आंदोल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging, a swing. –2 Moving to and fro, shaking, rocking; किंत्वासामरविंदसुंदरदृशां द्राक्चामरांदोलनात् Udb. –3 Trembling, oscillation.

आंधसः The scum of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः [अंधो भक्तं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A cook.

आंध्यं [अंधस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Blindness.

आंध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). **–भ्राः** (pl.) The Telagu country, modern Telangaṇa; see अंध्र.

आन्न *a.* (न्नी *f.*) [अन्नं लब्धा अन्न–ण P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. –2 Relating to, derived from food.

आन्यभाव्यं Another form.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वये प्रशस्तकुले भवः ठञ्] 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. –2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वह–ठञ्] Daily occurring or to be performed every day; पंक्तिं चान्वाहिकीं Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्षा प्रयोजनमस्याः ठञ्] 1 Logic, logical philosophy. –2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.); आन्वीक्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्यादीक्षणात्सुखदुःखयोः। ईक्षमाणस्तया तत्त्वं हर्षशोकौ व्युदस्यति ॥ Kâm. 2. 11; आन्वीक्षिकीश्रवणाय Mál. 1; Ms. 7. 43; (न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पंचाध्यायी गौतमेन प्रणीता Madhusûdana).

आन्वीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वीपं वर्तते ठक्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P., rarely 1 P. (आप्नोति or आपति, आप, आपत्, आप्स्यति, आप्तुं, आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तुमर्हति H. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपविघ्नमाप सः R. 3. 38; so फलं, कीर्तिं, सुखं &c. –2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in with; शबरीमापतुर्वने Bk. 6. 59. –3 To pervade, occupy, enter into. –4 To undergo, suffer, meet with; दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188. –5 To equal. **–*pass.*** (आप्यते) 1 To be reached, found, met with, obtained &c. –2 To arrive at one's end or aim. –3 To become filled. **–*Caus.*** (आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or obtain. –2 To cause any one to feel or perceive. –3 To hit.

आपः [आप्–घञ्] 1 N. of one of the 8 demigods called Vasus. –2 (At the end of comp.) दुराप difficult to be obtained. **–पं** [अपां समूहः] A flood or stream of water, water. –2 Sky (Nir.).

आपक *a.* [आप्–ण्वुल्] Getting, obtaining.

आपनं [आप्–ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtaining, reaching &c. –2 Pepper.

आपयितृ *a.* [आप्–णिच्–तृच्] One who gets or procures, procuring.

आपिः [आप्–णिच्– इन्] 1 Obtaining wealth &c. –2 A friend, acquaintance, ally (बंधु); °त्वं friendship, alliance.

आप्त *p. p.* [आप्–क्त] 1 Got, obtained, gained; °कामः, °शापः &c. –2 Reached, overtaken, equalled. –3 Reaching to, extending as far as. –4 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). –5 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8. 63. –6 (*a*) Clever, skilful; प्राजकश्चेद्भवेदाप्तः Ms. 8. 294. (*b*) Apt, fit. –7 Full, complete, abundant; यजेत राजा क्रतुभिर्विविधैराप्तदक्षिणैः Ms. 7. 79. –8 True, exact. –9 Intimate, closely related, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयंति पितरो जामातुराप्तं जनं U. 4. 17 relatives; Ms. 5. 101. –10 Appointed. –11 Generally received, commonly used; authentic. –12 Accused, prosecuted. –13 Reasonable, sensible. **–प्तः** 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person; credible person or source, guarantee; आप्तः यथार्थवक्ता T.S. –2 A relative, friend; निग्रहात्स्वसुराप्तानां वधाच्च धनदानुजः R. 12. 52; कथमाप्तवर्गीयं भवत्याः M. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms. 2. 109, 8. 64. –3 An Arhat. **–प्ता** A twisted lock of hair. **–प्तं** 1 A quotient. –2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. **–Comp.** **–उक्तिः** *f.* 1. an augment. –2. an affix. –3. a word of received acceptation and established by usage only; see आप्तवाच् also. **–काम** *a.* 1. one who has obtained his desire. –2. one who has renounced all worldly desires and attchments. (–मः) the supreme soul. **–कारिन्** *a.* doing things in a fit or confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12. (*–m.*) a trusty agent or confidential servant. **–गर्भा** a pregnant woman. **–दक्षिण** *a.* having proper or abundant gifts. **–वचनं** 1. received text or authority, revelation. –2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person R. 11. 42, 15. 48. **–वाक्यं** a true or correct sentence; =वचनं above. **–वाच्** *a.* worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते यैर्विद्येति ते संतु किलाप्तवाचः *S.* 5. 25. (*–f.*) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. –2. the Vedas or *S*ruti a word of authority (said to apply to

Smṛitis, Itihásas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R.10.28. –श्रुतिः *f.* 1. the Vedas. –2. Smṛitis &c.

आप्तिः *f.* [आप्-क्तिन्] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्र°, काम° &c. –2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. –3 Binding, connection, relation. –4 Union; especially with a woman (Med.). –5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. –6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्याप्तिं जगतः प्रतिष्ठां Kaṭh. –7 Future time. –pl. N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with *A*paye.

आप्य *a.* [अपां इदं अण् स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Watery. –2 Obtainable, attainable आप्-ण्यत्). –प्यः A class of gods. –प्यं Ved. Confederaṭion, alliance.

आपकर *a.* (री *f.*) [अपकरे भवः अण् अञ् च] Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक्व *a.* Crude, raw, half-baked. –क्वं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां समूहः आपं; तेन गच्छति गम्-ड] A river, stream; फेनायमानं पतिमापगानां *Si.* 3. 72.

आपगेयः [आपगायां गंगायां भवः ढक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhîshma or Kṛishṇa.

आपणः [आपण्-घञ्] A market; shop.

आपणिक *a.* [आपणादागतः ठक्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c., mercantile. –2 Got from the market (as duties). –कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. –2 A tax on market shops. –3 Assize, market-rate.

आपत् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुधानापततः R. 12. 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. –2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. –3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. –4 (*a*) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2; (*b*) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महज्जीजनमापतितं Pt. 1; आपतंति हि संसारपथमवतीर्णानामेते वृत्तांताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव स्खलितमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 173. –5 (*a*) To occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (*b*) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतराण्यापतंति मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. –*Caus.* (पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. –2 Happening, occurrence. –3 Descending, alighting. –4 Obtaining. –5 Knowledge; कचित् प्राकरणिकादर्थादप्राकरणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S. D. 10. –6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति *a.* Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. –तिः The wind (always blowing) (सततगतिर्वायुः).

आपतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. –कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित *a.* 1 Fallen to the lot of. –2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. –3 Alighted, descended.

आपात *a.* Rushing upon, attacking. –तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45; गरुडापातविश्लिष्टमेघनादास्त्रबंधनः R. 12. 76. –2 Throwing down. –3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातैः Me. 48. –4 (*a*) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरितापिनः Ki.11.12; आपातसुरसे भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Mál. 5. (*b*) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. –5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. –**Comp.** –दुःसह *a.* unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. –दुष्प्रसह *a.* unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिन् *a.* Falling on, attacking, descending, happening.

आपत्य *a.* (त्यी *f.*) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. –2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपथि *a.* Ved. Being on the way or journey. –थिः, –थीः, –थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एष रावणिरापादि वानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. –2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); वक्रभावाय मारुतः *Sik.* 9; निर्वेदमापद्यते becomes disgusted Mk. 1. 14; आवेदिदं ऽवरत्वं Bv. 1.17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापेदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिंतामापेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; so विश्वासं, निर्वृतिं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं &c. –3 To get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्थधर्मौ परित्यज्य यः काममनुवर्तते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा ॥ Rám.; see आपन्न below. –4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is. –*Caus.* 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect; क्रूजद्भिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; *Sânti.* 3. 19. –2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. –3 To cause, to produce, bring on; लघिमानमापादयति K.105, 109; दोषमपि गुणत्वमापादयति makes the best of a bad matter. –4 To reach or attain to. –5 To spread, circulate (as news). –6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापादयेम Dk. 156.

आपत्तिः *f.* [आ-पद्-क्तिन्] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. –2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्द्रव्येषु धर्मलाभः Káty. –3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. –4 A fault, transgression. –5 Remonstrance, expostulation. –6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंग).

आपद् *f.* [आ-पद् क्विप्] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; दैवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापदां पदम् Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांत्यापदः Bh. 2. 90; आपदि स्था, आपदं प्राप् to fall into difficulty. –**Comp.** –कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. –कालः days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अब्राह्मणादध्ययनमापत्काले विधीयते Ms. 2. 241. –कालिक *a.* (का-की *f.*) occurring in time of difficulty. –गत, –ग्रस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. –2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. –धर्मः [आपदि कर्तव्यो धर्मः] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a

caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-र्म) N. of a पर्व in Bhárata.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जीविकामापन्नः for आपन्नजीविकः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टां दशामापन्नोऽपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःख°. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसत्रेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः Ś. 2. 16; Me. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सतनापन्न सत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापांडुरत्विषः R. 10. 59.

आपादः [आ-पद्-घञ्] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादनं 1 Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने Sk.

आपानिकः [आ-पन्-इकन् Un. 2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A *Kiráta* or barbarian.

आपमित्यक *a.* [अपमित्य परिवर्त्य निर्वृत्तम् कक्] Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण याति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvatí.

आपराह्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपर्तुक *a.* (की *f.*) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishṭha.

आपवर्ग्य *a.* Conferring final beatitude.

आपस् *n.* [आप्-असुन्] Water; आपोभिर्मार्जनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); षडाननापीतपयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपीतसूर्यं नभः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; दिवाकराच्चितरसा महोदधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; ता राघवं दृष्टिभिरापिबंत्यः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भगवत्कथासुधामापीय कर्णांजलिभिः Bhág. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता दैवेनाभिनिपीडिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (°भूमि); तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकोत्सवः K. 32.

आपायिन् *a.* Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समंतात् परिवेष्ट्य पच्यतेऽत्र] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपाङ्ग्यं [अपाङ्गे देयं यत्] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिंजर *a.* Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. -रं Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल *a.* Originating from आपिशलि. -लः A pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See आप्यै.

आपीड् 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Gít. 12; भुजाभ्यां तमापीड्य clasping him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड *a.* 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 A chaplet (tied on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Mál. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडनिभे विपीडं R. 18. 29; Mál. 1, 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित *p. p.* 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with chaplets.

आपीत *a.* 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). -तः Yellowish colour. -तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

आपूपिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अपूप-ठक्] 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गुड). -कः A baker; confectioner. -कं A multitude of cakes (अपूपानां समूहः).

आपूप्यः [अपूपाय साधुः यत्] Flour.

आपुत्रं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आपृच् 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate oneself.

आपृक् *a.* [पृच् क्विप्] Connected, blended. -*ind.* In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आपॄ 9 U. or *Caus.* 1 To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भृत्यैरापूर्यते नृपः H. 2. 74. -*pass.* To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानशंखानां K. 16.

आपूर *a.* Becoming full. -रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Śi. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोत्कुञ्चया दृशा Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण *a.* Becoming full. -णं Filling, making full; गर्त° कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्ण *p. p.* filled &c.; आपूर्णश्च कलाभिरिंदुरमलः Mál. 9. 39.

आपूर्तिः *f.* 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण *a.* Becoming full, being filled; °पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अपेक्षा-ठक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, or 12th position; तृतीयं षष्ठनवमभंत्यं चापोक्लिमं विदुः [cf. Gr. *apoklima*].

आपोमय *a.* (यी *f.*) [आपस्-विकारे प्राचुर्ये वा मयट्] Consisting of water.

आपोमात्रा The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशानः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा); आपोशानक्रियापूर्वं सत्कृत्यान्नमकुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. -नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आप्.

आप्त्यः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्यै 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2

To make full, strengthen, enlarge. —*Caus.* (-प्याययति) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge ; तेजसा तव तेजश्च विष्णुराप्याययिष्यति Mb. ; सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युतिः S.D.; वायुभिराप्यायितशरीरः Pt. 1; Me. 44; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1 ; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी *a.* Fat, stout. —पीः *f.* The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन *p. p.* [प्यै-क्त] Stout , fat, strong. —नः A well ; आपीनोऽधुः Sk. —नं An udder, teat ; आपीनभारोद्वहनप्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong ; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन *a.* Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —नं, -ना [प्याय्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety ; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1.-4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout.-6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. -**Comp.** —शील *a.* satisfying.

आप्यायित *a.* 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved ; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्र *a.* Ved. [आ-पृ-मूल० क] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Sáy.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ् 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell ; आपृच्छस्व प्रियसखममुं तुंगमालिंग्य शैलं Me. 12; R. 8.49, 12. 103 ; Mál. 7. ; Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute on receiving, but particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यामि इति वचनं). -3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ्-अङ्] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छ्य *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Beautiful.

आप्रच्छनं 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्रच्छन्न *a.* Secret, hidden.

आप्रदिवं *ind.* For ever.

आप्रपदं [प्रपदं पदाग्रं तत्पर्यंतं अव्ययी०] A dress reaching to the feet. —*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आप्रपदीन *a.* [आप्रपदं व्याप्नोति ख] Reaching to the feet (as dress) ; K. 130;(आप्रपदीनकं also).

आप्री *f.* [आप्रीणात्यनया आ-प्री-ड-गौरा० ङीष्] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 (pl.) ' Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice ; some take the *Apris* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Aprî* verses. The objects invoked are 12:— Susamiddha, Tanûnapât, Narâsamsa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilá, Sarasvatî, and Mahî, Tvashṭṛi, Vanaspati and Svàhà, (all these being regarded by Sàyaṇa to be different forms of Agni) ; स एता आप्रीरपश्यत्ताभिर्वै स मुखत आत्मानमाप्रीणीत; cf. also Max Müller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

आप्रीतपः,-पाः N. of Vishṇu (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आप्लु 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आप्लुत्य पदान्यष्टौ Mb.; (रथं) आपुप्लुवे सिंह इवाचलाग्रं. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रयागे आप्लुत्य गात्राणि Mb.; आप्लुत्याकाशगंगायां *ibid*; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. —*Caus.* (प्लावयति) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आप्लावयत गात्राणि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अन्नमाप्लाव्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion. -5 (Atm.) To bathe.

आप्लवः,-प्लवनं 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). -**Comp.** —व्रतिन् or आप्लुतव्रतिन् *m.* a house-holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गार्हस्थ्य), an initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

आप्लावः 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Bathed ; अवभृथाप्लुतो मुनिः R. 11. 31 ; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled ; R. 17. 37. -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with ; बाष्प,° व्यसन°, रुधिर ° &c. —तः, °व्रती An initiated house-holder, see आप्लवव्रतिन्. —तं Bathing.

आप्वन् *m.* [आप्-वन् Uṇ. 1. 152] Wind, air(आप्वः according to Ujjval.)

आप्वा The neck.

आफूकं Opium.

आबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix ; क्व समाधानमाबध्नातु अवष्टंभः K. 290 ; न क्वचिन्निर्भरमाबध्नाति पदं 104 places ; तेऽपि पोषिताः पोषितरि स्नेहमाबध्नंति 289. -2 To make, form; आबद्धांजलिः, see आबद्ध below. -3 To hold fast, cling to.

आबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed ; स्यंदनाबद्धदृष्टिषु R. 1. 40. -3 Formed, made ; आबद्धमंडला तापसपरिषद् K.49 sitting in a circle; आबद्धरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभिः Gît. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered. —द्धं (द्धः also) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. -**Comp.** —माल *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row ; Me. 9.

आबधः Ved. Binding.

आबंधः,-धनं 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमाबंधविवर्धित Ratn. 3.18;Amaru. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आबर्ह *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. —र्हः,-र्हणं [-आ-बर्ह- हिंसायां घञ् ल्युट् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आबर्हिन् *a.* [आबर्ह्-इनि] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्याबर्हि P. IV. 4. 88.

आबल्यं [अबलस्य भावः] Weakness.

आबाध् 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आबाधः 1 Affliction, injury,

trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणाबाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hinderance. -3 Attack (Ved.). -धा 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

आबाल्यं Age ending with childhood.

आविल *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (=आविल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आवुत्त = आवुत्त q. v.

आबुध् 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आबोधनं 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

आब्द *a.* (ब्दी *f.*) [अब्द-अण्] Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*)[अब्द-ठक्] Annual, yearly; आब्दिकः करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभगः Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Sáy.).

आभरणं See under आभृ.

आभा 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरां रत्नमाभाति चामीकरनियोजितं Subhâsh.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितर्द्धिः R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk. 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आभा [भा-अङ्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपाभां शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रशांतमिव शुद्धाभं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; रुक्माभं appearnig or shining like gold; यमदूताभं Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्सखाभं R. 2.10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आभातिः *f.* [आ-भा-क्तिच्] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाणकः as the proverb goes.

आभाष् 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वैशंपायनश्चंद्रापीडमाबभाषे K. 117; कुरुते नालापमाभाषिता Nâg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आभाषि रामेण वचः कनीयान् Bk. 3. 51. -3 To say or speak; सखीं वेत्रभृदाबभाषे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

आभाषः [भाष्-घञ्] 1 Addressing.-2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभाष्य *pot. p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; जनमाभाष्यमिमं न मन्यसे R. 8. 48. -ष्यं What is to be said by way of address; Me. 101.

आभास् 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze. -2 To be bright. -3 To appear, seem, look like; स्थानांतरं स्वर्ग इवाबभासे Ku. 7. 3; R. 7. 43, 63; 14. 12. -4 To appear untruly, have an appearance; शुक्तिः रजतवदाभासते; Ki. 17. 21. -*Caus.* To illuminate.

आभास् *f.* Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [भास्-अच्] 1 Splendour, light, lustre. -2 A reflection; तत्राज्ञानं धिया नश्येदाभासात्तु घटः स्फुरेत् Vedânta. -3 (*a*) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नभश्च रुधिराभासं Râm. &c.; चिदाभास, (*b*) Semblance, phantom; युक्तिवाक्यतदाभाससमाश्रयाः S.B.; तत्साहसाभासं Màl. 2 looks like wantonness. -4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हेत्वाभास); पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S.D. -5 A fallacy, fallacious reasoning, semblance of a reason, an erroneous but plausible argument; see हेत्वाभास; S. D. 270. -6 An intention, purpose.

आभासनं Making apparent or clear; illuminating.

आभासु(स्व)र *a.* Splendid, bright, shining. -रः 1 A collective name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an attendant *Gana*.

आभिचरणिक, आभिचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिचरण-चार-ठञ्] 1 Magical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory. -कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अभिजन-अण्] Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. -नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं [अभिजातस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Nobility of birth; °शंसिनीं च नम्रता Dk. 137; Ratn. 3. 18; Mv. 2. 18.-2 Rank.-3 Learning.-4 Beauty.

आभिजित *a.* [अभिजिति नक्षत्रे जातः अण्] Born under the constellation *Abhijit*.

आभिधा [अभिधैव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A sound, word. -2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. -कः A lexicographer.

आभिधानीयक *a.* Relating to a word or name. -कं The property of a name.

आभिप्लविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिप्लव-ठक्] Relating to the religious ceremony called अभिप्लव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Direction towards; °ख्यं याति goes to meet or encounter. -2 Being in front of or face to face; नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Favourableness.

आभिरामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Good, agreeable; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूपवुञ् ष्यञ् च] Beauty.

आभिषेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिषेचन-ठञ्] Relating to the inauguration of a king; आभिषेचनिकं यत्ते रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Râm.; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आभिहार-ठञ्] 1 To be offered as a present. -2 Taken by force, or fraud. -कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीकं [आभीकेन दृष्टं साम अण्] N. of a Sâma melody.

आभीक्ष्ण्यं [अभीक्ष्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ण्ये P. III. 2. 81, 4. 22.

आभीय *a.* Contained in a chapter of Pàṇini which ends with *bha* (भ).

आभीरः [आ समंतात् भियं राति, रा-क Tv.]1A cowherd;आभीरवामनयनाहृतमानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिदं गृहाण Udb.; according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is the offspring of a Bráhmaṇa and a female of the Ambashṭha tribe. -2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; श्रीकोंकणादधोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे। आभीरदेशो देवेशि विंध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः॥. -री 1 A cowherd's wife.-2 A woman of the *Abhîra* tribe. -3 The language of the *Abhîras*; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (प्रयोक्तव्या) S. D. 432. -Comp. -पल्लिः, -ल्ली *f.*, -पल्लिका a station or abode of herdsmen, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* [आभियं लाति ददाति ला-क] 1 Fearful, terrible; *Si.* 18. 78.

-2 Suffering from. —लं Injury, physical pain.

आभु *a.* [आ-भू-डु] Pervading, reaching (Sây.); empty; stingy, empty-handed.

आभूक *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.

आभुग्न *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभू 1 P. Ved. To be present, continue one's existence.

आभू *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a praiser.) -2 Strong, sufficient, efficacious. -3 Applied according to rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosperous. —*m.* A prison, a place of confinement.

आभूतिः *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Overpowering strength. -3 Capability, efficiency.

आभूषेण्य *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

आभृ 1 P. 1 To bring; आ नो अग्ने रयिं भर Rv. 1. 79. 8; कस्पत्याभृतं दुःखं Bhâg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill with. -4 To bear, support.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आभरण occurs in the names of works; *e. g.* सरस्वतीकंठाभरण). -2 The act of nourishing.

आभरित *p.p.* 1 Filled. -2 Decorated.

आभेरी One of the modes of music (रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आ-भुज् घञ] 1 Curving, winding. -2 A curve; आभोगकुटिला (गंगा) Mb.; crumpling. -3 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts, environs; अकृयितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति *S.* 1; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven, wide firmament of the sky; Bh. 3. 57; Mv. 6. 30; Mâl. 9. 16. -4 Magnitude, fulness, extent, expansive form; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from the broad cheek; प्रातिरवाभोग Mâl. 3,8,4.10,5.11; प्रतिभयाभोगैः प्लवंगाधिपैः Mv. 6. 24 bodily form or stature: U. 2, 2. 14; भवाभोगोद्विग्नाः Bh. 3. 42, 86; Mv. 2; K. 305, 333. -5 Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuṇa as his umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety, completion; विषयाभोगेषु नैवादरः Sântilakshaṇa. -8 A serpent.

आभोगय *a.* [आभोगं याति या-क] To be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —यं Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगिः Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Living, supporting life.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भवः अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward; as आभ्यंतरो भृत्यवर्गः. -2 One of the two kinds of प्रयत्न or effort giving rise to the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.*(की *f.*)[अभ्यवहाराय हितं ठक्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादायिकं [अभ्यादान-ठक्] A kind of स्त्रीधन or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-ठक्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2 Practising,repeating. -3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्याशिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.* [अभ्युदय-ठक्] 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनाभ्युदयिकं श्रमणकदर्शनं Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or beginning of anything; सुख° Ms. 12. 88. -3 High, exalted, important. —कं A Srâddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्रया खनति ठक्] One who digs with a spade.

आम् *ind* An interjection of (*a*) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आं कुर्मः M. 1; (*b*) recollection; आं तस्मिन्नुर्वश्या वचनं स्खलितमासीत् V. 3; आं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (*c*) determination, 'surely,' 'verily', आं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिबुद्धोऽस्मि; (*d*) reply.

आम *a.*[आम्यते ईषत् पच्यते; आ-अम कर्मणि घञ Tv.]1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (lit. applied to the cow in the Veda); आमान्नं Ms. 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar).-4 Undigested. —मं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. —मः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यो न पक्वोऽग्निलाघवात् । आमसंज्ञां स लभते बहुव्याधिसमाश्रयः ॥ Susr. —Comp. —अतिसारः dysentery or diarrhœa caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). —अद् *a.* eating raw flesh or food. —अन्नं undressed rice. —आशयः [आमस्यापक्वान्नस्याशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food', the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. —कुंभः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —गंधि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. —गंधिकं the smell of raw meat. —ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोंऽभसा परिषिंचाति *Si.* 2. 54. —त्वच् *a.* of tender skin. —पाकः a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. —पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजाति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभसि Ms. 3. 179. —पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. —मांसाशिन् *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. —रक्तं dysentery. —रसः imperfect chyme. —वातः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. —शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. —श्राद्धं a Srâddha performed with uncooked food; आपद्यनग्नौ तीर्थे च चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तथा। आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शूद्रेण च सदैव हि ॥ Prâchetasa.

आमक *a.* Raw.

आमता,-त्वं Rawness, unreadiness.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

आमंडः The castor-oil plant.

आमनं Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

आम (मा) नस्यं [अमनस्-ष्यञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; लताभगिनीं S. 4; Ku. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तमामंत्रयांबभूव K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say, speak; परिजनोऽप्येवमामंत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रेषु ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं-णा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to अथैनं दैवोपाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनियामंत्रणाहूते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation. अथ यो न्यायामंत्रणं यस्य यात्यज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

आमंत्रयितृ *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. —*m.* (-ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brâhmaṇas.

आमंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. —**तं** 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. -3 The vocative case; संबोधने या प्रथमा सामंत्रितसंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

आमंत्र्य *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. —**त्र्यं** A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant.

आमंद्र *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rambling; आमंद्राणां फलमविकलं लप्स्यसे गर्जितानां Me. 34. —**द्रः** A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी करणे अच्; Tv.; said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दर्पामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वर्त्स्यंतावामयः स च। Śi. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. —**यं** N. of the medical plant Costus Speciosus.

आमयाविन् *a.*[आमय-विन्-निपातः P.V. 2. 122 Vârt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; °विस्वं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत,-तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 118; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितृ *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्दः -र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः,-की 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis Gærtn (Mar. आंवळा). -2 N. of another tree (वासक). —**कं** Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बदरामलकाम्रदाडिमानां Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया *f.* N. of a particular *Rik* or verse of the *Rig*-veda; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

आमात्यः [अमात्य एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general; see अमात्य.

आमानस्यं [अमानस-ष्यञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमावास्य *a.* (स्यी *f.*) [अमावास्या अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. -2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. —**स्यं** The new moon oblation.

आमिक्षा [आमिष्यते सिच्यते, मिष-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तप्ते पयसि दध्यानयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

आमिक्ष्यं, आमिक्षीयं [आमिक्षा यत्-छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of *A*mikshâ; so आमिक्षीणं in the same sense.

आमित्र *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical; odious.

आमित्रिः *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

आमिश्र-श्ल *a.* Readily mixing.

आमिष् *n.* [आ-मिष्-क्विप्] Flesh.

आमिषं [अम्-टिषच् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि। आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान् -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food, bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust; as in निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. -6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of the Jambîra tree. —**Comp.** —**आशिन्** *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. —**प्रियः,-भुज्** 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

आमिस् *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

आमिषी N. of a plant (जटामांसी).

आमीक्षा = आमिक्षा q. v.

आमील् 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेष Kâv. 2. 11; to shut; चैतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धाराकदंबरजोवृष्टिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

आमीवत् *a.* Ved. Attacking.

आमुखं 1 Commencement. -2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी विदूषको वापि पारिपार्श्वक एव वा। सूत्रधारेण सहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकार्योत्थैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिभिर्मिथः। आमुखं तत्तु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. —**खं** *ind.* To the face.

आमुच् 6 U. 1 To loosen, let go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.); accoutre with; करोऽयमामुक्तविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आमुंचतीवाभरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15; आमुंचद्वर्म रत्नाढ्यं Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge; आमोक्ष्यंते त्वयि कटाक्षान् Me. 35. -4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.).

आमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c., see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Liberation, being let loose. -2 Final beatitude. -3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). —**क्ति** *ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

आमोचनं 1 Loosing, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on.

आमुर्,-रि *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आमुष्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अमुष्मिन् परलोके भवः ठक्] Belonging to the next or other world; आमुष्मिकं श्रेयः Suśr.; नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादामुष्मिकीर्यातनाः S. D.

आमुष्यायण *a.* or -**णः** (णी *f.*) [अमुष्य ख्यातस्यापत्यं नडा° फक् अलुक्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; *i. e.* of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्यायणो वै त्वमसि Śat. Br.; तत्रामुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहीतनाम्नो भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1; Mv. 1.

आमृण *a.* Vulnerable.

आमृद् 9. P. 1 To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -2 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेशरं *S.* 7. 14. -3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

आमर्दिन् *a.* Crushing, pressing.

आमृश् 6 P. 1. To touch; handle (roughly), lay hands upon; नवातपामृष्टसरोजचारुभिः Ki. 4. 14; (तां) मुहुरामृशन्मृगधरोऽभकरैः *Śi.* 9. 34; शरासनज्यां मुहुराममर्श Ku. 3. 64; K. 163; Dk. 71; *S.* 7. 2. -2

(*a*) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. (*b*) To attack, assail; आमृष्टं नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः,-र्शनं 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

आमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c. -2 Sweetened, made delicious; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, struck against; *S.* 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य *a.* To be measured from all sides; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोटनं Crushing; Mâl. 3.

आमोद *a.* Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Râm. -2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिघ्रंतौ स्वनिःश्वासानुकारिणं R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृद्गंधं न हि कुसुमानि धारयंति Subhâsh.; *Si.* 2. 20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2 Making fragrant.

आमोदित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन् *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed with; oft. at the end of comp.; नवकुटजकदंबामोदिनो गंधवाहाः Bh. 1. 35. -*m.* (-नी) A perfume for the mouth (made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष *a.* Robbing, stealing. -षः Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m.* A thief.

आमोहनिका A kind of fragrant odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (*a*) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts; भवत्सगीतना वाग्मामनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31; एवं किल गुरुं वृता आमनंति Mâl. 7. (*b*) Hence, to regard, consider, mention, lay down; त्वामामनंति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M. 1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kâm. 8. 24; U. 5; Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat; आमनन्मंत्रमुत्तमं Bk. 17. 30; यद्ब्रह्म सम्यगाम्नातं Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, hail.

आम्नात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वर्त्स्यंतावामयः स (शत्रुः) च *Si.* 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. -तं Study.

आम्नातिन् *a.* [आम्नात इनि] One who has studied the Vedas.

आम्नानं [आ-म्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas.-2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्नायः [आ-म्ना-घञ्] 1 (*a*) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. (*b*) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Bráhmaṇas, Upanishads and *A*raṇyakas also); अधीती चतुर्ष्वाम्नायेषु Dk. 120; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः। आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसृताः सर्वतोमुखाः॥ Mb. -3 A sacred text or precept in general; U. 4.-4 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -5 Received doctrine. -6 Advice or instruction (in past and present usage). -7 A Tantra. -8 A series of families.-**Comp.** -सारिन् *a.* 1. pious, observing the traditional usages. -2. containing the essence of the Veda.

आम्नायवत् *a.* Attended with, or learnt by, traditonal instruction; U. 6.

आंबरीषपुत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarîshaputras.

आंबष्ठः An inhabitant of Ambashṭha.

आंबिकेयः [अंबिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of (*a*) Dhṛitarâshṭra; (*b*) Kârtikeya.

आंभस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अंभस्-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आंभसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंभसा वर्तते ठक्] Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आम्रः [अम् गत्यादिषु रन् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 2. 16] The mango-tree. -म्रं The fruit of the mango-tree. -**Comp.** -आवर्तः 1. N. of a tree (आम्रातक).-2. inspissated mango juice. (-र्तं) the fruit of आम्रातक. -कूटः the name of a mountain; सानुमानाम्रकूटः Me. 17. -गंधकः N. of a plant (समष्ठिलवृक्ष). -पेशी [आम्रस्य पेशीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वणं [आम्रस्य वनं cf. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango trees; सोहमाम्रवणं छित्त्वा Râm.

आम्रातः [आमं आम्ररसं अतति अत्-अच् Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango). -तं The fruit of this tree.

आम्रातकः 1 The hog plum. -2 Inspissated mango juice (Mar. साट); आम्रस्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः। घर्मशुष्को मुहुर्दत्त आम्रातक इति स्मृतः॥ Bhâv. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आम्रिमन् *m.* Acid taste; see Gaṇa to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्रेड् *Caus.* To repeat; एतदेव यदा वाक्यमाम्रेडयति देवराट् Mb.

आम्रेडनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्रेडित *p. p.* Reiterated, repeated (as words). -तं 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 (In gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication; द्वितीयाम्रेडितांतेषु Sk.

आम्लः, -म्ला The tamarind tree. -म्लं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (म्ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अच्, अय्-घञ् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं Pt. 1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt; सर्वेषु स्वामिनोर्ह्यो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयद्वाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income; आयव्ययौ च नियतावाकरान् कोषमेव च Ms. 8. 419; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -**Comp.** -व्ययौ (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. -स्थानं a place where revenues are collected.

आयत् *a.* Ved. Coming, approaching; °वसु one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयतीगवम् *ind.* At the time when cows return home; प्रक्रांतामायतीगवं Bk. 4. 14.

आयनं Ved. Coming.

आयिन् *a.* Ved. Coming or driving near.

आयःशूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अयःशूल-ठक् P. V. 2. 76] Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णोपायेन योऽन्विच्छेत्स आयःशूलिको जनः)

cf. K. P. 10 ; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थान्) इत्यायःशूलिकः.

आयज् 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods).–2 To give, present, furnish, supply. –3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि *a.* Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides;procuring, granting.

आयजिष्ठ *a.* Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु *a.* Inclined to sacrifice.

आयागः A gift given at a sacrifice; °भूत *a.* obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. –2 To rest or depend on, rest with (with loc.); वयं त्वय्यायतामहे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34 ; Dk. 42. –3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतनं [आयतंतेऽत्र, यत् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतनाः Mu. 7 hangmen ; स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं K. 103; °मृगेण 130 domestic deer; Chāṇ. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. –2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. –3 A sanctuary, sacred place ; as in देवायतनं, मठायतनं &c. –4 The site of a house, ground-plot. –5 A barn. –6 An inner seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with *manas* as the six *A*yatanas). –7 The cause of disease.

आयतनत्वं State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् *a.* Having a certain seat or home. –*m.* N. of the fourth foot of Brahmâ.

आयत्त *p. p.* [आ-यत्-क्त] 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33 ; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4.16. –2 Docile, tractable. –3 Attempted, tried ; °ता, त्वं dependence , humility, docility.

आयत्तिः *f.* [आ-यत्-क्तिन्] 1 Dependence, subjection. –2 Affection. –3 Strength, power, might. –4 Boundary, limit. –5 An expedient, remedy. –6 Majesty, dignity. –7 A day. –8 Steadiness of conduct, continuance in the right path. –9 Length. –10 Future time (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v.).

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety ; Si. 2. 56.

आयम् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out ; वस्त्रं पाणिं-आयच्छते Sk. ; स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4.v. l.; आयच्छति कूपाद्रज्जुं Sk. draws up;बाणमुद्यतमायसीत् Bk.6.119 stretched out. –2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.) ; Ms. 3. 217, 11. 100 ; Y.1. 24.–3 To stretch oneself,to grow long (Atm.); P. I. 3. 28. –4 To grasp, possess ; Bk. 8. 46. –5 To bring or lead towards. —*Caus.* 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. –2 To remove, transplant.

आयत *p. p.* 1 Long ; दशांगुलमायता यष्टिः a stick ten fingers long; शतमध्यर्धं (योजनं) आयता Mb. ; °स्वभावानि च दुःखानि K. 175 lasting. –2 Diffuse, prolix. –3 Big, large, great ; Pt. 1.–4 Drawn, attracted. –5 Long-drawn, distant. –6 Curbed, restrained. –तः An oblong (in geometry). –तं *ind.* Deeply, long ; as in आयतं निश्वस्य. –Comp. –अक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), –ईक्षण, –नेत्र, –लोचन *a.* (a woman) with large eyes. –अपांग *a.* having long-cornered eyes. –अर्धः half an oblong. –आयतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Si.14.5. –छदा a plantain tree. –लेख *a.* long-curved ; Ku. 1. 47. –स्तुः *m.* [आयतं स्तौति, नि० दीर्घः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयतिः *f.* 1 Length, extension. –2 Future time, the future ; °भंग K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29 ; भूयसी तव यदायतायतिः Si. 14. 5 ; रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14 ; Ms. 7. 169; अनायति क्षमं वचः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, not good for the future ; °ग्लानिभूतः Mu.4. 12; स्थिर° Ki. 1.23 permanent. –3 Future consequence or result; आयतिं सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. –4 Majesty, dignity. –5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. –6 Work (कर्मन्) ; यथा मित्रं ध्रुवं लब्ध्वा कृशमप्यायतिक्षमं Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kull.).–7 Connection, junction. –8 Meeting , union. –9 Source, descent ; तदायतिः Dk. 154 descended from him. –10 Restraint (of mind).

आयतिमत् *a.* 1 Long, extended. –2 Dignified, majestic, stately. –3 Self-restrained.

आयंतृ *m.* Ved. One who approaches, one who fastens or raises.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. –2 Restraint, curbing. –3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयामः [आ-यम् घञ्] 1 Length ; तिर्यगायामशोभी Me. 57. –2 Expansion, extension ; Ki. 7. 6. –3 Stretching, extending. –4 Restraint, control, stopping ; प्राणायामपरायणाः Bg. 4.29; प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms.2. 83.

आयामवत् *a.* Extended, long ; V. 1. 4 ; Si. 12. 65.

आयामित *a.* Stretched out, extended.

आयामिन् *a.* 1 One who restrains. –2 Long (in space or time) ; K. 25, 55 ; °यामासु Ki. 11. 48.

आयल्लकः Impatience, longing.

आयवनं Ved. A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवसः,–सं Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयस् 4 P. 1 To exert oneself ; पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14.–2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued ; नायस्यसि तपस्यंती Bk. 6.69, 14. 104, 15. 54. —*Caus.* 1 To trouble, afflict ; आयासयति मां जलाभिलाषः K. 35 ; Mu. 7. 8 ; V. 2. –2 To weary, tire out, worry. –3 To injure, affect ; lessen, diminish ; Bk. 8. 61. –4 To string (as a bow) ; अनायासितकार्मुकः Pt. 1. 385.

आयस्त *p. p.* [यस्-क्त] 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. –2 Hurt, injured, killed. –3 Vexed, angry. –4 Effected with difficulty.–5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. –6 Sharpened, whetted. –7 (Actively used) Toiling, labouring, exerting oneself.

आयासः [आ-यस्-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour ; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24 ; cf. अनायास also. –2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहमूलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भयानि च। शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वं स्नेहात् प्रवर्तते॥ Mb. –3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयासक *a.* [आ–यस्-ण्वुल्] Causing fatigue, wearisome ; troublesome ; Bh. 3. 58.

आयासिन् *a.* [आ-यस्-णिनि] 1 Exhausted, fatigued. –2 Making exer-

tions, striving; मनस्तु तद्भावदर्शनायाति *S.* 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अयसो विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं दंडमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्प तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. **—सी** A coat of mail, an armour for the body. **—सं** 1 Iron; मृदं बुद्बुदमिवाश्मानं हैमीभूतमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चकर्ष परस्तात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); क्षयं, वशं, बंधनं, तुलां &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात *a.* Come, approached. **—तं** Excess, superabundance (उद्रेक); Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः *f.* [आ-या-क्तिच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting.

आयाचित *a.* Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु *a.* [इ-उण् Un. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. **—युः** 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Purûravas and Urvaśî. **-Comp. —षक्** *a.* attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 U. or *Caus.* 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards; आयोजितस्तपस्यात्मा K. 173. —*Caus.* 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलोऽन्वेषणस्याहमायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. **—क्तः** A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union; स देशो भ्रमरायोगः प्रदीप इव लक्ष्यते Râm. -6 Obstruction (रोध).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत *a.* 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. **—तं** Half-melted butter.

आयुध् 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. —*Caus.* To oppose, attack, fight with; रथिनः पादचारमायोधयंति U. 5.

आयुधः,-धं [आयुध्-घञर्थे क] 1 A weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, *e. g.* a sword; (2) हस्तमुक्त, *e. g.* a disc; (3) यंत्रमुक्त, *e. g.* an arrow; न मेऽस्त्वदन्येन विसोढमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). **—धं** 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2(pl.) Water (Ved.). **-Comp.** (-अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमप्यायुधागारं प्रविश्यायुधसहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280 **—जीविन्** *a.* living by one's weapon. (*-m.*) a warrior, soldier. **—धर्मिणी** the tree called जयंती (रोगनाशने तस्या आयुधधर्मत्वात्). **—पिशाचिका** 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक *a.* Relating to arms. **—कः** [आयुधेन जीवति ठञ्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय *a.* [आयुध-इनि-छ] Bearing or using weapons. **—धी, -धीयः** A warrior; Śi. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; प्रययौ तूर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुस् *n.* [इ-असि-णिच्च Un. 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life; दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तक्षकेणापि दष्टस्य आयुर्मर्माणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; आयुर्वर्षशतं नृणां परिमितं Bh. 3. 107; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; प्राणो हि भूतानामायुः । तस्मात्सर्वायुषमुच्यते । सर्वमेव त आयुर्यंति Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final स् of this word is changed to ष् before hard consonants, and to र् before soft ones). **-Comp. —कर** *a.* (री *f.*) promoting long life; K. 351. **—काम** *a.* wishing for long life or health. **—कृत्** *a.* giving or producing life. **—द्रव्यं** 1. a medicament. -2. ghee. **—योगः** N. of a योग in astronomy. **—वृद्धिः** *f.* long life, longevity. **—वेदः** [आयुरस्मिन् विद्यतेऽनेन वा आयुर्विंदतीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different departments; (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs; (3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind supposed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभृत्यं treatment of children; (6) अगदतंत्रं doctrine of antidotes; (7) रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs; and (8) वाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of remedies to increase generative power). **—वेददृश, -वेदमय, -वेदिक, -वेदिन्** *a.* 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medical science, medical. (*-m.*) a physician. **—शेषः** 1. remainder of life; °शेषतया Pt. 1; °जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. **—स्तोमः** (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मत् *a.* [आयुस् मतुप्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मंतं सुतं सूते Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.* a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brâhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 2. 125; आयुष्मान् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने). -3 Lasting. -4 Old. **—m.** 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृत्तिका; the third lunar mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few comps.) Life; *e. g.* पुरुषायुषजीविन्यः R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, कै-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jainas) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य *a.* [आयुः प्रयोजनमस्य, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इदं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. l.; Dk. 158. —ष्यं 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. –2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव, स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a *S*ûdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms. 10. 48); शूद्रादायोगवः क्षत्ता चांडालश्चाधमो नृणाम् । वैश्यराजन्यविप्रास्तु जायंते वर्णसंकराः॥ —वी A woman of this tribe.

आरः,-रं [आ-ऋ-घञ्] 1 Brass. –2 Oxide of iron. –3 An angle, corner. –4 N. of a tree (मधुराम्रफल). —रः 1 The planet Mars. –2 The planet Saturn. –3 Going. –4 Distance. –5 Nearness, as in आरात् q. v. –6 Extremity (प्रांतभाग). —रा (आ-ऋ-अच्) 1 A shoemaker's awl. –2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. –3 A spoke; cf. अर. –4 A goad, or whip; उद्यम्यारामग्रकार्योत्थितस्य *Si* 18. 7. –Comp. —अग्र 1. the point of an awl. –2. the iron thong at the end of a whip. —आवलिः N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. —कूटः,-टं brass; U. 5. 14.

आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. —क्षः,-क्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मध्यमे स्थितान् Râm; *S*ânti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. –2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुंभसंधि).–3 The part of the forehead below this junction. –4 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. –2 A village or police magistrate.

आरग्वधः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाहवा) largely used in medicinal recipes. —धं Its fruit.

आरचित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c; see रचित.

आरटः [आ-रट्-अच्] An actor.

आरट्टः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarath in Râvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airat-desa); the inhabitants of this country (pl.). –2 A horse from this country.

आरणं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. –2 A precipice.

आरणिः [आ-ऋ-अनि] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरणेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अरणि-ढक्] Relating to or sprung from Araṇi q. v. —यः N. of *S*uka. —यं or °पर्वन् Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahâbhârata.

आरण्य *a.* (ण्या,-ण्यी *f.*) [अरण्ये भवः ण] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. ग्राम्य); °पशुः Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds:- सरीसृपो रुरुश्चैव महिषो वानरस्तथा । वृषतश्चौ मृगश्चैव पशवैं सप्तधा मतः ।) —ण्यः, -ण्यं 1 A forest. –2 A kind of corn growing without sowing seed.–3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see °राशि below).–4 Cow-dung (-ण्यः only).–5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahâbhârata. –6 N. of a Kâṇḍa in the Râmâyaṇa. –Comp. —कुक्कुटः a wild cock. —गानं one of the four Gânas or psalm-books of the Sâma-veda —पर्वन् *n.* N. of tho third book of the Mahâbhârata, usually called Vana-Parvan. —पशुः a wild beast. —मुद्गा a kind of bean. —राशिः (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. –2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [अरण्ये भवः वुञ्] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अध्याय, मनुष्य, न्याय, पथिन्, विहार, and हस्तिन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vârt). —कः A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः *S*. 2. 13; R. 5. 15. —कं An *A*raṇyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brâhmaṇas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; *e. g.* ऐतरेयारण्यकं, बृहदारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं; अरण्येऽनूच्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽध्ययनादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं).–Comp. —कांडं the title of the third book of the Râmâyaṇa.

आरथः [ईषत्स्वल्पो रथः] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरभ् 1 A. 1 To begin, commence, undertake; आरभंतेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः Subhâsh.; आरब्धा बलिविग्रहं Bk. 5. 38. –2 To be active or energetic, be busy; अप्यनारभमाणस्य *Si*. 2. 91. –3 To rely on. –4 To reach or attain to, obtain. –5 To seize, grasp. –6 To form, make; भूतैः पंचभिरारब्धे देहे Bhâg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. —ब्धं Beginning.

आरब्धिः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [आरभ्-अटि] An enterprising or courageous man. —टः,-टी Boldness, confidence. —टी 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural, horrible events on the stage; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रांतादिचेष्टितैः संयुक्ता वधबंधाद्यैरुद्धतारभटी मता ॥ (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). –2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). –3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.); मालत्याः प्रथमावलोकदिवसादारभ्य Mâl. 6. 3; *S*.3; K.102, 134, 196; sometimes with acc. also; प्रतिपद्दिनमारभ्य Bhâg.

आरंभः [आ-रभ्-घञ् मुम्] 1 Beginning, commencement; °उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्यारंभे हर पशुपतेरार्द्रनागाजिनेच्छां Me. 99. –2 An introduction. –3 (*a*) An act, undertaking, deed, work; आगमैः सदृशारंभः R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12.16. (*b*) Preparation; U. 4. (*c*) A thing begun; U. 4. –4 Haste, speed, velocity; चंडारंभः समीरः Ve. 2. 18. –5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. –6 Scene, action; चित्रार्पितारंभ इवावतस्थे R. 2. 31. –7 Pride. –8 Killing, slaughter.

आरंभक *a.* [आ-रभ्-ण्वुल् मुम्] Undertaking, beginning.

आरंभणं [आ-रभ् ल्युट् मुम्) 1 Taking hold of, seizing. –2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरंभिन् *a.* Enterprizing; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport; आरमंतं परं स्मरे Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. –2 To cease, stop (to speak); leave off

विरामोऽस्त्विति चारमेत् Ms. 2. 73. -3 To rest, take rest.

आरत p. p. 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki. 5. 6; see अनारत also. -2 Quiet, gentle.

आरतिः f. 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम a. [रम्-घञ्] Pleasing, delightful; रामभद्र गुणाराम Mv. 7. 40. —मः 1 Delight, pleasure; इंद्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आत्मारामाः Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58.-2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वैदेह्यासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31. [cf. Pers. *ârâm*].-**Comp.** —शीतला N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरंबणं (Vedic for आलंबनं) Support.

आरव &c. See under आरु.

आरस्यं [अरसस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [आ-रा-वा० आति Tv.; abl. of आर q. v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. -2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय a. [आरात्-छ; P. IV 2. 104 Vârt.] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [आ-रा-क्तिच्] An enemy.

आरात्रिकं [अरात्रावपि निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती ओंवाळणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सप्तवारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. -2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमारात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भूयस्ते कृपार्द्रः कटाक्षः Sankara.

आराध् 5. 10. P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमाराध्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक a. A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येषामाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुंचतो नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12, 41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रवेः Mb. -3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्तिनम्रं सतामाराधनं वपुः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. —ना Service. —नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितृ a. An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; तन्वयमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; पितरमाराधयिता भव V. 5.

आराध्ययिष्णु a. Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिकः [अरालं कुटिलं चरति ठक्] 'One who deals crookedly', a cook; (धनलोभेन परप्रोत्साहितः पाचको विषादिसंसृष्टं पचतीति तस्य तथात्वं).

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरेकः [आ-रिच् घञ्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरेचित a. [अ-रिच्-णिच् क्त] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरेचितभ्रूचतुरैः कटाक्षैः Ku.3. 5.

आरित्रिक a. [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर (रा) वः [आ-रु-अप् पक्षे घञ्] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रुरारवं Râm. -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् a. Sounding, noisy; नूपुराराविणा M. 3. 16.

आरुः [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. —रुः f. A pitcher.

आरुकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himâlayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, choose, like; वासं नारोचयेऽरण्ये Râm.

आरोकः 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन a. Shining.

आरुज्, -ज a. [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्नु a. Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि a. [अरुणस्य अपत्यं इञ्] Belonging to, or sprung from, Aruṇa, q. v. —णिः 1 N. of Uddâlaka.-2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vinatâ (वैनतेय).

आरुणी f. Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; बंधुता शुचमारुणत् Bk. 17. 49. -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. —*Caus.* To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Manu and the mother of और्व.

आरुष्करं The fruit of the tree called भल्लातक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, bestride, get upon (with acc., sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुरोह K. 111; आरुरुहू रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरूढकुलालचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल भृत्यमिव मामारोढुमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारोढुं पुनरपि चलत्येष चरणः Mu. 3. 30, 27; so यौवनारूढ, योगारूढ.-4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौंदर्यस्य पारमारूढा न वा Dk. 88; Ki. 2. 13; तुलां यदारोहतिदंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; आरुरोह कुमुदाकरोपमां R. 19. 34. The senses of this root are modified according to the noun with which it is joined; आरूढरुषा Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारूढगुरुप्रहर्षः R. 5. 61; मंत्रिपदमारूढः Mu. 6; तर्कारूढा 6. 19 engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमारोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदवीमारूढः attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारूढा M. 3; संशयं पुनरारुह्य H. 1. 7 running a

risk; संशयमारुरोह शैलः Ki. 13. 16. —*Caus.* (रोह -प-यति) 1 To cause to go up or ascend, raise up, elevate; अमात्योऽस्मात्पुरातनीमवस्थामारोपयिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; शूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनोविषयमात्मनः Ku. 6. 17. -2 To cause to mount or sit (on oneself) (Atm.); करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. -3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). -4 To establish, instal, seat (fig.); राज्ये चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपितपुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. -5 To cause, produce, bring out; उष्माणं K. 105; प्रणयं 134, 142; आरोपितप्रीतिरभूत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. -6 To place, fix, direct; अंकमारोप्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः° cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आशीर्वादमारोपयंतः Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pronouncing; आभरणभारमंगेषु नारोपयंति K. 203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कुरु S. 6 commit to paper; आरोप्यते शिला शैले H. 2. 47. -7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्यभारमारोप्य K. 57; अमात्यपदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. -8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state; करतलं कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60; आरोपय गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118. -9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्मन्यारोपितानिमानाः K. 108, 185; छाया हि भूमेः शशिनो मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14. 40. -10 To string (as a bow); धनुरारोपयन् U. 4; तं देशमारोपितपुष्पचापे Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8.

आरुरुक्षु *a.* Wishing to ascend, mount or reach; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः R. 2. 35; योगं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुह् *a.* Ved. Ascending. —*f.* 1 Excrescence. -2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह *a.* [आ-रुह्-क] Ascending, mounting &c. —हः Ascent.

आरूढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft. used actively; आरूढमद्रीन् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; *S.* 4; so वृक्षं, नावं, हयं, रथं &c.; चक्र°, दोला°. -2 Raised up, elevated on high. -3 Arisen, produced. —ढं Ascending, mounting; see अत्यारूढ.

आरूढिः *f.* Ascent, mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S.* 4. v. l.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedânta S.; attributing or assigning to, imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. -2 Considering as equal; identification (as in सारोपा लक्षणा). -3 Superimposition. -4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with. -5 Placing in or upon. -6 Relating to. -7 Superior position.

आरोपक *a.* Placing, fixing, planting.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Mu. 3. -2 Causing to mount or ascend, raising (to heaven). -3 Planting. -4 The stringing of a bow. -5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. -2 Fixed, placed, made. -3 Strung (as a bow). -4 Deposited, entrusted. -5 Consecrated, hallowed. -6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह्-घञ्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारोह, स्यंदनारोह; सारोहाणां च वाजिनां Râm.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 Ascent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, elevation, altitude, height; नगाद्यारोह उच्छ्रायः Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride. -5 A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न वरारोहा Udb.; आरोहनिबिडबृहन्नितंबबिंबैः Si. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of measure. -9 A mine. -10 Descending.

आरोहक *a.* 1 Ascending, mounting, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating. -3 Rising. —कः A rider, driver; हस्त्यारोहकः Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

आरोहणं 1 The act of rising, ascending, mounting; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c). -3 A stair-case, ladder. -4 The rising or growing of new shoots, growing (of plants). -5 A raised stage for dancing. -6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक *a.* Relating to mounting or ascending.

आरोहिन् *a.* Ascending, mounting.

आरू *a.* Of a tawny colour. —रूः *m.* 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog; a crab; see आरु. -3 N. of a medicinal plant on the Himâlaya.

आरे *ind.* Ved. 1 Far, far from, (with abl.). -2 Near. —**Comp.** —अघ *a.* Ved. having evil far removed. —अवद्य *a.* one from whom blame is far removed. —शत्रु *a.* one whose enemies are driven far away.

आरेवतः N. of a tree (आरग्वध q. v.). —तं The fruit of this tree.

आरेहणं Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं (अरोगस्य भावः ष्यञ्) Freedom from disease, good health —**Comp.** —शाला an hospital.

आर्किः [अर्कस्य अपत्यं इञ्] A son of अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karṇa, (4) Sugrîva, (5) वैवस्वतमनु.

आर्क्ष (र्क्षी *f.*) [ऋक्षस्येदं अण्] Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them. —र्क्षः A son or descendant of *R*iksha. —**Comp.** —वर्षः a stellar year or revolution of a constellation.

आर्क्षोद [ऋक्षोद-अण्] Inhabiting the mountain *R*ikshoda.

आर्गलः -ली [अर्गलमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A bolt or bar; see अर्गलं.

आर्ग्वध=आरग्वध q. v.

आर्घा [आ-अर्घ-अच्] A kind of yellow bee.

आर्घ्य *a.* Relating to this bee. —र्घ्यं Wild honey.

आर्च *a.* (र्ची *f.*) [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worshipping, pious. -2 Relating to, the *R*ik or *R*igveda.

आर्चिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋचि भवः. ऋचो व्याख्यानो ग्रंथो वा ठञ्] Relating to the *R*igveda, or explaining it. —कं An epithet of the Sâma-Veda.

आर्चीक *a.* [ऋचीके पर्वते भवः अण्] Belonging to the ऋचीक mountain. —कः The mountain ऋचीक.

आर्जवं [ऋजोर्भावः अण्] 1 Straightness; दूरं यात्युदरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्जवं धावति S. D. -2 Straightforwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness; अहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7; क्षेत्रमार्जवस्य K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. -3 Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13; Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जीक *a.* [ऋजीकस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the ऋजीक country, or a vessel called ऋजीक. —कः A lake

in the ऋजीक country; (according to others) perhaps a milk-vessel or celestial-vessel in which the heavenly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय =आर्जीक *a.* **–या** 1 A terrestrial river. –2 N. of a river (विपाशा.)

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इञ्] The son of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त *a.*[आ-ऋ-क्त] 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, pained by; usually in comp., कामार्त, क्षुधार्त तृषार्त &c. –2 Sick, diseased; आर्तस्य यथौषधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. –3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि *S.* 1. 11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32. –4 Perishable (विनाशिन्). **–Comp.** **–नादः,-ध्वनिः, स्वरः** a cry of distress. **–बंधुः,-साधुः** a friend of the distressed.

आर्तिः *f.* [आ-ऋ-क्तिन्] 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental); आर्ति न पश्यसि पुरूरवसस्तदर्थे V. 2. 16; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. –2 Mental agony, anguish; उत्कंठार्ति Amaru. 39. –3 Evil, mischief. –4 Sickness, disease. –6 The end of a bow. –6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् *a.* Suffering from pain, afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिंटी.

आर्तना Ved. 1 A mortal combat. –2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव *a.* (वा-वी *f.*) [ऋतरस्य प्राप्तः, अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to the season; seasonal; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36, स्वयमंगेषु ममेदमार्तवं Ku. 4. 68; V. 1. 13; vernal; R. 9. 28, 48. –2 Menstrual, relating to or produced by this discharge. **–वः** A section of the year, a combination of several seasons (Ved.). **–वी** A mare. **–वं** The menstrual discharge (of women); नोपगच्छेत्प्रमत्तोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवदर्शने Ms. 4. 40, 3. 48. –2 Certain days after menstrual discharge, favourable to conception. –3 A flower.

आर्तवेयी A woman during her courses.

आर्त्निः The end of a bow.

आर्त्विजीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऋत्विजं तत्कर्मार्हति खञ्] Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्त्विज्यं [ऋत्विजो भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) [अर्थादागतः अण्] 1 Relating to a thing or object. –2 Relating to, dependent on, sense (opp. शाब्द); आर्थी उपमा &c. –3 Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing, possession of a thing.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*)[अर्थं गृह्णाति ठक्] 1 Significant. –2 Wise. –3 Rich. –4 Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र *a.* [आ-अर्द्-रक् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 2. 18] 1 Wet, moist, damp, तन्वीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 43; आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभुतां R. 7. 28. –2 Succulent, living, not dry, green, juicy; आर्द्रं द्रव्यं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. –3 Fresh, new; कामीवार्द्रापराधः Amaru. 2; कांतमार्द्रापराधं M. 3. 12; R. 14. 4. –4 Soft, tender; oft. used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुणा in the sense of 'flowing with,' moved', 'melted'; स्नेहार्द्रं हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity; करुणा°, दया°; प्रेमार्द्राः चेष्टाः Mâl. 5. 7. –5 Full of feeling, warm. –6 Loose, flaccid. **–र्द्रा** N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (consisting of one star). [cf. Gr. *ardo*]. **–Comp.** **–काष्टं** green wood. **–दानु** *a.* Ved. giving moisture. **–नयन** *a.* weeping **–पदी** a woman with wet feet. **–पवित्र** *a.* Ved. having a wet strainer, epithet of the Soma. **–पृष्ठ** *a.* watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियंतां वाजिनः *S.* 1. **–माषा** *a.* leguminous shrub (माषपर्णी). **–शाकं** fresh ginger. **–लुब्धकः** (°र्द्रा° the dragon's tail or descending node, N. of Ketu.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, freshness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Born under the constellation *Ardrâ*; cf. P. IV. 3. 28. **–कं** Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger (Mar. आलें).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध *a.* (Only used at the beginning of comp.) Half. **–Comp.** **–धातुक** *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (-कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सार्वधातुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4, 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. **–प्रास्थिक, –कंसिक** *a.* (-की*f.*) bought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. **–मासिक** *a.* (की*f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. **–रात्रिकाः** (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्धिक *a.* (की*f.*) [अर्धमर्हति ठक्] Sharing half, relating to a half. **–कः** One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brâhmaṇa; see the quotation under आ°क.

आर्धुक *a.* (की*f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial, profitable.

आर्पयितृ *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आर्भव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the *Ribhus*.

आर्य *a.* [ऋ-ण्यत्] 1 *Aryan.* –2 Worthy of an *Arya*. –3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यदार्यमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः *S.* 1. 22; so आर्यवेषः respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचाणक्यः, आर्या अरुंधती &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:— (1) वाच्यौ नटीसूत्रधारावार्यनाम्ना परस्परं। (2) वयस्येत्युत्तमैर्वाच्यो मध्यैरार्येति चाग्रजः। (3) (वक्तव्यो) अमात्य आर्येति चेतरैः। (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्विप्रैर्विप्र आर्येति चेतरैः। S. D. 431. –4 Noble, fine, excellent. **–र्यः** 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and दास; विजानीह्यार्यान्ये च दस्यवः Rv. 1. 51. 8. –2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन्। तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारे स वा आर्य इति स्मृतः॥. –3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to शूद्र). –4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भवत्यार्यो न धनेन न विद्यया Mb.–5 A man of noble birth. –6 A man of noble character.–7 A master, owner. –8 A preceptor. –9 A friend. –10

A Vaisya. -11 A father-in-law (as in आर्यपुत्र). -12 A Buddha. -13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. -14 A son of Manu Sâvarṇa. **—र्या** 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 A mother-in-law. -3 A respectable woman. -4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. **-Comp. —अष्टशतं** title of a work of *Arya* Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. **—आवर्तः** [आर्या आवर्तते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (*Aryas*);' particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himâlaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22: आसमुद्रात्तु वै पूर्वादासमुद्राच्च पश्चिमात् ।तयोरेवांतरं गिर्योः (हिमवद्विंध्ययोः) आर्यावर्तं विदुर्बुधाः ; also 10.34. **—गृह्य** *a.* [आर्यस्य गृह्यः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble -2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men ; **तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः** R. 2. 33. -3. respectable, right, decorous. **—देशः** a country inhabited by the *Aryas*. **—पुत्रः** 1. son of an honourable man. -2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. -3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother ; of a husband by his wife ; or of a prince by his general &c.-4. the son of the father-in-law, *i. e.* a husband (occurring in every drama ; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). **—प्राय** *a.* 1. inhabited by the *Aryas*. -2. abounding with respectable people. **—भट्टः** N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. **—भावः** honourable character or behaviour. **—मार्गः** the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. **—मिश्र** *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. (-श्रः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. -2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वार्यमिश्रैः प्रथममेव आज्ञप्तं *S.* 1; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1. **—युवन्** *m.* an *Aryan* youth. **—रूप** *a.* having only the form of an *Aryan*, a hypocrite, impostor. **—लिंगिन्** *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. **—वृत्त** *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (-त्तं) the conduct of an *Aryan* or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. **—वेश** *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress, fine. **—व्रत** *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the *Aryans* or noblemen. (-तं) the duty of an *Aryan*. **—श्वेतः** a noble or honourable man. **—संघः** the whole body of the *Aryans*. **—सत्यं** a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). **—हलं** *ind.* [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. **—हृद्य** *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [आर्य-स्वार्थे-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. -2 A grand-father. -3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king ; cf. Mk. 7. **—कं** A ceremony performed to the manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. -2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् *ind.* After, afterwards ; behind.

आर्श *a.* Belonging to the antelope.

आर्ष *a.* (**र्षी** *f.*) [ऋषेरिदं अण्] 1 Used by a *Ri*shi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); **आर्षः प्रयोगः**; संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावनार्षे Sk.; **आर्षो धर्मः** Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; **आर्षः प्रत्ययः** P. II. 4. 58. -2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman ; U. 6. **—र्षः** A form of marriage derived from the *Ri*shis ; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bride-groom; **आदायार्षस्तु गोद्वयम्** Y. 1. 59 ; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196 ; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्वाह; **आर्षोढा** a wife married according to this form. **—र्षा** A class of Vedic metres. **—र्षं** 1 The holy text, the Vedas. -2 Sacred descent. -3 Derivation (of a poem) from a *Ri*shi author.

आर्षेय *a.* (**यी** *f.*) [ऋषि-ढक्] 1 Relating to a *Ri*shi. -2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. **—यं** 1 Sacred descent. -2 A collection of *Ri*shis (ऋषिसमूहः).

आर्षभ *a.* (**भी** *f.*) [ऋषभ-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्षभ्यः [ऋषभ-ञ्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत *a.* (**ती** *f.*) [अर्हत्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. **—तः** A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. **—तं** The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्हत्य The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती —त्यं [P.V.1. 124 Vârt.] Fitness.

आल *a.* [आ-अल्-पर्याप्तौ अच्] Large, extensive. **—लः, —लं** 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; °**अक्त** anointed with poison as an arrow. -2 Trick, fraud ; **येषां श्रुतमालजालाय** K. 288; ° **जालानि चिंतयंती** 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष् 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्षि *a.* [लक्ष्-इन्] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent ; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible ; °**दंतमुकुलान्** *S.*7.17.

आलक्षण्यं [अलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Misfortune, crime.

आलगर्दः [अलगर्द एव स्वार्थे अण्] A water cobra.

आलप् 1 P. To address, speak to, converse ; **कमालपामि** K. 164; **तस्या नामधेयेन भर्त्रा देव्यालपिता** V.2 addressed. *—Caus.* To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question; **यदा कश्चित्त्वामालापयिष्यति** Pt. 5, 1. 387; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation; **अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते** *S.* 1 ; **प्रवसनालाप** Amaru. 97; **ललितालापे** Srut. 36. -2 Narration , mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical sum. -5 A question.

आलापन *a.* Causing to speak or converse with. **—नं** 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्तिवाचनं).

आलाप्य,-लापनीय *pot. p.* To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिन् *a.* Speaking to, conversing with. —नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch; गामालभ्यार्कमीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117; Bk. 14. 91; सत्येनायुधमालभे; सत्येन (सत्यं) आत्मानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to; अतितरां कांतिमालप्स्यते ते (वपुः) Me. 15 v. l.; Kâm. 9. 63. -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices); प्रातर्वै पशूनालभंते Sat. Br.; गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. —*Caus.* 1 To touch. -2 To commence.

आलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धिः *f.* 1 Touching. -2 Killing; immolation.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल(लं)भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed; to be touched or rubbed.

आलंभः,–भनं [आ-लभ् घञ् ल्युट् मुम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching; Y. 3. 157; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing off, uprooting (of plants); Ms. 11. 145. -3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अश्वालंभं गवालंभं *A*dipurâṇa.

आलंभिन् *a.* Touching, seizing.

आलंब् 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on; शाखामालंब्य Râm. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take; अथालंब्य धनू रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up; आधोरणालंबितं R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome; तस्य कविता मच्चित्तमालंबते Dhûrtas. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume; अमुमेवार्थमालंब्य Mu. 2. 20; स्वातंत्र्यमालंब्य K. 181; Ki. 13. 14; यशःशरीरं नवमाललंबे Mv. 7. 18 obtained; Ki. 17. 34; so ध्यानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदास्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended; मुखालंबितहेमसूत्रं V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon; तमालंब्य रसोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलंब *a.* Hanging down. —बः 1 Depending on or from. -2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं *Sânti.* 3. 2. -3 Support, protection; तवालंबादंब स्फुरदलघुगर्वेण सहसा Jag.; सीतां शून्ये यथासुखं निरालंबां हरिष्यामि Râm. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. —बा N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 32; sustaining, supporting; Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason, cause. -5 Base. -6 (In Rhet.) That on which a रस or sentiment, as it were hangs, person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:–आलंबन and उद्दीपन; *e. g.* in the Bîbhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंबन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-238. -8 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -9 Silent repetition of a prayer. -10 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, *i. e.* रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas.*

आलंबित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended. -2 Supported, sustained, held; R. 7. 7; V. 5. 2.

आलंबिन् *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon; दशालंबी शाटकः Pt. 1. 144; depending on; R. 12. 85. -2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding; कुलालंबी पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. -3 Wearing; गजाजिनालंबि Ku. 5. 78.

आलर्क *a.* [अलर्कस्येदं अण्] Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृप्तं U. 1. 40.

आलवण्यं [अलवणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवालं [आसमंतात् लवं जललवं आलाति, आ-ला-क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); °पूरणे [illegible]युक्ता *S.* 1; विश्वासाय विहंगानामालवा[illegible]बुपायिनां R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी *f.*) [आलसति ईषत् व्याप्रियते अच्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्यं [अलसस्य भावः, ष्यञ्] 1 Idleness, sloth, want of energy; शक्तस्य चाप्यनुत्साहः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Susr.; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); for example:– न तथा भूषयत्यंगं न तथा भाषते सखीं। जृंभते मुहुरासी[illegible]ना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलातं [अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A fire-brand.

आलानं [आलीयतेऽत्र, आ-ली-ल्युट्] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अरुंतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आलान-ठक्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव द्विपेंद्रः R. 14. 38.

आलाबुः (बूः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलाबु.

आलावर्तं A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [आलं पर्याप्तमास्यं अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle, unmeaning. -2 Honest, sincere (विशदाशय). —लिः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. —लिः, —ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं बटुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68; Amaru. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf. आवलि); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; रथ्यालि Amaru. 89; खद्योतालि Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A bridge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.

आलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, delineate, draw lines; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mâl. 1. 31; Mk. 2. -2 To paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः *S.* 1; V. 2; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. -3 To portray, write, sketch. -4 To scratch, scrape, touch; as in विंध्यमालिखंतमिवांबरं.

आलेखः 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

आलेखनं *a.* Scratching, painting. —नी A brush, pencil. —नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.

आलेख्य *pot. p.* To be written,

painted &c. —ख्यं A painting, picture; इति संरंभिणो वाणीर्बलस्यालेख्यदेवताः Si. 2. 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. -2 A writing.–Comp. —लेखा a painting. —शेष a. having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलिंग् 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

आलिंगः 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.

आलिंगनं Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप) आलिंगननिर्वृतिं R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds; आमोद°, मुदित°, प्रेमन्°, मानस°, रुचि°, मदन ° and विनोद °).

आलिंगित p. p. Embraced, clasped. —तः A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. —तं An embrace.

आलिंगिन् a. Embracing &c. —m. (-गी), आलिंग्यः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (यव); चतुरंगुलहीनोंक्यान्मुखे चैकांगुलेन यः । यवाकृतिः स आलिंग्य आलिंग्य स हि वाद्यते ॥ Sabdârṇava.

आलिंजरः [अलिंजर एव स्वार्थे अण्] A large earthen water-jar.

आलिंदः,-दकः [अलिंद एव स्वार्थे अण्]1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिंद.

आलिन् m. A scorpion.

आलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आलिंपन्नमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चंदनमंगनाभिः Rs. 6. 12.

आलिप a. Anointing.

आलिंपनं [लिप्-ल्युट्-मुम्] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आद्दीपन.

आलेप a. To be anointed. —पः, -पनं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liniment.

आली = आलि q.v.

आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भियोपरि कर्णिकारकुसुमान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To faint; मुहुरालीयते भीता Mb. -3 To melt.

आलयः,-यं [आलीयतेऽस्मिन्, आली-अच्] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवशत्रूणां सुघोरं खांडवं वनं Mb.; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्या निवसंत्यालये चिरं Râm.; सर्वाञ्जनस्थानकृतालयान् Râm. who lived or dwelt in Janasthâna. -2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so देवालयं, विद्यालयं &c; fig. also; दुःख° Bg. 8. 15; गुण°. -3 Contact. —यं ind. Till destruction.

आलीन p. p. 1 Embraced. -2 Sticking or clinging to; आलीनचंदनौ R. 4. 51; so °भ्रमरे पद्मे. -3 Melted, fused. —नं-नकं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 Contact.

आलीढ p. p. [आ-लिह्-क्त] 1 Licked, eaten, lapped, scraped. -2 Wounded, hurt; सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. -3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. —ढं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted; अतिष्ठदालीढविशेषशोभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलीढकं The frolicing of a calf.

आलुः 1 An owl. -2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). -3 Ebony ; black ebony. —लुः f. A pitcher, water-jar. —लु (n) A raft, float.

आलुकः 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु). -2 An epithet of Sesha. —कं An esculent root.

आलुंचनं Rending, tearing to pieces ; श्येनो महालुंचने Mk. 3. 20.

आलुड् 1 P. or Caus. To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb ; कौरववनमालोडयंतौ Ve. 3, 4 ; विषमालोड्य पास्यामि Mb. ; (fig.) to dive into ; Pt. 1 ; to examine scrutinizingly ; भरतादिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः ।.

आलोडनं 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating. -2 Mixing, blending.

आलोडित p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered.

आलुंटनं Plundering, taking away by force.

आलुल a. Shaking, unsteady.

आलू See आलु.

आलून p. p. Cut, cut off ; Ku. 2. 41.

आलोक् 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, perceive, behold ; त्वन्मार्गमालोकते S. D. ; अथालुलोके तपोवनं Bk. 2. 24 ; used in an astrological sense also. -2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तृणमिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bh. 3. 66. -3 To express congratulations, greet ; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितुं प्रवृत्तः Ve. 4.

आलोकः,-कनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight, aspect, appearance ; यदालोके सूक्ष्मं S. 1. 9 ; Ku. 7. 22, 46 ; सुख° V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33 ; R. 1. 84 ; Me. 3, 37. -3 Range of sight ; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85 ; R. 7. 5 ; Ku. 2. 45. -4 Light, lustre, splendour ; आलोकमार्गं सहसा व्रजंत्या R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window ; निरालोकं लोकं Mâl. 5. 30 ; 9. 37 ; 10. 4, 11 ; Ve. 2 ; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. -5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language ; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोकय); ययावुदीरितालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9 ; K. 14. -6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित p. p. Seen, beheld &c. —तं A look, glance ; Mâl. 1. 27.

आलोकिन् a. Seeing, beholding.

आलोच् 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, perceive.-2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study ; K. 7 ; आलोचयंतौ विस्तारमंभसां दक्षिणोदधेः Bk. 7. 40 ; इति-एवं-आलोच्य so thinking.

आलोचक a. 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Causing to see. —कं The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचनं,-ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. -2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोल a. Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes); आलोलायतलोचनाः Bh. 3. 48. -2 Shaken, agitated ; आलोलामलकावलीं Amaru. 3 ; क्रीडालोलाः Me. 61. —लः Trembling, agitation.

आलोलित a. Shaken, agitated.

आवक a. [अव्-ण्वुल्] Protecting.

आवत् f. Ved. Proximity.

आवनेयः [अवन्या अपत्यं ढक्] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंतः [अवंतेरयं राजा अण्] A king of Avantî.

आवंतिक a. (की f.) Coming from or belonging to Avantî.

आवंत्य a.[अवंतिषु भव : ञ्य] Coming from or belonging to Avantî. —त्यः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantî. -2 The offspring of a degraded Brâhmaṇa ; see Ms. 10. 21.

आवप् 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about ; वयोभ्यश्चावपेङ्भवि Mb. ; so अक्षान् throws.-2 To sow (as seed).-3 To fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Sráddha). —Caus. 1 To

shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. —नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपंतिक *a.* Ved. Scattering.

आवाप *a.* [आवप्-घञ्] Throwing, scattering; (as in अक्षावाप q. v.). —पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, directing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; *Si.* 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक *a.* [आवापाय साधु ठक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. —यः, -या Water (Ved.). —यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् *m.* One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sáy.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आवृ.

आवरसमक *a.* (की *f.*) [अवरसमे देयमृणं वुञ्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)र्हित *a.* Eradicated, uprooted.

आवलिः, -ली *f.* [आ-वल्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A line, row, range; अरावलीं V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित *a.* [वल्-क्त] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवल्गित *a.* Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

आवल्गुज *a.* Produced from the plant अवल्गुज.

आवश्यं [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक *a.* (की *f.*) [अवश्य-वुञ्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वावश्यकस्त्वसौ Bháshá. P. 22, 20. —कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. °कृ to do what nature compels one to do; Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता,-त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवस् 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमावसते सतां क्रियायै V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमामावसन् Rám.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon; गृहस्थाश्रमं Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; cohabit. -4 To pass, spend (as night). —*Caus.* 1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसतिः *f.* Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथच् Un. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्बहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village. -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसथिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आवसथे गृहे वसति ठण् Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य *a.* [आवसथ-ञ्य] Being in a house. —थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. —थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः 1 (*a*) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखबर्हिणानि R. 2. 17. (*b*) Apartment, room. (*c*) A place of refuge.

आवसान *a.* [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अञ्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित *a.* [आ-अव-सो-क्त] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, full-grown. —तं Ripe corn (when thrashed.)

आवस्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अवस्थायां भवः ठञ्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह् 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्ने पत्नीरिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; व्रीडमावहति मे स संप्रति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरुजमावहन् *S.* 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगमं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंडनमावहंतीं Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रोदीर्धैर्यमावह Mârk. P. —*Caus.* 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह *a.* (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on, क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाऽहं R. 14. 5; so दुःख°, भय°, क्षय° &c. —हः 1 N. of one of the seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the भुवर्लोक or atmospheric region between the भूर्लोक and स्वर्लोक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहनं Bringing near, producing.

आवहमान *a.* 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनियोगः, आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तवार्चनं Pûjâ Mantra. -3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. —नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity; हस्ताभ्यामंजलिं बद्ध्वाऽनामिकामूलपर्वणोः। अंगुष्ठौ निक्षिपेत्सेयं मुद्रा त्वावाहनी स्मृता ॥ Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-वल्-णिच् अच् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवालं.

आविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अविना तन्नेना निर्मितं ठक्]1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -2 Woollen. —कं A woollen cloth,

blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -**Comp.**—सौत्रिक *a.* made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविघ्न *a.* Distressed, troubled. —घ्नः N. of a fruit-tree (अविघ्न).

आविद् *Caus.* 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; किमिति नावेदयसि-अथवा किमावेदितेन Ve. 1; राज्ञ आवेदयध्वं मां संप्राप्तं Râm; आयुषः प्रमाणमावेदयति K. 46, 47; आवेदयंति प्रत्यासन्नमानंदं ... निमित्तानि 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 6. 21; R. 5. 23; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म व्रणैरावेद्य R. 12. 55; K. 158. -3 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् *a.* Ved. 1 Knowledge.-2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविस् and आवित्त.

आविद्वस् *a.* Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक *a.* Making known, reporting, communicating. —कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -2 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्यात् पूर्वमावेदनं यः Nârada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय,-वेद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित *p. p.* Made known, communicated &c. —तः The person to whom something is made known. —तं That which is communicated.

आवेदिन् *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.

आविदूर्यं [अविदूरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Proximity.

आविद्ध, आविध See under आव्यध्.

आविर्भाव &c. See आविस्.

आविल *a.* [आविलति दृष्टिं स्तृणाति विल् स्तृतौ-क Tv.] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, muddy; पंकच्छिदः फलस्येव निकषेणाविलं पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलांभःपरिशुद्धिहेतोः R. 13. 36. -2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also; त्वदीयैश्चरितैरनाविलैः Ku. 5. 37. -3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V. 5.8.-4 Dim, obscure; आविलां मृगलेखां R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; *S.* 5. 21.

आविश् 6 U. 1 To enter; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2 To take possession of, possess, affect; मूढमाविशंति न पंडितं H. 1. 3; so भयं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain to a particular state; सुखं, मन्युं &c. -5 To arise. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered.-2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भय°, क्रोध°, निद्रा°; कृपयाविष्टं Bg. 2. 1; भोगिनः कंचुकाविष्टाः Pt. 1. 65 covered with, clad in. -4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तत्पर, उद्युक्त). -**Comp.**—लिंग *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिंग); *e. g.* प्रधानं, अर्धः, उपसर्जनं.

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance; आवेशं कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into.-2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्मय° influence of pride R.5.19; so मदन°, क्रोध°, भय° &c.-3 Intentness, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; K.291.-6 Demoniacal possession.-7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory, work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आवेश-ठञ्] 1 Peculiar, one's own (असाधारण). -2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor. —कं 1 Entering into.-2 Hospitality.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, भू and कृ); आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl. 1. 26.

आविर्भू 1 P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; तमस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति *S.* 5. 14; तेषामाविरभूद् ब्रह्मा परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2; आविर्बभूव कुशगर्भमुखं मृगाणां यूथं R. 9. 55.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance.-2 An incarnation. -3 Nature or property of things.

आविष्कृ 8 U. To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (याति) आविष्कृतारुणपुरस्सर एकतोर्कः *S.* 5. 1; *Si.* 20. 76.

आविष्करणं,-ष्कारः 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; असूया गुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. -2 The means of making visible.

आविष्ट्य *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आविस्तराम् *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवी *f.* [अवीरेव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of child-birth.

आवीत *a.* [आ-व्ये-क्त] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. —तं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवीतिन् *m.* [आवीत-इनि] A Brâhmaṇa who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवीरच्चूर्णः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुत्तः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; *S.* 6.

आवृ 5.9. 10. U.1 To cover, hide, conceal; आवृणोदात्मनो रंध्रं R. 17. 61; K. 199; आवरीतुमिवाकाशं Bk. 9. 24; धूमेनाव्रियते वह्निः Bg. 3. 38. -2 To fill, pervade; सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13; Ms. 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire. -4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवृत्य पंथानमजस्य तस्थौ R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off; Bk. 14. 109. —*Caus.* 1 To cover or conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवरक *a.* Covering, concealing. —कं A cover, veil.

आवरण *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमश्रु R. 14. 71. —णं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. -2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. -3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; हस्तौ स्वौ नयति स्तनावरणतां M. 4. 14; *S.* 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलमावरणं स्त्रियाः Râm.; चरित्रावरणाः स्त्रियः Châṇ. 76. -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.); कालेनावरणात्ययात् U. 1. 39. -5 An

enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लब्धांतरा सावरणेपि गेहे R. 16.7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. -**Comp.** -शक्तिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवरि(री)तृ *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवारः Enclosing, keeping off, as in दुरावार q. v.

आवारिः [आवृ वाहु॰ इण्] A shop, a stall (*n.* according to some).

आवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, overspread, overcast; आवृते नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. -तः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brâhmaṇa by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवृतिः *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवृज् 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. -*Caus.* 1 To bend, bend down; incline; गौरवेणावर्जितः Pt. 4.; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सदयं च यासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14, 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनांसि Nâg. 1; मरीचिमावर्जितवतीव श्राघसे Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अपि त्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तनयावर्जितापिंडकांक्षिणः 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4; K. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nâg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमावर्जयति *S.* 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवर्जनं 1 Bending down &c. -2 Giving. -3 Winning over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुराववृते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Mál. 1.41. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अक्षवलयमावर्तयंतं K. 42 telling the beads. -2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृज्) -5 To repeat, recite.

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रदक्षिणावर्तशिखः Rám. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy, whirl; नृपं तमावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52; दर्शितावर्तनाभेः Me. 28; Dk. 2; आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving (in the mind), anxiety. -4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. -5 The two depressions of the forehead above the eye-brows. -6 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N. of a form of cloud personified; आवर्तो निर्जलो मेघः.-9 Melting (of metals). -10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence (संसार). -र्तं A mineral substance, pyrites (माक्षिकधातु).

आवर्तक *a.* [आवर्त एव स्वार्थे कन्] Revolving again and again. -कः 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; जातं वंशे भुवनविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. -4 Revolution. -5 Revolution of the mind from the influence of the senses. -6 A curl of hair. -7 A sort of poisonous insect. -की N. of a creeping plant.

आवर्तन *a.* 1 Turning round or towards. -2 Revolving. -नं 1 Turning round, returning, revolution. -2 Circular motion, gyration. -3 Churning or stirring up anything in fusion. -4 Melting together, fusion, alligation (said of metals). -5 Mid-day, the time when shadows are cast in an opposite direction. -6 Repeating, doing over and over agin. -7 Study, practising. -नः Vishṇu. -नी 1 A crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Whirling or turning upon itself, returning; आब्रह्मभुवनाल्लोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16; कालांतरावर्ति H. 1. 207. -2 Melting, mixing &c. -*m.* (-र्ती) A horse having curls of hair on various parts of the body (considered as a sign of auspiciousness). -नी 1 A whirlpool. -2 N. of a plant (अजशृंगी).

आवृत् *f.* 1 Causing to turn towards. -2 Turning towards or round; entering. -3 Order, succession, method, mode, manner; अनयैवावृता कार्यं पिंडनिर्वपणं सुतैः Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. -4 Progress of an action; occurrence. -5 Turn of a path, course, direction. -6 A purificatory rite; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled, returned; Mál. 1. 29. -2 Repeated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदशाः Sk. -3 Learnt (by heart), studied; U. 6. -4 Reverted, returned. -5 Averted. -6 Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः *f* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R. 2. 18; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, retreat, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling, going round; Mál. 5. 4. -4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. -5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिभयं Ku. 6. 77. -6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use); सप्तमीयमंकनावृत्तिः seventh edition. -7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, employment, application. -9 Turn of a way, course or direction. -10 Occurrence. -**Comp.** -दीपकं a rhetorical figure; त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ भवेदावृत्तिदीपकम्। (पदस्यार्थस्योभयोर्वा आवृत्तिः). क्रमेणोदाहरणं:-वर्षत्यंबुदमालेयं वर्षत्येषा च शर्वरी॥ उन्मीलंति कदंबानि स्फुटंति कुटजोद्गमाः। मायंति चातकास्तृप्ता मायंति च शिखाबलाः॥ Kuval.

आवृष्टिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेगः 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमावेगेन *S.* 3, 7; Amaru. 83; शोक°, दुःख°, साध्वस° &c. -2 Hurry, haste; *S.* 4. -3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings. -गी N. of a tree (वृद्धदारकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट् 10 P. To surround; तृणैरावेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of straw; Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेष्टनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope. -3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य *a.* (व्यी *f.*) [अवेर्मेषस्य विकारः ष्यञ्] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2 Woollen.

आव्यध् 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce; see अनाविद्ध. -2 To wound. -3 To break or pierce through. -4 To put on; Bk.

20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast towards. -6 To throw away, cast off. -7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up. -10 To drive away, expel; निर्बंधमाविध्यति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored, rent, splintered, broken down; उत्पाताविद्धमूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted; R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, uneven; V. 4. 28; हर्षाविद्धमभ्युत्थितः Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force; दूरनिक्षेप° Mâl. 8 cast forth in taking long strides; Mv. 2; Ms. 9. 40; thrown, put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5 Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish. **-Comp.**—कर्णी, -कर्णिका N. of a plant (पाठा).

आविधः [आ-व्यध्-घञर्थे-क] An awl; drill.

आव्याधिन् *a.* [आ-व्यध्-णिनि] Giving pain, wounding, attacking. —नी A gang of robbers (Ved.).

आव्रश्च् 6 P. To tear off, cut off, tear in pieces, interrupt.

आव्रश्चनं 1 Cutting or tearing off. -2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).

आव्रस्कः Being torn off or tearing itself off (Ved.).

आव्रीडकः [अव्रीडानां विषयो देशः] A country of the shameless.

आश *a.* One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); *e. g.* हुताश, आश्रयाश &c. &c. —शः [अश्-घञ्] Eating (as in प्रातराश).

आशकं Eating.

आशयितृ *a.* 1 Feeding, a feeder. -2 Protecting.

आशिः *f.* The act of eating food.

आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2 Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious, gluttonous. —तं Eating.

आशितंगवीन *a.* [आशिता अशनेन तृप्ता गावो यत्र, खञ् नि° मुम्] Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितंभव *a.* [आशितोऽशनेन तृप्तो भवत्यनेन P. III. 2. 45] Satiating, satisfying (as food). —वं 1 Food, victuals. -2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); फलैर्येष्वाशितंभवं Bk. 4. 11.

आशितृ *a.* Voracious, gluttonous.

आशिन् *a.* Eating (in comp.); फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशशंसे Ku. 3. 57; Bk. 14. 70, 90; *S.* 2. 15; M. 1; मनोरथाय नाशंसे *S.* 7. 13. -2 To bless, wish well to; एवं ते देवा आशंसंतु Mk. 1; इत्याशशंसे करणैरबाह्यैः R. 14. 50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell; Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To fear, be afraid of. —*Caus.* To render famous or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इष्टाशंसनमाशीः Sk.-2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation, hope; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. -2 Speech, declaration. -3 Indication, reference; शरत्समयवर्णनाशंसया Ve. 1. -4 Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्वपि भवत्यानंदसांद्रो लयः Mâl. 5. 7.

आशंसित *a.* 1 Wished, hoped, expected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Considered, said to be.

आशंसितृ, आशंसिन् *a.* 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; V. 2. -2 Announcing, declaring.

आशंसु *a.* [आ-शंस्-उ] Desirous, hopeful.

आशस् *a.* Ved. [आ-शंस्- क्विप्] Hoping. —*f.* 1 Praise.-2 Desire.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one capable or a master or possessor (of a thing).

आशक्त *a.* Able, powerful.

आशक्तिः *f.* Power, ability.

आशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; दयितां साध्वीं त्वमाशंकिष्वथाः कथं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशंकसे यदग्निं *S.* 1. 28; Si. 3.72; Bk 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरतागमनमाशंक्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; दत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Mâl. 4. -4 To start a doubt or objection.

आशंकनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टाशंका हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति *S.* 1. 16; आशंकया भुक्तं Bh.3.5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadâdhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; °अन्वित *a.* apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकित *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशंकितं गुरुजनेनापि U. 3; doubted, suspected. —तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. —नः 1 N. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शृ-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्षस्). -3 Wind.

आशारिकः Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशलः A tree; see जीवक.

आशवं [आशोर्भावः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आसव q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसमंतात् अश्नुते आ-अश्-अच्] 1 (*a*) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराश्यं परमं सुखं Subhâsh.; त्वमाशे मोघाशे Bh. 3.6; so भग्न,° हत,° निराश &c. (*b*) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3.25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामाशामनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. **-Comp.** —आन्वित, -जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. —कृत *a.* attended with the hope of success. —गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अष्टदिग्गज. —तंतुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mâl. 4.3, 9. 26. —पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —पिशाचिका deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. —पुरगुग्गुलुः or -संभवः a kind of Bdellium. —प्राप्त *a.* successful (=प्राप्ताश). —बंधः 1. the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति *S.* 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; V. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3. a spider's web. —भंगः disappointment. —वह *a.* inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of heaven. —विभिन्न *a.* disap-

pointed in expectation. –हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशाढः See अ (आ) षाढ.

आशारः Shelter; °एषिन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; ऋकुछंदसा आशास्ते *S.*4; किमन्यदाशास्महे केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. –2 To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्य भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे *S.* 7; शांतिं Bk. 17. 1. –3 To order, command, relate (P. also in this sense). –4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. –2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13. –3 To be wished for, desirable; अनाशास्यजयौ ययौ R. 4. 44 (who had not to *wish for victory,* to whom victory came unsought). –स्यं 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संपत्स्यते सर्वाशिषः Mu. 7; M. 5. 20. –2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यार्चितास्तिमितौ बभूव Ku. 7. 87; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तभूतं R. 5. 34.

आशिस् *f.* (°शीः, °शीर्भ्यां &c.) [आशास्-क्विप्, अत इत्वम्] A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—वात्सल्यायत्र मान्येन कनिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता॥). आशिस is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः खल्वेष नाशीः *S.*4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णा वरतामापद्यंते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. –2 Act of bestowing a blessing upon others. –3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. –4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी). –5 One of the eight chief medicaments (वृद्धि). –Comp. –वादः, –वचनं (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. –विषः (आशीविषः) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशिंजित *a.* Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिन् &c. See under अश्.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशिर् *f.* [आश्रीयते पच्यते आ-श्री-क्विप् Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (क्षीरादिकं श्रपणद्रव्यं Sây.); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. –रः 1 Fire. –2 The sun. –3 A demon.

आशी [आशीर्यतेऽनया, आ-शॄ क्विप् पृ०] 1 A serpent's fang. –2 A kind of venom. –3 A blessing, benediction. –Comp. –विषः [आश्यां विषमस्य] 1. a snake; गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. –2. a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिनिप्रशमिते Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on; कुसुमान्याशेरते षट्पदाः V. 2. 23 v.l. –2 To pass (the night) in sleep. –3 To wish, pray for. –4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. –2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुर्गंधानिवाशयात् Bg. 15. 8; अपृथक्° U. 1. 45. –3 Sleeping, lying down. –4 Receptacle, reservoir; विषमोपि विगाह्यते नय कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. –5 Any recipient vessel or viscus of the body; the Asayas are 7:–वात°, पित्त°, श्लेष्मन्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्व° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). –6 The stomach; आशयाग्निदीप्तिः Dk. 160. –7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). –8 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. –9 Disposition of mind. –10 Prosperity. –11 A barn. –12 Will or pleasure. –13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). –14 Fate, fortune. –15 Property, possession. –16 A miser. –17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आस्ते परमसंतप्तो नूनं सिंह इवाशये Mb. –18 N. of a tree (पनस). –Comp. –आशः fire.

शु *a.* [अश्-व्याप्तौ उण्] Fast, quick. –शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. –2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). –शु *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [cf. L. *acu*; Gr. *okus.*]. –Comp. –आपस् *a.* obtaining quickly. –कारिन्, –कृत् *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. –2. operating quickly (as a medicine). –कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. –क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. –ग *a.* swift, quick. (–गः) 1. the wind. –2. the sun. –3. an arrow; पपावनास्वादितपूर्वमाशुगः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91. –गामिन् *a.* going quickly. (*–m*). the sun. –तोष *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (–षः) an epithet of *S*iva. –पत्री a tree which yields frankincense (शल्लकीलता). –पत्वन् *a.* flying quickly. –बोध *a.* teaching quickly, N. of a grammar. –या *a.* going quickly. (*–ind.*) quickly. –व्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season. –षेण *a.* Ved. having swift arrows. –हेमन् *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. –हेषस् *a.* Ved. quickly neighing; having quick horses, quickly praised; (शीघ्रशब्दायमान).

आशुत्वं, –ता Quickness, speed.

आशिमन् *m.* [आशोर्भावः इमनिच्] Quickness.

आशुशुक्षणि *a.* [आ शुष् सन् अनि Un. 2. 102] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sây). –2 Shining forth. –णिः 1 Wind, air. –2 Fire; मंत्रपूतानि हवींषि प्रतिगृह्णात्स्येतत्प्रीत्याशुशुक्षणिः K. 44.

आशू *a.* Quick, fast (Ved.).

आशेकुटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोकेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अशोक-ढञ्] (A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशौचं [अशुचेर्भावः अण्; P. VII. 3. 30] Impurity, see अशौचं; दशाहं शावमाशौचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62, 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* [आ–चर्–ण्यत् सुट् P. VI. 1. 147] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious; आश्चर्यो गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk.; तदनु ववृषुः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेघाः R. 16. 87;

°दर्शनो मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —र्यं 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे प्राणदा यमदूतिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6 2. 29. -2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; °मय Bg. 11. 11. -3 A strange appearance, prodigy. -4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्यं परिपीडितो ऽभिरमते यच्चातकस्तृष्णया Chât. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत्र or यदि with a following potential or future. -Comp. —भूत a. wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता,-त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आश्चो-श्च्यो-तन a. Sprinkling. —नं 1 Aspersion, sprinkling.-3 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्म a.(श्मी f.) [अश्मन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. —श्मः Anything made of stone. -Comp. —भारिक a. having a mass of stones. —रथ्यः N. of a teacher of ritual.

आश्मन a. (नी f.) [अश्मनो विकारः अण्] Stony, made of stones. —नः 1 Anything made of stone. -2 N. of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मरिक a. (की f.) [अश्मर्येव स्वार्थे बा० ठञ्]Suffering from stone in the bladder. —कः N. of a disease (अश्मरी q. v.).

आश्मिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of stone.-2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्यै 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; यावत्त्राश्यायते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आश्यान p. p. 1 Congealed,consolidated; पंकैरिवाश्यानघनैस्तटानि Ki. 16. 10. -2 Partially dried; पथश्चाश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Ku.7. 9; dried by fumigation(as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण्] Tear.

आश्रपणं [आ-श्रा-णिच् ल्युट्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः,-मं [आ-श्रम् आधारे घञ् वृद्ध्यभावः] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. -2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brâhmaṇa. (These are four:-ब्रह्मचर्य the life of a student; गार्हस्थ्य the life of a house-holder; वानप्रस्थ the life of an anchorite or hermit, and संन्यास the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three *Asramas*; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. सक्लिाश्रममंत्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14); पूर्वाश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. -3 A college, school. -4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). -5 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —गुरुः the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1. the special duties of each order or life. -2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुंक्ते S.1. —पदं,-मंडलं,-स्थानं 1. a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest(तपोवनं); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. -2. a period in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. —भ्रष्ट a. fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासः residence in a hermitage. —वासिक a. relating to residence in a hermitage; °कं पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. —वासिन्, -आलयः,-सद् m. an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक a., आश्रमिन् a. [आश्रम-ठन् इनि] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. -2 Belonging to a hermitage.

आश्रवः 1 Stream, river. -2 Fault, transgression; see आस्रव and under आश्रु also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or betake oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action &c.); विचरितमृगयूथान्याश्रयिष्ये वनानि V.5. 17; Rs. 1. 27 v.l.; दक्षिणां मूर्तिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वयं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mu. 4; आशिश्राय च भूतलं Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीं R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; so धैर्यं, शोकं, बलं, मित्रभावं, संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c.; आश्रित्य having recourse or reference; तामाश्रित्य M.4.1; कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य गीयतां S. 1. (b) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c); शरण्यमेनमाश्रयंते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तंते सर्वे आश्रमाः Ms. 3. 77; सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयंते. -2 To go through, experience;एको रसः...पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47.-3 To rest or depend upon.-4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेदस्मान् Bg.1. 36 we shall incur sin. -5 To choose, prefer. -6 To assist, help.

आश्रय: [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting-place, seat, substratum; सौहृदादपृथगाश्रयामिमां U. 1. 45 v.l.; so आश्रयासिद्ध q. v. below. -2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely connected. -3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quality is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्प्रसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. -4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter; भर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः स्त्रीणां Vet.; तदहमाश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव त्वामकामां करोमि Mu. 2. (b) A dwelling, house. -5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. साभ्रूद्रामाश्रया भूयः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. -6 Following, practising; Ms. 2. 11. -7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. -8 Dependence on; oft. in comp.; मम सर्वे विषयास्त्वदाश्रयाः R. 8. 69. -9 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठंति पंडिता वनिता लता: Udb. -10 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. -11 Help, assistance, protection. -12 A quiver; बाणमाश्रयमुखात् समुद्धरन् R. 11. 26. -13 Authority, sanction, warrant. -14 Connection, relation, association. -15 Union, attachment. -16 A plea, an excuse. -17 Contiguity, vicinity. -18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six *gunas*, q. v. -19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. -20 Source, origin. -21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. -22 (With Buddhists) The five organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. -Comp. —असिद्धः,-द्धिः f. a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; (that whose substratum is false or fictitious); e. g. गगनारविंदं सुरभि अरविंदत्वात्सरोजारविंदवत्. —आशः, -भुज् a. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (-शः,-क्) 1. fire; दुर्वृत्तः क्रियते धूर्तैः श्रीमानात्मविवृद्धये। किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाशवत् ॥ Udb. -2. a forfeiter of asylum. -3. the constellation कृत्तिका. — भूत a. one who is the refuge or support (of another person). —लिंगं an adjective (a word which must agree in gender

with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Resorting to, seeking refuge with ; Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. —णं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -2 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning ; तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10 ; K. 213. -3 Resorting to ; R. 6. 4 ; Ratn. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to; स किलाश्रममन्त्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः=कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मानुषीं तनुं Bg. 9. 11; R. 1. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on ; इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवानि M. 4 ; so वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति ; द्रव्याश्रितो गुणः Ak. ; R. 12. 21, 1. 75 ; द्वार°, दुर्ग° &c. -3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing; माध्यस्थ्यं , धर्मं, प्रव्रज्यां ; Ku. 6. 6 ; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on; राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255. -7 Referring to, regarding ; भिक्षमाश्रिता : कथा: Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c. ; चटकाश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. —त : A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1 ; प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1. —तं (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword.

आश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise (with dat. of person ; cf. P. I. 4. 40 ; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas ; ओमित्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract ; Bk. 12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रव *a.* [आ-श्रु-अच्] Obedient, compliant ; भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49 ; N. 3. 84. —व : 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgression. -3 One of the categories according to the Jainas ; see आस्रव.

आश्रावणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen. -2 N. of certain short words uttered at ceremonies ; ओं स्वधेत्याश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं *Asval.*

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. —तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

आश्रुकर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.).

आश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also ; आश्लिष्टो लक्ष्मीं Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्पराश्लिष्टशाखैः पादपैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with ; अवनितलाश्लिष्टललाटरेखया K. 67; अंगद °भुज R. 6. 53 ; *Si.* 3. 72 ; मेघमाश्लिष्टसानुं Me. 2. -4 Joining what adheres or attaches to. -5 Invested ; spread. -6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्लेषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace ; आश्लेषलोलुपवधूस्तनकार्कश्यसाक्षिणीं *Si.* 2. 17 ; Amaru. 15, 72, 94; कण्ठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने Me. 3, 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection ; relation ; सामीप्याश्लेषविषयैर्व्याप्त्याधारश्चतुर्विधः Mugdha. -3 The site of an act. —षा *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) [अश्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian ; आश्वं कफहरं मूत्रं कृमिदद्रुषु शस्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). —श्वं 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य भावः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्वत्थ *a.* (त्थी *f.*), आश्वत्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वत्थस्येदं अण् ठक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a मुहूर्त. —त्था The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. —त्थं The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक *a.* (की *f.*)=अश्वभारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वमेधाय हितं ठण्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. —कं N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahâbhârata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अश्वयुज-अण्] 1 Belonging to the month *Asvina*. -2 Born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. —ज : The month आश्विन ; भाद्रपदाश्वयुजौ वर्षा : Susr.; Ms. 6. 15 ; Y. 3. 47. —जी The day of the full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वयुजक *a.* (की *f.*) Sown at the day of full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वरथ *a.* (थी *f.*) [अश्वरथ-अञ्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वलक्षण-ठक्] Knowing the marks of horses. —कः A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्व-ठञ्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian, cavalier. —कः 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omens presaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the Asvins (अश्विनौ देवते अस्य). -2 Pervading. —नः 1 N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvinî). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the Asvins. -3 (du.) The Asvins. —नी 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चितिभेदः). —नं A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विनेय *m.* [अश्विन्याः अपत्यं ढक्] The two Asvins (physicians of gods). —नः 1 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pâṇḍava princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्व-खञ्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); °नोऽध्वा Sk. —नः-नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day ; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकः Ait. Br.

आश्वीयं A number of horses.

आश्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Asvalâyana Sûtras*.

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe ; सुखमाश्वसंति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्रत्ययादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307 ; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. —*Caus.* 1 To encourage, comfort, console,

cheer up; तदा संकीर्तितेनाश्वासयाम्यात्मानं V. 3; R. 12. 5. 14. 58. 15. 45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. -2 To refresh, gratify; छायाश्वासितपथिकजनसार्थः Pt. 2. -3 To conciliate.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. -2 Consolation, cheering up, inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वासक *a.* Consolatory, comforting. **—कः** Clothing.

आश्वासनं Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तदिदं द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं *S.* 7; देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासिन् *a.* [आ-श्वस्-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; *S.* 2. 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीपूर्णिमा अस्मिन्मासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; शेते विष्णुः सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. -2 A staff of the Palâsa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. **—ढा** The 20th and the 21st lunar mansions, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. **—ढी** The day of full moon in the month of *Ashâḍha*. **-Comp. —भव, -भू** *a.* produced in the month of *Ashâḍha*. (-वः,-भूः) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढिन् *a.* Bearing a Palâsa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय *a.* [आषाढा-छ] Born under the constellation *Ashâḍhâ*.

आष्टमः [अष्टमो भागः, अष्टम-ञ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आष्ट्र [अश्-व्याप्तौ ष्ट्रन् Un. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आष्ट्री 1 An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आस्,आः *ind.* An interjection, implying (*a*) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् भूर्जपत्रं V. 2. (*b*) Anger; आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mâl. 8. (*c*) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (*d*) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आः क एष मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृथामंगलपाठक Ve. 1. (*e*) Sorrow, regret; विद्यामातरमाः प्रदर्श्य नृपसून् भिक्षामहे निस्त्रपाः Udb.; (आः स्मरणेऽपाकरणे कोपसंतापयोस्तथा Med.).

आस् I. 2 A.(आस्ते, आसांचक्रे,आसिष्ट; आसितुं, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतदासनमास्यतां V. 5; आस्यतामिति चोक्तः सन्नासीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live,dwell; तावद्वर्षाण्यासते देवलोके Mb.; यत्रास्मै रोचते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196; कुत्रास्ते Sk.; यत्रामृतास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Bk. 4. 6, 8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आसानं त्वामुत्थापयति द्वयम् *S*i.2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत *S*i. 1. 23. -6 To abide,remain, continue or be in any state,be doing anything, last; oft. used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्प्रगर्जंश्चास्ते Pt.1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तूष्णीं &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुखेनास्ते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्तां मानसतुष्टये सुकृतिनां नीतिर्नवोढेव वः H. 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. —*Caus.* To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वीं Sk. —*Desid.* आसिसिषते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [आस्यति, आसितुं] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आसः [आस्-घञ्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-सं also); स सासिः सासुसूः सासः Ki. 15.5.-3 Ashes.**—सं 1** Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस्-ल्युट्]1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनासनसन्निकृष्टं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुच् to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र° &c. -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding,dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such *asanas* are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. यानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are:-संधिर्नो विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak.; प्रतिबद्धशक्त्योः कालप्रतीक्षया तूष्णीमवस्थानमासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यविघातादासनं स्मृतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw).-10 N. of two trees(असन and जीवक). **—ना** A seat, stool, stay.**—नी** 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall. **-Comp. —बंधधीर** *a.* resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुर्षीमासनबंधधीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित *p. p.* [आस्-क्त] Seated, at rest; आसितः सः; आसितं तेन Sk.**—तं 1** Sitting down. -2 A seat; इदमेषामासितं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन *pres. p.* Sitting, seated; °प्रचलायितं nodding when seated, falling asleep.

आस्या Sitting, abode,state of rest.

आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस्) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

आसंसार,-संसृति *a.* Liable to progress or alteration. **—रं,-ति** *ind.* 1 Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Malli. यावत्संसारं).

आसंगत्यं Detachment, disunion.

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, attach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसज्यते Sk.; आसज्यमानेक्षणः *S.* 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also); भुजे...स भूमेर्धुरमाससंज R.2. 74; so पुत्रे राज्यं; जने दोषं &c.; आससंज भयं तेषां Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. -2 To confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. -4 To take up. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on. -2 To place, put, throw round; आसंजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. **—*pass.*** (सज्यते) To adhere, stick, be at-

tached; यदि नेष्टात्मनः पीडा मासंजि भवता जने Ki. 11. 29; cf. "Do unto others as you would be done by.".

आसक्त *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); द्यूत°, मृगया°. -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing. -3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined or attached to, placed or resting on; मन्मुखासक्तदृष्टिः K. 158; यदासक्तं सख्यं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिखरासक्तमेघाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; ° बाहुलतया 8. -4 Surrounded, encircled. -5 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Trusting to, confiding in. **—क्तं** *ind.* Eternally, perpetually. **-Comp. —चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्** *a.* having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness; application. -2 Waylaying (Ved.). **—क्ति** *ind.* Ved. Purposely.

आसंग *a.* Uninterrupted, perpetual. **—गः** 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); सुख° लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application.-3 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पंकजं) सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3.46; व्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः *S.* 1.33; Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of consolation; Mâl. 2. -4 Association, connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मफलासंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कांतासंग &c. -5 Fixing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृत्वाभिमान). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरासंग. -8 Waylaying (?). **—गं** A kind of fragrant earth; (सौराष्ट्रमृत्तिका). **—गं** *ind.* Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमः [आसंगे भवः डिमच्] (In surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c.).-2 Getting entangled, clinging; व्रततिवलयासंजनात् *S.*1.33 v.l. -3 Attachment, devotion. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 A handle, hook.

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near (with acc. or loc.). -2 To watch or lie in wait for. -3 To approach, reach, to go to or towards (a place &c.); हिमालयस्यालयमाससाद Ku. 7. 69; Bk. 7. 31; *Si.* 2. 2; आसनं R. 6. 4, 53; 11. 23. -4 To meet with, find, form; सख्यं R.5.60; 14. 25; अपायं Bk. 3. 26 suffering; 4. 43. -5 To encounter, attack. -6 To commence, undertake. -7 To place. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 (*a*) To meet with, find; मृत्युभयमासादितः Bhâg. (*b*) To get, obtain; अमरगणनालेख्यमासाद्य R. 8. 95; Ms. 4. 227; धनं, सुखं &c. -2 To approach, go to, reach; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति; ते पुण्यमासाद्य सुरेंद्रलोकं Bg. 9. 20; Me. 34; Bk. 8. 37. -3 To overtake, come up with; अनेन रथवेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वैनतेयमप्यासादयेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. -4 To encounter, attack; आसादितौ कथं ब्रूतं न गजैः कूलमुद्रुजैः Bk. 6. 95.-5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. -6 To make one sit down (Ved.).

आसत्तिः *f.*[आ-सद्-क्तिन्] 1 Meeting, junction., -2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact; किमपि किमपि मंदं मंदमासत्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. -3 Gain, profit, acquirement. -4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said; relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासत्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 83; वाक्यं स्याद् योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 2.

आसदनं 1 Gain, profit. -2 Contact, union. -3 Nearness, proximity. -4 The act of sitting down. -5 A seat.

आसन्न *p. p.* 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्नविंशाः nearly or about 20; at hand, close by, impending, imminent; आसन्नपतने कूले S. B.; °मरण, °काल q.v. -2 Adjacent, adjoining. -3 Well-placed. -4 About to die. **—न्नः** The setting sun. **-Comp. —कालः** 1. the hour of death. -2. one whose death is near. **—परिचारकः, -चारिका** personal attendant, body-guard; U. 1; *S.* 6. **—प्रसव** *a.* about to be confined or delivered; about to bring forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.). **—मृत्यु -शरीरपात** *a.* one whose death has drawn near; Ku. 3. 44.

आसादः Ved. Cushion.

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. -2 Attacking. -3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. -4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य *pot.p.* Attainable, to be attained &c.

आसादित *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Reached, gone to. -3 Spread, extended. -4 Effected, completed. -5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन् *n.* Mouth; (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसन्वत् *a.* Ved. Having a mouth.

आसन्य *a.* Ved. Being in the mouth.

आसंदः [आसीदत्यस्मिन् प्रलयकाले निपातः] Vishṇu or Vâsudeva. **—दी** [आसयतेऽस्याम्] 1 A small couch or oblong chair; an arm-chair; K. 94; इयं वा आसंदी अस्यां हीदं सर्वमासन्नं Sat. Br. -2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसंदिका [स्वल्पार्थे कन्] A small chair; K. 219.

आसंबाध *a.* Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंबाधा भविष्यंति पंथानः शरवृष्टिभिः Rám.

आसव see under आसु.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [आ-सृ-घञ्] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्तक्षितिबाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17; पुष्पासारैः 43; so तुहिन°, रुधिर°&c.; बाष्पासारा M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears; धारासारैर्वृष्टिर्बभूव H.3 it rained in torrents.-2 Surrounding an enemy. -3 Attack, incursion. -4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states).-5 Provision, food; Pt 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [असिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordsman.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसनं, आस्-ण्वुल्] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [असिधारा इव अस्त्यत्र अण्] N. of a particular vow; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. -2 To fill with. —*Caus.* To have anything poured in.

आसिच् *f.* An oblation which is poured out; a dish, vessel (?).

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेक्यः A kind of eunuch or neuter man; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यवीर्यत्वादासेक्यः पुरुषो भवेत्।.

आसेचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Charming, beloved; so आसेचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. -2 A vessel for fluids (Ved.); °वत् hollow, concave.—नी A small vessel.

आसिध् 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody (only in *p. p.*).

आसेद्धृ *m.* One who arrests another.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nârada; *i. e.* confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसेधक *a.* Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). -2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

आसवः [आ सु-अण्] 1 Distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.); अनासवाख्यं करणं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31; कुमारी °, द्राक्षा ° &c; यच पक्वौषधांबुभ्यां सिद्धं मद्यं स आसवः Bhâva P. -5 A vessel for liquor. -6 Exciting. -**Comp.** —द्रुः [आसवस्य कारणं द्रुः शाक० त०] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor).

आसावः A praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुतिः *f.*1 Distilling, distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 A drought so prepared.-4 Birth, production (प्रसव). -5 Exciting, enlivening (Ved.).

आसुतीबलः [आसुतिरस्त्यस्य वलच् दीर्घः P. V. 2. 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). -2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. -3 A distiller. -4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसुर *a.* (रीं *f.*) [असुरस्येदं अण् opp. दैव] 1 Belonging to *Asuras.* -2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. -3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24). -4 Not performing sacrifices. -5 Divine, spiritual. —रः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्].-2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्वाह); आसुरो द्रविणादानात् Y. 1. 61 ; Ms. 3. 31.-3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior-tribe Asura. —री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; संभ्रमादासुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb. (Mar. मोहरी; राई). —रं 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from *Asuri.*

आसूत्रित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेव् 1 A. To carry out, practise, perform zealously; धर्मं, व्रतं &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अग्रवातमासेवमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेवा, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेवित *p. p.* 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated.—तं Performance.

आसेविन् *a.* Performing assiduously, indulging in.

आस्कंद् 1P. 1 To invade, attack; कथमिदानीमुन्माद्योपरागो माधवेंदुमास्कंदति Mâl. 9; आस्कंदल्लक्ष्मणं बाणैः Bk.17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedāngas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः,-दनं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परवनिता °प्रगल्भस्य Ve. 2.-2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant.-6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं,-तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदिन् *a.* 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्क्र *a.* 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ- स्तु -घञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अस्ति परलोकः इति मतिर्यस्य, ठक्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यत्रास्त्येव तदस्ति वस्त्विति मृषा जल्पद्भिरेवास्तिकैः Prab.2.-2 A believer in sacred tradition.-3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्धधानश्च Y. 1. 268.—कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

आस्तिकता,-त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्यशुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्मे Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्दधानता परमार्थेष्वागमार्थेषु *S*ankara.

आस्तीक *a.* Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तीक. —कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkâru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nâga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्याभवत्ख्यातं लोकेष्वास्तीक इत्युत। अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गतो यस्मात्पिता गर्भस्थमेव तम् ॥. —कं A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahâbhârata.

आस्तृ—स्तॄ 5. 9. U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; दर्भानास्तीर्य, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तृ-अप्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; वासो वल्कलमास्तरः किसलयानि *S*ânti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण *a.* 1 Spreading, covering. —णं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुम° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुसुम ° strewn with flowers *S.* 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंतुं R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes; गत° without the bedclothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer

of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक *a*. (की *f*.) [आस्तरणं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तारः [आ-स्तृ-घञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -**Comp**. -पंक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र *a*. [अस्त्रस्येदं अण्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्यंदनं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्वृत्तमातिष्ठत्यनसूयकः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2 practising concentration of mind; स्वरूपं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तनुं Mu. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पदमातस्थुषा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादाधियः Ki. 6.29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविष्टरः R. 15. 79; सुहृदास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7. 29; विषमग्निं जलं रज्जुमास्थास्ये तव कारणात् Mb. use; चिंतामौनमिवास्थिता V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave. -*Caus*. 1 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; प्रविश्य स्थापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमास्थापयेत्ततः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अङ्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43; मय्यप्यास्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्यां बबंधास्थां Râj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थातृ *a*. Standing, mounting.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14.-6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं). -नी An assembly-room. -**Comp**. -गृहं,-निकेतनं, -मंडपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतनाजिरं Ki. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थायिका An audience.

आस्थित *p.p.* (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं Pt.1.220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्यापि Si.2.80,9.84; so नियमं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); R. 9. 53; वानवास्थितः शैलः Rám. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्याप्त); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः *f*. Condition.

आस्नानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्नेय *a*. Bloody (fr. असन्); being in the mouth (fr. आसन्).

आस्पदं [आ-पद्-घ सुट् च] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीर्युवराजसंज्ञितं R. 3. 36; ध्यानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विवेश Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48,69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राजन्यास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle; निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk. 1. 14; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमसि सर्वसंपदां Ki. 13. 39; so दोष°, उपहास° &c. -3 Rank, position, station; काव्यार्थभावनेनायमपि सभ्यपदास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity, authority, office; लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति विवादभीरोः M. 1.17.-5 Business, affair.-6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्धा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पर्धिन् *a*. Emulous, striving after.

आस्फल्,-स्फुल् 10 P. or *Caus*. 1 To cause to flap, rock or shake; to strike or press against; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैः R. 16. 13; पयोराशेरोघः प्रलयपवनास्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed, stirred; Nâg. 1; शिलायामास्फालितः Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन् U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a lute), strike; वीणामास्फालयंतीं K. 131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend assunder, tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. -2 Flapping. -3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्फालनतत्पराणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru. 54; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावत° कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् *m*. N. of the planet Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. दंड ठोकणें); कर॰ मिश्रेण K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4 Striking or rubbing against, blow; पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63; लांगुलास्फोटशब्दाच्च चलितः स महागिरिः Mb. -टा The नवमल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmin.

आस्फोटक *a*. Making a sound by striking on the arms. -क =पर्वतजपीलुभेदः

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3 Blowing, expanding.-4 Contracting, closing. -5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting. -7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A gimlet.

आस्फोतः,-तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृषो॰ टस्य तत्वं] N. of several trees; अर्क, कोविदार, भूपलाश. -ता,-तका N. of several plants; मल्लिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक *a*. (की *f*.), **आस्माकीन** *a*. [अस्मद्-अण्-खञ् अस्माकादेशः] Our, ours; आस्माकदंतिसान्निध्यात् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्य *a*. Belonging to the mouth or face. -स्यं [अस्यते ग्रासोऽत्र, अस्-ण्यत्] 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहरे, विवृतास्यः.-2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णं P. I. 1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं ताल्वादिस्थानं Sk.; षडास्यानि Pt. 5.55; (the six parts being the throat, head or brain

palate, tooth, lip, and nose. -4 Mouth, opening; व्रणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. **-Comp.** -आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन् *n.* beard.

आस्यंधय *a.* [आस्यं धयति धे-खश् मुम्] Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्रं [अस्रमेव स्वार्थेऽण्] Blood. **-Comp.**-पः 1. 'blood-drinker', demon. -2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [आस्रु-अप्] 1 Pain, affliction, distress. -2 Flowing, running. -3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault, transgression. -5 The foam on boiling rice. -6 (With Jainas) The impulse called योग or attention which the soul participates in the movement of its various bodies; it is defined as the 'action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects'; it is good or evil according as it is directed towards good or evil objects.

आस्राव *a.* Flowing, running. **-वः** 1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, discharge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A disease of the body. **-Comp.** -भेषजं medicament, medicine.

आस्राविन् *a.* Flowing, emitting fluid or humour; an epithet of the elephant when ichor is issuing from its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste.— *Caus.* To taste, enjoy; संभोगं Me. 87; R. 3. 54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नास्वादयसे भुजंगैः K. 109.

आस्वाद *a.* Tasting, eating. **-दः** 1 Tasting, eating; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3.32; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः H. 1. 152; मुखास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kissing.-2 Relish, flavour, taste; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41; सुखास्वादपरः H. 4. 76; चित्रास्वादकथैर्भृत्यैः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, experiencing; °वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5.

आस्वादक *a.* Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य *pot. p.* To be tasted, delicious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वांत [आ-स्वन्-क्त] Sounded.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (*a*) reproof; (*b*) severity; (*c*) command; (*d*) casting, sending. -2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd. pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from ब्रू and by European scholars from अह्; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:— आत्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहतुः, and आहुः).

आहकः [आ-हन्-ड-कन्] A peculiar disease of the nose; तनुना रक्तशोथेन युक्तो नासापुटांतरे। गात्रशूलज्वरकरः श्लेष्मणा ह्याहको ज्वरः॥.

आहंकार्यं Conceitedness.

आहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat; कुट्टिममाजघान K. 10; परस्य शिर आहंति Sk.; *Si.* 7. 17; दुर्जयान् करिणः ... आहन्यात् Kám. 19. 60; said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body; आहते शिरः; but cf. आजघ्ने विषमविलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63; so आहध्वं मा रघूत्तमं; Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102 (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also). -2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) Bk. 1.27, 17. 7, Me. 66; R. 17. 11.-3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4. 23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदुत्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति *Si.* 2. 46; गजदंताहता वृक्षाः Râm. -3 Injured, killed. -4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed. -5 Multiplied (in Math.); सूर्याब्धिसंख्यया द्वित्रिसागरैरयुताहतैः Sûrya S.; एकैकमब्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -5 Known, understood. -6 Rolled (as dice). -7 Uttered falsely. **-तः** A drum. **-तं** 1 A new cloth or garment. -2 An old garment. -3 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; *e.g.* एष वंध्यासुतो याति Subhâsh. **-Comp.** -लक्षण *a.* =आहितलक्षण q. v. under आधा.

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. -2 A blow, hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगति). -4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेदवधेन भक्ता Lîlâ.

आहननं 1 Striking at, beating. -2 A stick.

आहननीय *a.* Making oneself known by beating a drum.

आहनस् *a.* [आ-हन्-असुन्] To be beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आ-हन्-घञ्] 1 Striking, striking against; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow, stroke; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलग्नैकदंतः *S.* 1. 33; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55; पवन°; पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4 Killing: प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 2. 26; Y. 3. 275.-5 One who beats or strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress. -7 Retention of urine (मूत्राघात). -8 A slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c., See under आहु and आह्वे.

आहिकः [अहिरिव, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु).-2 An epithet of Pânini.

आहिंड् 1 A. To roam about, wander; आहिंड्यते अटव्या अटवीं *S.* 2.

आहिंडिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishâda father and Vaidehî mother; आहिंडिको निषादेन वैदेह्यामेव जायते Ms. 10.37; (according to Kull., he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिंडिक).

आहितुंडिकः [अहितुंडेन दीव्यति ठक्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वाहितुंडिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mu.2.

आहीरणिन् *m.* A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे *Si.* 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टुमाहवनमग्रजन्मनाम् *Si.* 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनिय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. **-यः** A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (*i. e.* the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पिता वा एषोऽग्नीनां यद्दक्षिणः पुत्रो गार्हपत्यः पौत्र आहवनीयः *Asval.*; see also अग्नित्रेता under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक *a.* Fit for a burnt offering. **-कः** A consecrated fire.

आहावः [आ-हु आधारे घञ्]Fire; see under आह्वे also.

आहुत *p. p.* Offered to the gods, sacrificed. —तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality.-2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus ; cf. पंचयज्ञ.

आहुतिः *f.*1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Kṛishṇa. —**काः** N. of a people.

आहुल्यं N.of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch ; यदेव वत्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं R. 3.6 ; पुष्पं फलं चार्तवमाहरंत्यः 14. 77, 18. 8 ; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer ; वार्ता bring news. -2 To bring near, give ; चंद्रगुप्ताय मेदिनीं Kâm. 1. 5 ; अयाचिताहृत Y. 1. 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4 To obtain, get, receive ; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12 ; Y. 1. 97. -5 To have, assume ; आजह्रतुस्तच्चरणौ ... श्रियं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to ; बलोपचयं K. 105; प्रीतिं, क्रोधं &c ; जनकानां कुले कीर्तिमाहरिष्यति मे सुता Râm. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry ; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki. 1. 35. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice) ; स विश्वजितमाजह्रे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To separate, remove, draw off from. -12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call. —*Caus.* 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समित्कुशफलाहरैः R. 1. 49. —रः 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing.-3 Offering a sacrifice.-4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5 The air so inhaled.-6 Inspiration, breath inspired. **-Comp.** —करटा, -चेला, -निवपा, -निष्किरा, -वसना, -वितना, -सेना compounds of the class called मयूरव्यंसकादि.

आहरण *a.* Taking away, robbing; as in अमृताहरणः. —णं 1 Fetching, bringing (near) ; समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं *S.*1.-2 Seizing, taking; R.6.75.-3. Removing, extracting. -4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice);अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे मतिं Mb. -5 A dowry or present given to a bride(at the time of her marriage); सत्वानुरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6 Causing, inducing.

आहर्तृ *a.* 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Performing; आहर्ता क्रतूनां K. 5. -4 Causing, bringing on ; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता क्वासौ विहगतस्करः V.5.1. —*m.* (-र्ता) A copy-holder (in law).

आहार *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch ; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sàv. 4. 23. —रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. -2 Employing, using. -3 Taking food. -4 Food ; (आहरंति रसमस्मादित्याहारः Sk.); °वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहार, °वृत्तिः means of livelihood ; भैक्षाहारः living on alms ; यवाहार, निराहार &c. **-Comp.** —अर्थिन् *a.*begging or seeking for food. —निःसरणमार्गः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements. —पाकः 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of food). —विरहः want of food, privation, starvation. —संभवः the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक *a.* Going to fetch or bring; एधानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jainas) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul ; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (व्याप्य). -5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessary ; आहार्यशोभारहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14 ; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुणं Ki. 4. 23 ; निसर्गसुभगस्य किमाहार्यकाडंबरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant) ; अयं चंद्रो मुखमित्यादौ चंद्रभिन्ने मुखे चंद्राभेदज्ञानं तचाहार्यमेवTv.-7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q.v.-8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). —र्यः A kind of bandage (बंध). —र्यं 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting. -2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamentative part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आहेय *a.* [अहेरिदं ढक्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो *ind.* An interjection expressing (*a*) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वैखानसं व्रतं निषेवितव्यं...आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः *S.* 1. 27; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः *S.* 5. 29. (*b*) Interrogation. **-Comp.** —पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुष-वुञ् P. II. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका दर्पाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak. ; आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्रत्नकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own prowess ; निजभुजबलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् *ind.* a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or may it be &c.' (corr. of किं); आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधाम् *S.* 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्विद् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह्न *a.* (ह्नी *f.*)Daily, performed in a day. —ह्नं [अह्नां समूहः अञ्] A series of days, many days,

आह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अह्नि भवः, अह्ना निर्वृत्तः साध्यः ठञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; °आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour ; अत्राह्निकं सुरश्रेष्ठो जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृत्तः V.4 ; समुद्रे कृताह्निकः Mv.5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day.

-5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahâbhâshya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy ; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; °द्रुच a. conferring delight.

आह्लादन a. Giving delight. —नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन् a. 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह्व 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वर्य a. 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आह्रुत p. p. Injured; °भेषज a. curing what is injured or bent.

आह्वरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the manes, takes the sacrificial food for himself); अन्नमपहर्तारि आह्वरका भवंति श्राद्धे सिद्धे P.III.2. 135 Com.

आह्वारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda.

आह्वृति a. Making crooked.

आह्वे 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्चाणूरमाह्वयते Sk.; आह्वत चैद्यिराण्मुरारिं Si. 20. 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28, 42, 89. —*Caus.* 1 To send for, call; कविमाह्वाययामास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आहवः [आहूयंतेऽरयोऽत्र, आ-ह्वे-अप्]1 Battle, war, fight; एवंविधेनाहवचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; °काम्या desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहुतिः f. Calling, invoking, challenging.

आहूः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आहूत p. p. 1 Called, invoked, invited; यियक्षमाणेनाहूतः पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्मुरम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —तं Calling. —**Comp.** —प्रपलायिन् m. a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. —संप्लवः the time of universal destruction.

आहूतिः f. [आ-ह्वे-क्तिन्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व a. [आ-ह्वे-ड] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. —ह्वा [आ-ह्वे-अङ्] 1 Calling, calling out.-2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp.; अमृताह्वः, शताह्वा &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणाह्वयं Râm.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयाः; वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A lawsuit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c. ; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वकपक्षिमेषादियोधनं आह्वयः Râghavânanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन a. Taking one's name. —नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity ; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. -**Comp.** —दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानयति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1. A summons. -2 A name.

आह्वायक a. Calling, inviting. —कः A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतिरयोध्यां Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इ The third letter of the Devanâgarî alphabet.

इः [अ-इ ञ्] N. of Kàmadeva.—*ind.* An interjection of (1) anger ; (2) calling; (3) compassion ; (4) reproach ; (5) wonder ; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ I. 2 P. (In Dhâtup. written as इण्) (एति, इयाय, अगात्, एतुं, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near ; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56 ; ईयुर्भरद्वाजमुनेर्निकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into ; निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to (ruin, is ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, शूद्रतां &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सत्रमायन् Vàj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr. ; कृषंतो ह स्म वै वपंतो यंति Sat. Br.; गवामयनेनेयुः Kàty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -II. 1 U. =अय् q. v.-III.4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. —*Caus.* To cause to go or come.[cf. L. *eo;* Gr. *eimi* with एमि].

इत a.[इ-क्विप्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अर्धेत्).

इत p. p. [इ-क्त] 1 Gone to; रुचिरंक्रमनीयत रागमिता Si. 6. 71.-2 Returned. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगैः समभिरितः K. P. 10.—तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way.-3 Knowledge.

इतिः f. Going, moving.

इत्य a. To be gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. —त्या 1 Going; way.-2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्वन् a. [इ-क्वनिप्]Going.

इत्वर a.(री f.) [इ-करप्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned.-5 Poor. —रः A eunuch. —री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisârikâ q. v.

एष्यत् a. Future, to come ; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or stem of a reed.

इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इक्कवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbâl*].

इक्षुः [इष्यतेऽसौ माधुर्यात्, इष्-क्सु Uṇ. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिला. -3 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** -काण्डः,-ण्डं N. of two different species of sugar-cane (काश and मुंजतृण). -कुट्टकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. -गंधः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज *a.* produced from sugar-cane. -दंडः,-यष्टिः *f.* the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -दर्भा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्र 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2. the eye of sugar-cane. -पत्रः a kind of grain. -पाकः molasses. -प्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -बालिका a kind of grass (काश). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिती a woman who eats a sugar-cane. -मती,-मालिनी,-मालवी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar-cane. -मेहः diabetes or *diabetes mellitus* (cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिन् *a.* diabetic. -यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनिः [इक्षोरिव योनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinarum (पुंड्रकइक्षु). -रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses, unrefined sugar. -3. a kind of काश grass; °क्वाथः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses. -वणं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्लरी,-वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारि *n.*,-समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -वालिका [इक्षुरिव वलति वल्-ण्वुल्] 1. N. of a tree. (Mar. तालिमखाना.)-2. the काश grass. -वाटिका,-वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुंड्रक). -2. a garden of sugar-canes. -विकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाकटं,-शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyâ; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhâg. क्षवतस्तु मनोर्जज्ञे इक्ष्वाकुर्घ्राणतः सुतः); इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽभिमतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvâku; पलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70. -कुः *f.* A kind of bitter gourd.

इख्, इंख् 1 P. (एखति, इंखति) To go, move; usually with प्र, q. v.

इंग् 1 U. (इंगति-ते, इंगितुं, इंगित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेंगते Bg. 6. 19, 14.23; त्वया सृष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चेंगं यच्च नेंगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -*Caus.* 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इंग्य below.

इंग *a.* 1 Moveable; त्वया सृष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चेंगं यच्च नेंगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -गा A kind of counting.

इंगनं [इंग्-ल्युट्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another, as by an *Avagraha*.

इंगित *p. p.* Moved, shaken. -तं [भावे-क्त] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; °आकारवेदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगूढसद्भावमितीङ्गितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेंगितस्य च R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारैरिंगितैर्गत्या ...गृह्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः Ms. 8.26. -**Comp.** -कोविद, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इंग्य *pot. p.* 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada-Pâṭha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इंगुः A disease.

इंगुदः,- दी, इंगुलः N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. हिंगणबेट); इंगुदीपादपः सोऽयं U. 1. 21; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिंगुदीफलभिदः सूच्यंत एवोपलाः S. 1. 14. -दं The nut of the tree.

इचिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छक, इच्छा See under इष्.

इच्छकः N. of a tree, the citron.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिज्जल).

इज्य *pot. p.* (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1.68, 15. 2; Bg. 11. 53, 9.25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -**Comp.** -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इंचाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

इट् 1 P. [एटति, इटित] 1 To go, go to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make haste (Ved.).

इटः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -**Comp.** -सूनं a mat (Ved.).

इट्चरः [इषा कामेन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इड् *f.* (also written इळ् in Veda). [इल्-क्विप्, वा लस्य डः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayâgas* (इडो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(-pl.) The object of devotion. -**Comp.** -देवता a deity of libation.

इड (ल) स्पतिः N. of Vishṇu or of Pûshan.

इडः An epithet of Agni.

इडा-ला [इल-अच्, वा लस्य डत्वं] 1 The earth; प्रबुध्यते नूनमिडातलस्थः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Steam or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Purûravas;

she is also called मैत्रावरुणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण).-10 N. of Durgâ. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीभिद), (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् *a.* 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिक्कः A wild goat.

इड्डरः see इट्चर.

इंडूः,-ड्रं (इंड्डुं) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अथैनमिंड्राभ्यां परिगृह्णाति *S*at. Br. (उखा याभ्यां गृह्यंते तौ इंड्रौ Karka).

इतर *pron. a.* (रा *f.*,-रत् *n.*) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां R.8.20 v.l.-2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणादेष राघवानुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; जंगमानीतराणि च Râm.; विजयायेतराय वा Mb.; सुलभेतरसंप्रयोगां M. 5. 3 opposite of, other than easy, difficult; so दक्षिण° left; वाम° right &c. -5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परिभूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154, 160, 203, 273. इतर-इतर the one-the other, this-that. **-Comp.** -इतर*pron. a.* respective, reciprocal, one with another (chiefly in oblique cases or in comp.); वियुक्ताविनरेतरं Ms. 9. 102; °काम्यया 3. 35; R. 7. 54. °आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1. mutual connection or union; *S*i.10. 24.-2. a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately; as प्लक्षन्यग्रोधौ छिनत्ति. -जनाः (pl.) 1. other men. -2. euphemistically said of certain beings considered as spirits of darkness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र *ind.* Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इतरथा *ind.* 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. -2 Perversely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरद्युः *ind.* On another day, the other day.

इतस् *ind.* [इदम्-तसिल् इशादेशः Tv.] 1 Hence, from here or hence. -2 From this person, from me; इतः स दैत्यः प्राप्तश्रीर्नेत एवार्हति क्षयं Ku. 2. 55. -3 In this direction, towards me, here; इतो निषीदेति विसृष्टभूमिः Ku. 3. 2; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c. Bh. 2. 76; इतोगतमनुरागं V. 2; °गतवृत्तांतं न स्मरति *S.* 4 news of this place; इत इतो देव: this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason, on this ground; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्ता भवितुमर्हति S. B.-5 From this world. -6 From this time. इतः-इतः (*a*) on the one hand-on the other hand; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो गुरुजनाज्ञा *S.* 2; (*b*) in one place-in another place, here-there; K. 27; इतश्चेतश्च hither and thither; hence and thence, here and there, to and fro; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां; now, therefore; इतस्ततः here and there, hither and thither, to and fro; लांगूलविक्षेपविसर्पिशोभैरितस्ततश्चन्द्रमरीचिगौरैः Ku. 1.13.

इति *ind.* 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (शब्दस्वरूपद्योतक); राम रामेति रामेति कूजंतं मधुराक्षरं Râm.; अत एव गवित्याह Bhartṛi.;(2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थद्योतक); चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा.. .क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः *S*i. 1. 3; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40; दिलीप इति राजेंदुः R. 1. 12; sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति यं प्राहुः Ms. 10. 34; Bg. 6. 2; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence; (वाक्यार्थद्योतक); ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S.* 1. 13; तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः कथयति अक्षमालामुपयाचितुमागतोऽस्मीति K. 151. -2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:—(*a*) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; वैदेशिकोस्मीति पृच्छामि U.; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2; oft. with किं q. v. (*b*) Purpose or motive, as expressed by 'that' 'in order that' शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मयेदमुत्क्षिप्य समानीतं K. 320; R. 1. 37. (*c*) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति प्रथमोऽकः thus or here ends the first Act. (*d*) It is often used to include under one head a number of separate objects grouped together; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं कालो दिगात्मा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S. (*e*) So, thus, in this manner; इत्युक्तवंतं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्यां Ki. 11. 80. (*f*) Of this nature or description; गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (*g*) As follows, to the following effect; रामाभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (*h*) As for, in the capacity of, as regards, showing capacity or relation; पितेति स पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति निंद्यः, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चिंतनीयं भवेत् *S.* 3. (*i*) It is often used with the name of an author to form an *Avyayîbhâva* comp; इतिपाणिनि thus according to Pâṇini. (*j*) Illustration (usually with आदि); इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः Chandr.; गौः शुक्लश्चलो डित्थ इत्यादौ K. P. 2. (*k*) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापिशलिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (*l*) It is often used by commentators after quoting a rule in the sense of 'according to such a rule'; शकि लिङ् च (P.III. 3. 172) इति शक्यार्थे लिङ् Malli. Other senses mentioned are:— (*m*) Manifestation. (*n*) Order. (*o*) Arrangement. (*p*) Identity. (*q*) Proximity. (*r*) Visibility. (*s*) Excess or superiority. (*t*) Requiring. (इति स्वरूपे सान्निध्ये विवक्षानियमे मते। हेतौ प्रकारप्रत्यक्षप्रकाशेष्ववधारणे, एवमर्थे समाप्तौ च॥ Hem.). **-Comp.** -अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short (often used by commentators). -अर्थं *ind.* for this purpose, hence. -आदि *a.* having such a thing or things at the beginning, so forth, et cætera (&c.). -उक्तं information, report. -कथ *a.* 1. not fit to be believed, untrustworthy.-2. wicked, lost. (-था) a meaningless or nonsensical talk. -कर्तव्य, -करणीय

a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-व्यं,-यं) duty, obligation; एवं सर्व विधायेदमितिकर्तव्यमात्मनः Ms.7.142, Ki.7.17; °ता,-कार्यता, कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; इतिकर्तव्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. —मात्र *a.* of such extent or quality. —वृत्तं 1. occurrence,event -2. a tale, story.

इतिथ *a.* Ved. Such a one, such.

इतिवत् *ind.* In the same manner.

इतिह *ind.* Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr.इति-ह-आस (3rd.pers. sing. Perf. of अस् to be); so it has been] 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामुपदेशसमन्वितं। पूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते॥ -2 Heroic history (such as the Mahábhârata). -3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurâṇikas). -**Comp**. —निबंधनं legendary composition or narrative; *S.* 3. —पुराणं history and legendary stories. —वादः historical story, legend; Mâl. 3. 3.

इतिकला N. of a perfume.

इत्थं *ind.* Thus, so, in this manner; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4.45; इत्थंगते under these circumstances, such being the case; इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं *S.* 4; R. 9. 81. -**Comp**.—कारं *ind.* in this manner. —भूत *a.* 1. so circumstanced, being in this state, being thus; °आख्याने P. I. 4. 90; Me. 94; Ku. 6. 26; *S.* 3, 5; कथमित्थंभूता M. 5, K. 146. -2. true or faithful (as a story). —भावः being thus endowed, having these qualities. —विध *a.* 1. of such kind. -2. endowed with such qualities.

इत्थशालः N. of the third Yoga.

इत्था *ind.* Ved. 1 In this manner, thus.-2 A particle of affirmation used to lay stress on a following word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. °धी *a.* performing such or true works.

इत्थात् *ind.* Thus, in this way.

इद् *ind.* 1 A particle of affirmation, even, just, only; especially in strengthening a statement; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इदं *pron. a.* [अयं *m.*; इयं *f.*, इदं *n.*) 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker; इदमस्तु संनिकृष्टं रूपं); इदं तत्...इति यदुच्यते *S.* 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमस्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्भिरनुष्ठितः। Ms. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.); श्रुत्वैतदिदमूचुः. -4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदस्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कोयमाचरत्यविनयं *S.* 1.25; सेयं, सोयं, this here; so इमास्ताः; अयमहं भोः *S.* 4 ho, here am I. —*ind.* Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -**Comp**. —प्रथम *a.* doing anything for the first time. —प्रकारं *ind.* in this manner. —युगं the present Yuga. —रूप *a.* of this shape. —वसु *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इदंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Of this time, present; momentary.

इदंता [इदमो भावः] Identity, sameness.

इदंमय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इदंयु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this (present) moment; oft. with अहन्; इदाचिदह्नः; इदा ह्यः only yesterday. -**Comp**. —वत्सरः, so इदुवत्सरः or इद्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. —वत्सरीय or इद्वत्सरीय *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [इदं-दानीं इश् च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीं *S.* 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 3; इदानीमह्नः now a days; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also; तत इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an एतर्हि; cf. यावंत्येतर्हीणि तावंति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीनि *Sat. Br.*

इदानींतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इध्म, इध्य See under इंध्.

इन् 6.8. P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon; drive. -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove.-6 To take possession of, pervade, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इन *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. —नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun; *Si.* 2. 65. -3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -**Comp**. —कांतः sunstone (सूर्यकांत); Bh.2. 37. —सभं a royal court or assembly.

इनक्षति (Desid. of नक्ष्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इंथिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= मुथहा).

इंद् 1 P. [इंदति, इंदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इंद्र q. v.).

इंदंबरं = इंदीवर q. v.

इंदिंदिरः A large bee; लोभादिंदिंदिरेषु निपतत्सु Bv. 2. 183.

इंदिरा [इंद्-किरच्] N. of Lakshmí, wife of Vishṇu. -**Comp**. —आलयं 'abode of Indirâ,' the blue lotus. —मंदिरः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इंदि(दी)वरं [इंदीलक्ष्मिस्तस्या वरं वरणीयं Tv.] The blue lotus; बाले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं *S.* Til. 17.

इंदीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इंदीवारः A blue lotus.

इंदुः [उनत्ति क्लेदयति चंद्रिकया भुवनं उंद्-उ आदेरिच Uṇ. 1. 12] 1 The moon; दिलीप इति राजेंदुरिंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12 (इंदु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark; सुतास इंदवः Rv. 1. 16. 6). -2 The मृगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor. —(pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moon-

light, night. **-Comp.** -कमलं the white lotus. -कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants; अमृता, गुडूची, सोमलता. -कलिका 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. -कांतः the moon-stone. (-ता) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. -जः,-पुत्रः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revâ or Narmadâ. -जनकः 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अत्रि. -दलः a digit, crescent. -पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or जांगली). -भं 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called मृगशिरस्. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भृत्, -शेखरः, -मौलिः 'the moon crested god,' epithets of *S*iva. -मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. -मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले(रे)खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इंदुकला. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लौहं silver. -वदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वारः a kind of yoga. -वासरः Monday. -व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month; cf. चांद्रायण.

इंदुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इंदुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इंदूरः A rat, mouse.

इंद्रः [इंद्-रन्; इंदतीति इंद्रः; इदि ऐश्वर्ये Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेंद्रः a lord of men *i. e.* a king; so मृगेंद्रः a lion; गजेंद्रः the lord or chief of elephants; so योगींद्रः, कपींद्रः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant कुटज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th *Yoga*. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. -द्रा The wife of Indra, Indrâṇî.

[Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian *A*ryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekash*t*aka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, V*r*itra, *S*ambara, Namuchi &c. He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm-gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he uses arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food, and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indr*a*ni, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshaya*n*i or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahm*a*, Vish*n*u and Mahesa (though in some places Vish*n*u is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahaly*a*, the wife of Gautama (see Ahaly*a*), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahaly*a*-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasr*a*ksha. In the R*a*may*a*na Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lank*a* by R*a*va*n*a's son called Meghan*a*da, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahm*a* and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahaly*a*. He is also represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Pur*a*n*a*s he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Raja, grandson of Pur*u*ravas, owing to the curse of Durvasas, and other accounts show that he and K*r*ish*n*a were at war with each other for the P*a*rij*a*ta tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indr*a*ni, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous; mostly descriptive of his achievements, *e. g.* वृत्रहन्, बलभिद्, पाकशासन, गोत्रभिद्, पुरंदर, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नमुचिसूदन &c. (see Ak. I. 1. 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amar*a*vati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Air*a*vata; his horse, Uchchai*s*ravas; his bow, the rain-bow, and his sword, Paranja]. **-Comp.** -अग्निः the fire produced from the contact of clouds; °धूमः frost, snow; °देवता the 16th lunar mansion. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Vishṇu and of Nârâyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -अवसानः a desert. -अशनः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight, (गुंजावृक्ष) -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इंद्रायुधद्योतिततोरणांकं R. 7. 4, 12. 79; K. 127. (-धः) 1. N. of

horse in Kâdambarî (*i. e.* Kapinjala changed into a horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-धा) a kind of leech. —आसनं 1. the throne of Indra. -2. a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. —इज्यः N. of बृहस्पति the preceptor of gods. —ईश्वरः one of the forms of *S*iva-linga. —उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. —ऋषभ *a.* having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. —कर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu (performing Indra's deeds). —कीलः 1. N. of the mountain मंदर. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. —कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airâvata. —कूटः N. of a mountain. —कृष्ट *a.* 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state. (-ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. —केतुः Indra's banner. —कोशः-षः,-षकः 1. a couch, sofa. -2. a plat-form. -3. a projection of the roof of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदंत). —गिरिः the महेंद्र mountain. —गुरुः, आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; *i. e.* बृहस्पति. —गोपः,-गोपकः [इंद्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षाभवत्वात्तस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. —चंदनं the white sandal wood. —चापं, -धनुस् *n.* 1. a rainbow; विद्युत्वंतं ललितवनिताः सेंद्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 64; *S*i. 7. 4. -2. the bow of Indra. —छंदस् *n.*[इंद्र इव सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रगुच्छेन छाद्यते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. —जननं Indra's birth. —जननीय *a.* treating of Indra's birth (as a work). —जा *a.* Ved. born or arising from Indra. —जालं [इंद्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मायेव] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3. deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः *S*ânti. 2. 2; K. 105. —जालिक *a.* [इंद्रजाल-ठन्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. —जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Râvaṇa who was killed by Lakshmaṇa. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from *S*iva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lank*a*. Brahm*a* and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahm*a* refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the R*a*may*a*n*a* he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshman*a* while he was engaged in a sacrifice]. °हंतृ or विजयिन् *m.* N. of Lakshmaṇa. —ज्येष्ठ *a.* Ved. led by Indra. —तापनः the thundering of clouds. —तूलं, तूलकं a flock of cotton. —दमनः the son of Bâṇâsura. —दारुः the tree Pinus Devadâru. —द्रुः,-द्रुमः 1 the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). -2. the plant कुटज. —द्वीपः-पं one of the 9 Dvîpas or divisions of the continent (of India). —ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdra. —नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion फल्गुनी. —नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. —नीलः [इंद्र इव नीलः श्यामः] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. —नीलकः an emerald. —पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. —पर्णी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. —पर्वतः 1. the महेंद्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. —पुत्रा N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, —पुरःसर, —श्रेष्ठ *a.* led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. —पुरोहितः N. of बृहस्पति. (-ता) the asterism Pushya. —प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunâ, the residence of the Pâṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इंद्रप्रस्थगमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु चेदयः *S*i. 2. 63. —प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger. —मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. -2. the rainy season; °कामुकः a dog. —मादन *a.* animating or delighting Indra. —मेदिन् *a.* Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —वं seed of the *Kutaja* tree. —लुप्तः, -प्तं, -लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. -2. loss of beard. —लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. —लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, *i. e.* Indra. -2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). —वंशा,-वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix. —वल्लरी,-वल्ली N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इंद्रवारुणी. —वास्तिः [इंद्रस्य आत्मनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg). —वाततम *a.* Ved. desired by Indra. —वायू (du.) Indra and Vâyu. —वारुणी,-वारुणिका Colocynth, a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठी कंवडळ). —वाह् *a.* carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the Devadâru tree. —वृद्धा a kind of abscess. —वैडूर्यं a kind of precious stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इंद्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain); वार्षिकांश्चतुरो मासान् यथेंद्रोप्यभिवर्षति। तथाभिवर्षेत्स्वं राष्ट्रं कामैरिंद्रव्रतं चरन्॥ —शक्तिः *f.* Indrâṇî, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. —शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रह्लाद; R. 7. 35. -2. [इंद्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the *S*at. Br., where it is said that Vṛitra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इंद्रशत्रुर्वर्धस्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. *S*ik. 52:-मंत्रो हीनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह। स वाग्वज्रो यजमानं हिनास्ति यथेंद्रशत्रुः स्वरतोपराधात्॥. —शलभः a kind of insect. —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —सारथिः 1. N of Mâtalî. -2. an epithet of Vâyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. —सुतः, -सूनुः 1. N. of (*a*) Jayanta; (*b*) Arjuna; (*c*) Vâli, the king of monkeys. -2. N. of the अर्जुन tree. —सुरसः,-सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutient applications (निर्गुंडी). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kârtikeya. —स्तुत् *m.*, -स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. -2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवः invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इंद्रकं [इंद्रस्य राज्ञः कं सुखं यत्र Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इंद्रतम *a.* Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इंद्रता,-त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इंद्रस्वत् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इंद्रयु *a.* Longing to go to Indra.

इंद्राणिका The plant निर्गुंडी.

इंद्राणी [इंद्रस्य पत्नी आनुक् ङीप्] 1 The wife of Indra. -2 N. of Durgâ, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. -3 A kind of coitus.-4 Large cardamoms. -5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदुवार); also the plant निर्गुंडा.

इंद्रिय *a.* Fit for or belonging to or agreeable to, Indra.—यः A friend or companion of Indra. —यं [इंद्र-घ ; इंद्रेण दुर्जयं ; by P. V. 2. 93 इंद्रियं =इंद्रलिंगमिंद्रदृष्टमिंद्रसृष्टमिंद्रजुष्टमिंद्रदत्तामिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. -2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray ; cf. मा भुवन्नपथहरास्तवेंद्रियाश्वाः Ki. 5. 50.). There are two kinds of Indriyas: (*a*) ज्ञानेंद्रियाणि or बुद्धींद्रियाणिः—श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (*b*) कर्मेंद्रियाणिः— पायूपस्थं हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ms. 2. 90. In the Vedânta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियंतृ. In Nyâya each organ is connected with its own peculiar element ; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. -3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense.-4 Semen. -5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' **-Comp.** —अगोचर *a.* imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense ; these objects are:—रूपं शब्दो गंधरसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34 ; Bh. 3.58; R. 14. 25. -2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu -2. an organ of sense. —आदिः the principle called *ahankâra* (in Sán. phil.). —आयतनं 1. the abode of the senses, *i. e.* the body. -2. the soul. —आराम *a.* given to enjoying the objects of sense. —ईशः the soul. —गोचर *a.* perceptible to the senses.(-रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, -वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively ; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2, 215, 100, 175 ; निर्विवार मधुनींद्रियवर्गः *Si.* 10. 3. —ज *a.* in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः *f.* perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. —बोधन *a.* exciting power ; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (-नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —वधः insensibility. —विप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* perversion of the organs, wrong perception.—वृत्तिः *f.* function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47.—सन्निकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense(either with its object or with the mind). —स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इंद्रियवत् *a.* 1 One who has curbed his senses. -2 One having the organs of sense.

इंध् 7 A. (इंद्धे or इंधे, इंधांचक्रे, ऐंधिष्ट, इद्ध) To kindle, light, set on fire. —*pass.* (इध्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इद्ध *p. p.* [इंध्-क्त] 1 Kindled, lighted ; Mv. 1. 53 ; क्रोध° Ratn. 1. 4 ; Mu. 1. 2 ; °राग *S.* 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out. -2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright ; Ki. 2. 59 ; *Si.* 1.63; °बोधैः Bk. 1. 5 (पटुबुद्धिभिः) sharp. -3 Clean,clear.-4 Wonderful. -5 Obeyed,unresisted (as order); ° शासनः Ki. 1. 22 —द्धं 1 Sunshine, heat. -2 Refulgence, splendour. -3 Wonder. **-Comp.**—दीधितिः fire ; *Si.* 16. 35. —मन्यु *a.* having the anger excited.

इध्मः [इध्यतेऽग्निरनेन इंध्-मक्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire ; ग्रीष्म इध्मः शरद्धविः Rv. 10. 90.6; R. 14. 70. —ध्मं Wood, fuel.-**Comp.** —जिह्वः fire. —प्रव्रश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इध्या *f.* Kindling, lighting.

इंध *a.*[इंध्-अच्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इंध्-घञ्] 1 Fuel. -2 The Supreme being.

इंधन *a.* [इंध्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling, lighting. -2 Fuel, wood &c. ; शोकानलेंधनतां K. 169.

इंधनवत् *a.* Possessed of fuel.

इंधन्वन् *a.* Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इन्व् 6 P. 1 To go. -2 To pervade, surround. -3 To seize, take possession of. -4 To invigorate, gladden ; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

इभः [इ-भन्-किच Uṇ. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). —भी A female elephant. [cf.L.*ebur*]. **-Comp.** —अरिः a lion. —आख्यः, -केशरा the plant नागकेशर. —आननः N. of Gaṇesa ; cf. गजानन. —उषणा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजपिप्पली). —गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). —निमीलिका 1. shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (भंगा).—पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. —पोटा [पोटा पुंलक्षणा इभी] a young female elephant. —पोतः a young elephant, a cub. —भरः a collection of elephants. —युवतिः *f.* a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचलयति] A lion.

इभया N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षीरी.

इभ्य *a.* [इभं गजमर्हति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich ; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). —भ्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver.-3 An enemy or foe (Sây.). —भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. **-Comp.** —तिल्वि (व) ल *a.* wealthy, rich.

इभ्यक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इमथा *ind.* Ved. As here, as now.

इयक्षु *a.* Ved. Longing for,seeking to gain.

इयत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तवायुः Dk. 93 ; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रं R. 13. 67 so many years ; इयं नीतिरितीयती *Si.*2. 30 this much; इयतो दिवसानुत्सव आसीत् U. 1

इयत्ता, इयत्त्वं 1 (*a*) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R.13. 5 ; न...यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं 6. 77 ; K. 129, 182. (*b*) Limited number, limitation

न गुणानामियत्तया R.10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयत्तक *a.* So small, very small. -का A bad limit.

इयस् *a.* Ved. Going.

इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर् 6 P (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति-ते) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous. -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु *a.* Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरंमद *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -दः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरंमदमिव मेघमालाऽसूत K. 70. -2 The submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरस्या 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इ-रन् Uṇ. 2. 28; ईं कामं राति रा-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatî. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort (Ved. in the last three senses). **-Comp.** -ईशः 1. N. of Varuṇa, of Vishṇu and of Gaṇesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर *a.* Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर *a.* earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Káma or Cupid. -वेल्लिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् *a.* 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -*m.* (-वान्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgâ, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree. °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [ऋ-इनच् किदिच्च Uṇ. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य *a.* Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेदः = अरिमेद q. v.

इरिविल्ला or इरिविल्लिका Pimples on the head.

इर्गलं,-ला = अर्गल q. v.

इर्य *a.* Ved. 1 Instigating (प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pûshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वारु-लु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (हिंसक). -रुः *m. f.* A cucumber. **-Comp.** -(लु) शुक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वारुकः An animal living in caves.

इल् 6 P. (इलति, इयेल, ऐलीत्, एलितुं, इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलयीत् or ऐलिलत्). 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इलय *a.* Motionless.

इलव *a.* Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल *a.* [इल्-क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c, see इडा. **-Comp.** -गोलः,-लं the earth, the globe. -तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -वृत्तं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चान्माल्यवतः प्राच्यां गंधमादनशैलतः। इलावृतं नीलगिरेर्याम्यतो निषधादुदक्॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल्-क ङीष्] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (करवाल).

इलीविषः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीषः, इलिशः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः,-लाः (*pl.*) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (मृगशिरस्).

इव *ind.* 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1; वैनतेय इव विनतानंदनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पश्यामीव पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6. लिंपतीव तमोंगानि वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इवायं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words), 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Mál. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction, by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; मुहूर्तमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so ईषदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.; (इव is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नित्यसमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च).

इष् I. 6 P. (इच्छति, इयेष, ऐषीत्, एषितुं-एष्टुं, इष्ट) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft. with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुंजीत or भुंक्तां भवान्; भुंजीयेतीच्छति Sk. -2 To choose; मूत्रेण मौंज्यमिच्छेत् तु क्षत्रियं दंडमेव वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for; भूतिमिच्छता, स्वर्गं &c. -4 To be willing, be about to do anything, mean or intend (with. inf.). -5 To ask or expect anything (acc.) from any one (loc. or abl.); देवेषु यज्ञे भागमीषिरे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge, regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be favourable. -9 To try to make favourable. -10 To assent or consent. -*pass.* 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To be asked, or requested. -3 To be prescribed or laid down; हस्तच्छेदनमिष्यते Ms. 8. 322; त्रिरात्रं दशरात्रं वा शावमाशौचमिष्यते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be approved, accepted, or regarded as; जंभो दंतेपि चेष्यते Trik.-II. 4 P. (इष्यति, इयेष, एषिष्यति, एषितुं) 1 To move;

to cause to move. -2 To let fly, cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III. 9 P. (इष्णाति) 1 To cause to move quickly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape. -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel, urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV. 1 U. (एषति-ते, ऐषीत्-ऐषिष्ट) To go, move.

इच्छक *a.* Wishing, desiring &c. **-कः** 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought. -2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् *pres. p.* Wishing, desirous, willing; **अनिच्छतोपि तस्य** against his will.

इच्छा [इष् भावे श] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will; **इच्छया** according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. **-Comp. -दानं** fulfilment of a wish. **-निवृत्तिः** *f.* suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. **-फलं** the solution of a question or problem. **-रतं** desired sports, favourite pastimes; Me. 89. **-वसु** *a.* 'possessing wealth according to wish', epithet of Kubera. **-संपद्** *f.* fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु *a.* Wishing, desirous; usually in comp.

इच्छुक *a.* Wishing &c.

इष् *a.* 1 Speedy, going quickly. -2 Wishing, desirous. **-*f.*** Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Libation. -3 Strength, power, sap, freshness. -4 Comfort; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. -2 The month आश्विन; **ध्वनिमिषेऽनिमिषेक्षणमग्रतः** *Si.* 6. 49.

इषणयते Den. A. To move, excite.

इषणिः *f.* 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इषण्यति Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.

इषण्या Impulse, desire.

इषयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इषव्य *a.* 1 (The object) of aim. -2 Skilled in archery.

इषि *a.* [इष्-कि] Wishing, desiring.

इषित *p. p.* (fr. इष् 4 cl.). 1 Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इषिर *a.* Ved. [इष्-गतौ-किरच्] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving. **-रः** Fire. **-रं** *ind.* Quickly.

इष्ट *p. p.* [इष् इच्छायां कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for; **उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः** Nala. 1. 1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear; °आत्मजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, reverenced, -4 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable; see इष्टापूर्त. -6 Valid. -7 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -8 Supposed (कल्पित); oft. used in Lîlâvatî. **-ष्टः** 1 A lover, husband, beloved person; **इष्टप्रवासजनितानि** *S.* 4. 2. -2 A friend; Pt. 1. 57; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (एरंड). -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A sacrifice. **-ष्टा** N. of a tree (शमी). **-ष्टं** 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice; see इष्टापूर्त. **-*ind.*** Voluntarily. **-Comp. -अर्थः** desired object. °उद्युक्त *a.* zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. **-आपत्तिः** *f.* occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also; **इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह** Jag. **-कर्मन्** *n.*(In arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. **-कापथः** the root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). **-कामदुह्** *a.* granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. **-गंध** *a.* fragrant. (**-धः**) any fragrant substance. (**-धं**) sand. **-जनः** a beloved person (whether man or woman); U. 3. **-देवः**, **-देवता** a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. **-यामन्** *a.* going according to one's desire. **-व्रत** *a.* 1. performing desired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfilment of a vow. -4. that by which good works succeed.

इष्टापूर्तं [इष्टं च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपददीर्घत्वं] Performance of pious or charitable deeds; performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; **इष्टापूर्तविधेः सपत्नशमनात्** Mv. 3. 1; वापीकूपतडागादिदेवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमारामाः पूर्तमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ एकाग्निकर्महवनं त्रेतायां यच्च हूयते । अंतर्वेद्यां च यद्दानमिष्टं तदभिधीयते ॥.

इष्टिः *f.* [इष्-क्तिन्] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striving to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kâtyâyana's Vârtikas; **इष्टयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकारेष्टया** &c., cf. उपसंख्यान). -5 Impulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज् -क्तिन्) A sacrifice. -8 An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. **-Comp. -अयनं** a sacrifice lasting for a long time. **-पचः** 1. a miser. -2. a demon; an Asura; so °मुष्. **-पशु** an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टुः *f.* A wish, desire.

इष्म *a.* [इष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मक्] Wishing. **-ष्मः** 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

इष्मिन् *a.* Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

इष्यः,**-ष्यं** [इष्-क्यप्] The spring.

इषि (षी) का [इष् गत्यादौ क्वुन् अत इत्वं] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass; **कुशकाशशरेषिकाः** Râm.; °अस्त्र R. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not. -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an elephant. **-Comp. -तूलं** the point or upper part of a reed.

इषुः [इष्-उ; cf. also Uṇ. 1. 13] 1 An arrow. -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N. of a Soma ceremony. **-Comp. -अग्रं**, **-अनीकं** the point of an arrow. **-असनं**, **-अस्त्रं** the bow; **राममिष्वसनदर्शनोत्सुकं** R. 11. 37; °**यंत्रमुक्तो बाणः** Dk. 9. **-आस** *a.* throwing arrows. (**-सः**) 1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. **-कारः**, **-कृत्** *m.* an arrow-maker. **-धरः**, **-भृत्** *m.* an archer. **-पथः**, **-विक्षेपः** an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. **-प्रयोगः** discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42. **-मात्र** *a.* having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet.). (**-त्रं**) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar (कुंड). **-हस्त** *a.* carrying arrows in the hand.

इषुत्रिकांडा 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation.

इषुक *a.* Arrow-like. —का Ved. An arrow.

इषुधिः [इषवो धीयंतेऽत्र धा-कि] A quiver.

इषुध्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows.-2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इषुध्या Imploring, request.

इषुध्यु *a.* 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इषूयति Den.P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्वः A spiritual teacher.

इष्कृ 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्कर्तृ *a.* Arranging &c.

इष्कृत *a.* Arranged &c. °आहव *a.* whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्कृतिः *f.* A mother.

इष्टका [इष्- तकन् टाप् Un.3. 148] 1 A brick ; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c. -**Comp.** —गृहं a brick house. —चयनं collecting fire by means of a brick. —चित *a.* made of bricks ; Dk. 84 ; also इष्टकचित. —न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. —पथः a road made of bricks.—राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c. ; see इष्टका.

इस् *ind.* An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह *ind.* [इदं- ह इशादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction) ; in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परत्र or अमुत्र) ; oft. with जगति; K. 35. -3 In this case ; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend *idha*]. -**Comp.** —अमुत्र *ind.* in this world and the next world, here and there. —आगत *a.* come here. —इह *ind.* here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °मातृ *a.* 1. whose mother is here and there ; that is, everywhere. -2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. —कालः this life. —क्रतु,-चित्त *a.* whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. —भव or —तन *a.* belonging to this world. —लोकः this world or life; °के in this world. —समये *ind.* here, now, at such a time as this. —स्थ *a.* standing here. —स्थान *a.* one whose residence is on the earth.

इहत्य *a.* [इह-त्यप्] Being here, of this place or world.

इहलः N. of a country (चेदि).

ई.

ई : (*m.*) N. of Kámadeva, Cupid. —*f.* N. of Lakshmî. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow ; (4) anger ; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go.-2 To shine.-3 To pervade.-4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat.-7 To beg (A.).-8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षांचक्रे, ऐक्षिष्ट, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon ; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं ...ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for ; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104 ; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तत्तेज ऐक्षत बहु स्यां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति);Bk. 8. 76 —With अधि to suspect ; सत्येऽप्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v.l. —अन्वव 1.to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष्-ण्वुल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्षणं [ईक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 An eye ; इत्यद्रिशोभाप्रहितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलसेक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्षणिकः [ईक्षण-ठन्] A fortuneteller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष्- श्तिप्] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sût.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अ टाप्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित *p. p.* Seen, beheld, regarded &c. —तं 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं *S.* 2.11.

ईक्षितृ *a.* [ईक्ष्-तृच्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्षेण्य *a.* Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

ईख, ईंख् 1 P. (ईंखति, ईंखांचक्रे, ईंखितुं, ईंखित) To go, move, vacillate. —*Caus.* 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज-ईंज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजाज *a.* [यज्-ताच्छील्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईड् 2 A. (ईट्टे, ईडांचक्रे, ऐडिष्ट, ईडितुं, ईडित) 1 To praise; अग्निमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनतामत्रजदीड्यमानः R. 18. 17 ; नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); उपस्थाय मातरमन्नमैट्ट Rv. 3. 48. 3. —*Caus.* 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईड् *f.* Refreshment, libation.

ईडनं [ईड्-ल्युट्] Praising.

ईडा [ईड्-अ टाप्] Praise, commendation.

ईडे (ले) न्य Ved. = ईड्य.

ईड्य *pot. p.* To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable ; भवंतमीड्यं भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34 ; Bg. 11. 44.

ईण्मत् *a.* [ईट्-अस्त्यस्य मतुप्] Having a lord or master.

ईति *a.* [ई-क्तिच्] 1 Produced, effected. —तिः *f.* Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *îtis* are usually said to be six :- 1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts ; 4 rats; 5 parrots ; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलभा मूषकाः शुकाः। प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडेता ईतयः स्मृताः॥

(some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च सप्तैता ईतयः स्मृताः॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20 ; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईदृक्ष-श *a.* (क्षी-शी *f.*), also ईदृश् Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. **—क्** *n.* Such a condition; such occasion.

ईदृक्ता Quality (opp. इयत्ता); विष्णोरिवास्यानवधारणीयं ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; मामीदृक्तया जानाति knows me to be so.

ईत् 1 P. To bind; cf. अत्.

ईप्सा [आप्तुमिच्छा आप्-सन्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire.

ईप्सित *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to; अपीप्सितं क्षत्रकुलांगनानां R. 14. 4; *S.* 3. 14. **—तं** Desire, wish.

ईप्सु *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सौरभ्यमीप्सुरिव ते मुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69; काम°, घन° &c. **-Comp. —यज्ञः** a particular Soma sacrifice.

ईम् *ind.* [ई-बा० मुच्] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अथ &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई-बा० क्यप्] Pervading; °चक्षस् of pervading sight.

ईर् 2 A. (इर्ते, ईरांचक्रे, ऐरिष्ट, ईरितुं, ईर्ण); also 1 P. (*p p.* ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate; raise one's voice. —10 U. or *Caus.* (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast; *S*i. 8. 39; discharge, dart, hurl; ऐरिरच्च महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim, say, repeat; Mâl. 1. 25; इतीरयंतीव तया निरैक्षि N. 14. 21; *S*i. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मया Sâv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपल्लवांगुलिभिः *S.* 1; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50; *S*i. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract; *S*i. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण *a.* [ईर्-ल्युट्] Agitating, driving. **—णः** The wind. **—णं** 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 =इरण q. v.

ईरित *p. p.* 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c.; °आकूतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरिन् *a.* [ईर्-णिनि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य *a.* To be excited. **—र्या** Wandering about as a religious mendicant. **-Comp. —पथः** 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, *i. e.* going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण *a.* [ईर्-इनन्] Desert, barren. **—णं** A desert, barren soil; मुहूर्तमिव निःशब्दमासीदीरिणसंनिभं Rám.

ईर्क्ष्य् See ईर्ष्य्.

ईर्म *a.* [ईर्-मक्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sây.) *—ind.* Here, in or to this place. **—र्मः** The arm; the fore-quarter of an animal. **—र्मं** A wound, sore (*m.* also).

ईर्मांत *a.* Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्वारुः *m. f.* A cucumber.

ईर्षा = ईर्ष्या q. v.

ईर्ष्य्, ईर्क्ष्य् 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्यांचकार, ईर्ष्यितुं, ईर्ष्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person); हरये ईर्ष्यति Sk.; *S*i. 8.36.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक *a.* Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या -र्षा [ईर्ष्य्-अप्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु (र्षु) *a.* Envious, impatient.

इलिः (**ली** *f.*) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् *a.* 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

ईश् 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशांचक्रे, ऐशिष्ट, ईशिता, ईशितुं, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); नायं गात्राणामीष्टे K.312v.l.; अर्थानामीशिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30; sometimes with acc.; इमाँल्लोकानीशत ईशनीभिः *S*vet. Up. (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38; कर्मिवशते रमयितुं न गुणाः Ki. 6. 24; U. 7. 4; *S*i. 1. 38; Mâl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश् *m.* A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश *a.* [ईश्-क] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. **—शः** 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp.; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of *S*iva (as regent of the north-east quarter). **—शा** 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. **-Comp. —कोणः** the north-east quarter. **—पुरी, -नगरी** N. of Benares. **—बलं** the missile पाशुपत. **—सखः** an epithet of Kubera.

ईशनं [ईश्-ल्युट्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान *a.* [ईश् ताच्छील्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. -2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. **—नः** 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of *S*iva; ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56; K. 10. -3 The *Ardrâ* Nakshtra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of *S*iva. -7 A Sâdhya. -8 N. of Vishṇu. **—नी** N. of Durgâ. **—नी, -नः** The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). **—नं** Light, splendour. **-Comp. —आदिपंचमूर्तिः** *f.* one of the five forms of *S*iva. **—कृत्** *a.* 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशितृ *a.* [ईश्-तृच्] An owner, a master, proprietor. **—m.** The

lord of the Universe; *Si.* 18. 3.

ईशितव्यं Power, superiority.

ईशिता,-त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *Siddhis* or attributes of *Siva*. See अणिमन्.

ईशिन् *a.* [ईश्-णिनि] Commanding, reigning &c. —*m.* 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. —नी Supremacy.

ईश्वर *a.* (रा-रीf.) [ईश्-वरच् P. III. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.); Ku. 4. 11; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy; Pt. 2. 67. —रः 1 A lord, master; ईश्वरं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14; so कपीश्वरः, कोशलेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71; R. 3. 46; Bh. 3. 59; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." -4 A husband; नेश्वरे परुषता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर); ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मामीशते परे। ददामि च सदैश्वर्यमीश्वरस्तेन कीर्तितः ॥. -6 N. of *Siva*; V. 1. 1. -7 The God of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul; the soul.-9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the *Sâlivâhana* era. —रा,-री N. of Durgá; of Lakshmî; or of any other of the saktis; ईश्वरीं सर्वभूतानां त्वामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. —री N. of several plants and trees; लिंगिनीलता, वंध्याकर्कटी, क्षुद्रजटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -**Comp.** —अधीन *a.* subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —निष्ठ *a.* trusting in god. —पूजक *a.* pious, devout. —पूजा worship of god. —प्रसादः divine favour. —भावः royal or imperial state. —विभूतिः *f.* the several forms of the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सद्मन् *n.* a temple. —सभं a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता,-त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष् 1U. (ईषति-ते, ऐषीत्, ईषितुं, ईषित)1 To fly away, escape. -2 To creep along. -3 To glean, collect a few grains. -4 To look, see. -5 To give. -6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष्-क] 1 The month *Asvina*; cf. इष. -2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, इषाणन् *a.* Hastening. —णा Haste, speed.

ईषत् *ind.* [ईष्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुंबितानि *S.* 1. 3; ईषच्च कुरुते सेवां Pt. 1. 141. -**Comp.** —उष्ण *a.* tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन *a.* not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदूनार्थे कल्पब्. —कर *a.* 1. doing little. -2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (-रं) very little. —गुण *a.* of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. —दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a.* slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —निमय *a.* exchanged for a little. —पांडु *a.* a little white or pale, whitish. (-डुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a.* that of which a little is drunk. (-नं) a small draught. —परुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a.* pale red. (-क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. -2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ,-प्रलंभ *a.* to be got for little. —विवृत *a.* slightly open. —श्वास *a.* slightly resounding). —स्पृष्ट *a.* slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. -2 A part of a chariot. -**Comp.** —दंडः the handle of a plough; *Si.* 18.43. —दंत *a.* with projecting teeth. (-तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. -2. the handle of a plough; *Si.* 18. 38. -3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. -2 A painter's brush.-3 A weapon, arrow, dart.-4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. -2 An ingot-mould. -3 = इषीका q. v.

ईष्म, -ष्वः See इष्मः, इष्वः

ईह् 1 A. (ईहते, ईहांचक्रे, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित (1 To wish, desire, long for; have in mind, think of with acc. or inf.); ईहंते . . . अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्ट तं कारयितुं कृतात्मा Bk. 1. 11. -2 To endeavour to obtain. -3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुबिंदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. -4 To take care of. —*Caus.* To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वेहः

ईहा [ईह्-अ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकरोत्तरीतुमीहां Râm.; see अनीह also. -2 An undertaking, act. -3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेष्टनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205.-**Comp.** —अर्थिन् *a.* aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37. —मृगः [ईहाप्रधानो मृगः] 1. a wolf.-2. an artificial deer.-3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ईह्-क्त] 1 Wished desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. -2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire; -2 Effort, exertion. -3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; *Si.* 9. 62.

उ.

उ I. 1 A. (अवते, ऊवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). —II. 5P. (उनोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of *Siva*, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. -2 N. of Brahmâ. -3 The orb of the moon. —*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. -2 An interjection of:—(*a*) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (*b*) anger; (*c*) compassion; (*d*) command; (*e*) acceptance; (*f*) interrogation; or (*g*) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction

and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अथ (अथो), न (नो) and किम् (किमु); see these words. उ-उ or उत on the one hand-on the other hand, partly-partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. -2 The god *Siva*.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chesnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति see under वच्.

उक्थं [वच्-थक्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). -2 Eulogy, praise. -3 N. of the Sâmaveda (Trik.); a variety of Sâma; (सामभेदः सामविशेषः). -4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and यजुस् muttered verses). -5 The उक्थ sacrifice. **—क्था** N. of a metre, see Appendix **-Comp. —पत्रः** 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). -2. a sacrificer (यजमान). **—पात्रं** 1. a sacrificer. -2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ. **—भृत** *m.* a sage who offers or divides Ukthas. **—वर्द्धन** *a.* to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. **—वाहस्** *a.* offering verses ; or one to whom verses are offered. **—शंसिन्** *a.* praising, uttering the Ukthas. (*-m.*) a kind of priest. **—शस्,-शास्, शस** *a.* Ved. uttering a verse, praising. **—शुष्म** *a.* whose strength is praise. -2. loudly resonant with verses. (**-क्था**)**-वी** *a.* fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् *a.* [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising.-2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas. *—m.* Indra and others.

उक्थ्य *a.* [उक्थमर्हति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. -2 Deserving praise or verses. **—क्थ्यः** 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. -2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice. -3 A Soma sacrifice.

उक्ष् 1. 6. U. (उक्षति, उक्षांचकार, ववक्ष-क्षे Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभोदाः Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5; *Si.* 5. 30; R. 11. 5, 20 ; Ku. 1. 54. -2 To emit,send forth. -3 To scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4 To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, become strong (Ved.).

उक्ष *a.* [उक्ष्-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [उक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling.-2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वसिष्ठमंत्रोक्षणजात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den. P. To desire one who sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु *a.* Desirous of one who sends down riches.

उक्षन् *a.* 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling. *—m.* (-क्षा) [उक्ष्-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 156] 1 An ox or bull; Ku. 7.70; (changed to उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः, &c.). -2 An epithet of Soma ; the Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One of the eight chief medicaments (ऋषभौषधि). **-Comp. —अन्न** *a.* one whose food is oxen (Ved.). **—तरः** a small bull or ox; *Si.* 12. 10 ; cf. वत्सतर. **—वशा** *a.* dependent on a bull (यदि वशां न विंदेदप्युक्षवशा एव स्यात्); male calf (?).

उक्षाल *a.* Swift, terrible, high; large, excellent. **—लः** A monkey.

उक्षित *p. p.* [उक्ष्-क्त] 1 Sprinkled, moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed. -3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उख्, उंख् 1 P.(ओखति, उंखति, उवोख or उंखांचकार,ओखित,उंखित) To go,move.

उखः A boiler, pot, vessel. **—खा** 1 A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of the body.

उख्य *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); शूल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4.9.-2 Being in a boiler (Ved).

उखर्वलः, उखलः A kind of grass (भूरिपत्रः तृणभेदः).

उगण *a.* Ved. Consisting of troops with uplifted or ready weapons (उद्यतायुधगणोपेत).

उग्र *a.* [उच्-रन् गश्चांतादेशः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); °दर्शनः having a fierce or cruel look. -2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30; Ms.6.75, 12. 75; °दंतः, °नासिकः &c. -3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent, intense ; उग्रातपां वेलां *S.* 3 intensely hot; उग्रशोकां Me. 113 v.l. -4 Sharp, pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6 Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7 Ready to do any work, industrious. **—ग्रः** 1 N. of *Siva* or Rudra. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and *S*ûdra mother (his business being to catch or kill animals dwelling in holes, such as snakes ; cf. Ms. 10. 9, 13, 15.). -3 N. of a tree शोभांजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of five asterisms ; their names are:—पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वाभाद्रपदा, मघा and भरणी).-5 N. of a country called Kerala(Modern Malabar). -6 The sentiment called रौद्र.-7 Wind. **—ग्रा** 1 N. of different plants ; वचा, यवानी, धन्याक. -2 A cruel woman. **—ग्री** A kind of being belonging to the class of demons. **—ग्रं** 1 A certain deadly poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox (वत्सनाभविष). -2 Wrath, anger. **-Comp. —ईशः** the mighty or terrible lord, N. of *Siva*. **—कर्मन्** *a.* fierce in action, cruel. **—कांडः** a sort of gourd (कारवेल). **—गंध** *a.* strong-smelling. (**-धः**) 1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of other trees also; कट्फल, अर्जकवृक्ष. -3. garlic. (**-धा**) 1. Orris root. -2. a medicinal plant. -3. N. of various plants; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (**-धं**) Asa fœtida. **—गंधिन्** *a.* strong-smelling. **—चयः** a strong desire. **—चारिणी, -चंडा** N. of Durgâ. **—जाति** *a.* base-born. **—तारा** N. of a goddess. **—तेजस्** *a.* endowed with powerful or terrible energy. **—दंष्ट्र** *a.* having terrific teeth. **—दंड** *a.* ruling with a rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless ; Pt. 3. **—दर्शन, -रूप** *a.* frightful in appearance, fierce-looking, grim, terrible. **—दुहितृ** *f.* the daughter of a powerful man. **—धन्वन्** *a.* having a powerful bow. (*-m.*) N. of *Siva* and Indra. **—नासिक** *a.* large-nosed. **—पुत्र** *a.* born in a mighty family. (**-त्रः**) N. of Kârttikeya. **—पूति** *a.* horribly stinking; Mál. 5. 16. **—रेतस्** *m.* a form of Rudra. **—वीर** *a.* having powerful men. **—शासन** *a.* strict in orders, severe in commands. **—शेखरा** ' crest of *Siva*', N. of the Ganges. **—शोक** *a.* sorely-grieving, deeply afflicted. **—श्रवणदर्शन** *a.* terrible to hear and see. **—सेनः** 1. N. of a son of Dhṛitarâshṭra. -2. N. of a king of Mathurâ and father

of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son; but Krishṇa after having slain Kamsa restored him to the throne. (-ना) N. of the wife of Akrûra; °जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and enemy of Krishṇa.

उग्रक *a.* Brave, powerful &c.

उग्रता,-त्वं Violence, fearfulness, passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उग्रंपश्य *a.* [उग्रं पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, खश् -मुम्] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंकुणः A bug.

उच् 4 P. (उच्यति, उवोच, औचीत्, उचिष्यति, उचितुं, उचित or उग्र mostly used in *p. p.*) 1 To collect, to gather together.-2 To take pleasure in, delight in, be fond of. -3 To be accustomed or used to. -4 To be suitable, suit, fit.

उचित *p. p.* 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तदुपालंभः U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं *S.* 4. -2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु करणीयेषु *S.* 4, 7.12; K. 64; M. 3.3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारभागधेयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चंदनोचितः Ki. 1. 34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful, agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known, understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited. -8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित). -9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उचथं [उच्येत स्तूयतेऽनेन वच्-कथन्] Praise, verse (स्तोत्रं).

उचथ्य *a.* [उचथ-यत्] Deserving praise.

उच्च *a.* 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevated, superior, exalted (family &c.). -2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चाः पक्षिगणाः *S*i. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent, strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant; see उच्चसंश्रय below. —च्चः The apex of the orbit of a planet. **-Comp.** —तरुः 1. the cocoa nut tree. -2. a lofty tree in general. —तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —देवता time personified, chronos. —नीच *a.* 1. high and low.-2. various, multiform. (-च्चं) 1. the upper or lower stations of planets. -2. change of accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud, vociferous. —भाषिन् *a.* shouting, bawling. —ललाटा,-टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय *a.* occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चता,-त्वं Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः *ind.* 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः *S*i. 1. 16, 16. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-eminently; *S*i. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्चा *ind.* High, above, upwards, aloft; °चक्र, ° बुध्न.

उच्चैः *ind.* [cf. Uṇ. 5. 12] 1 Aloft, high, on high, above, upwards (opp. नीचैः); पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः *S.* 4 v.l.; विपद्युच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य; R. 2. 12, 51; Bg. 1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely, very much, greatly; विदधति भयमच्चैर्वीक्ष्यमाणा वनांताः Rs.1.22; आश्लेषमर्पय मदर्पितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (*a*) high, noble; जनोयमुच्चैःपदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64, 6. 75; ° कुलं चात्मनः *S.* 4. 16; किंपुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me.17; Ratn. 4.16. (*b*) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैरुच्चैःश्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17.-**Comp.** —कर *a.* making acutely accented. —घुष्टं 1. clamour, great uproar. -2. loud proclamation. —घोष *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (-षः) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. —द्विष् *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. —भुजतरु *a.* having trees like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —वादः high praise; जामदग्न्यस्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वादः U. 5. —शिरस् *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; क्षुद्रेपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस्,-स *a.* 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (*-m.*) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैरुच्चैःश्रवास्तेन हयरत्नमहारि च Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर *a.* high-sounding. (-रः) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्तम *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest.

उच्चैस्तमां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. -2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तर *a.* Higher, taller, louder.

उच्चैस्तरं-रां *ind.* 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुषः पश्यंति V. 1.-2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चट् 1 P. To go away, disappear. — *Caus.* 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. -3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; गुंजा, चूडाला भूम्यामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

उच्चंड *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditious. -3 Loud.-4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down.

उच्चंद्रः [उच्छिष्टः चंद्रो यत्र] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाष्पमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. -2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; *S*i. 17. 52; Mâl. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदोंभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलध्वनिरुदचरत् K. 27; U. 2; Ratn. 1. -4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्टपत्रतृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरित एव मामगात् R. 11.73.-6(Used in the Atm.)(*a*) To quit, leave.(*b*) To sin against, be unfaithful(to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (*c*) To violate or transgress in general, stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (*d*) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48; *S*i. 17. 52. — *Caus.* 1 To cause to issue.-2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement. -4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —तं Excrement, fæces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण°, काम°. -2 Excre-

ment, dung, fæces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. -3 Discharge (in general). -4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Śik. 2; वेद°. -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. **-Comp.** **—अर्थ** *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. **—ज्ञः** a linguist. **—स्थानं** the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. -2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक *a.* Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलभित्सखो वशी 11.51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगरायोद्चलं Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानादनुच्चलन्नपि *S.* 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितषट्पदं R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल *a.* Moving. **—लं** Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out.

उच्चलित *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच *a.* [मयूरव्यंसकादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवंतीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Śi. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्चयेन *S.* 2. 9; पदोच्चयः S. D. 2; cf. शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति *S.* 4; Ku. 3. 61. -3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविबंध); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nîvâra rice (collected by winnowing). -5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. -6. The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिंगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. -2 A kind of crab. -3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिटं (टिं) गः A crab.

उच्चित्र *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Mâl. 6. 5.

उच्चूडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न *a.* [उद्-छद्-क्त] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. -2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् *pres. a.* 1 Shining, moving about; Śi. 3. 37; Mâl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलदच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth; Mâl. 7. -3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* -4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards.

उच्छलित *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन *a.* [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, °वर्तिन् *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख *a.* [उन्नता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. -2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. -3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिंघनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (*a*) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छिंद्यादात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातितृष्णया Mb.; किं वा रिपूंस्तव गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (*b*) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रभवति यन्न सप्तसप्तिः *S.* 6. 29. (*c*) To snap (thread); Mâl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop; न्यायानुच्छिद्य Mb.; तैस्तैर्भावैरनुच्छिन्नाः S. D. —*pass.* 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease; उच्छिद्यंते क्रियाः सर्वाः ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient; एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छित्तिः *f.* Extirpation, destruction; कोसल ° Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. **—न्नः** Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्तृ *a.* An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः,-दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन् *a.* Destroying.

उच्छिरस् *a.* [उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलात्मजापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिलींध्र *a.* Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिलींध्रामवंध्याम् Me. 11. **—ध्रं** A mushroom.

उच्छिष् 7 P. (chiefly in *pass.*) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left as a remainder -2 Rejected, abandoned; अन्° R. 12. 15. -3 Stale; °कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and hence considered impure; न चोच्छिष्टः क्वचिद् व्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. **—ष्टं** 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56; so द्विज°, गृध्र°. -2 Honey. **-Comp** **—अन्नं** leavings, offal. **—चांडालिनी** a form of the goddess मातंगी. **—भोजन,-भोजिन्,-भोक्तृ** *a.* one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). **—भोजनं** eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेषः,-षणं 1 Rest, remainder; सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेषणीकृतौ दशनच्छद एष चुंबितुं Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).

उच्छीर्षक *a.* Having the head raised. **—कं** [उत्थापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. -2 The head; Ms. 3.89.

उच्छुष् *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छोषण *a.* 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिंद्रियाणाम् Bg. 2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. **—णं** Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छृष्मं Confusion.

उच्छूडा =उच्चूड q. v.

उच्छून *a.* [उद्-श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं प्रियायाः Me. 84; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपाटितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; अनवरतरुदितोच्छूनताम्रदृष्टिं Dk. 95. -2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छृंखल *a.* 1 Unbridled, unrestained, uncurbed; °वाचा Pt. 3; अन्यदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं *S*i. 2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling; Màl. 5.16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear loudly.

उच्छ्रि [उद्-श्रि] U. 1 To rise, be erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To praise, extol. **—***Caus.* To increase; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ्र (च्छ्रा) यः [उद्-श्रि अच् घञ् वा] 1 Rising (of a planet &c.); Y. 1. 147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height, elevation (physical and moral); शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदविशदैर्यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58; K. 105; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61; *S*i. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, increase, intensity; गुण° Ki. 8. 21, 16. 10; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21.-5 Pride.-6 The upright side of a triangle. **—यी** (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. **—Comp. —उपेत** *a.* possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छ्रयण *a.* Raised, erected. **—णं** Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन् *a.* High, raised, lofty; *S*i. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; H. 2. 164; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up, risen; °सितांशुकर *S*i. 4. 25; K. 206. -3 High, tall, lofty, exalted; Ki. 5. 1; Bg. 6. 11; R. 9. 19; पंचयोजनमुच्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 Increasing, growing, prosperous; Ms. 7. 170; increased (in size or bulk), grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः =उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रेय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्लङ्कः Ved. A part of the human body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्वङ्कः Ved. Gaping; cleaving open.

उच्छ्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live; आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुच्छ्वसितुमपि K. 175; Ve. 5. 15; Ms. 3. 72; अनुच्छ्वस्य without breathing, in one breath. -2 To take heart or courage, cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief; नाद्याप्युच्छ्वसिति U. 3, 7; त्वत्सन्निधावुच्छ्वसितीव चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted; *S*i. 18. 58; Ratn. 4; दिगंतः Ki. 9. 21. -3 To open, bloom (as a lotus); नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैः (कुमुदं) V. 3. 16; M. 2. 11; *S*i. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be loosened or relaxed. **—***Caus.* 1 To cause to breathe. -2 To console, cheer up, delight; Rs. 6. 8; U. 3; *S*.i9.34.-3 To loosen, relax, disjoin; Me. 58.

उच्छ्वसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3 Loosening; Màl. 2. 5.

उच्छ्वसित *p. p.* (Used actively). 1 Heaving, breathing; U. 3. -2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed); V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened, expanded; Màl. 4; °मूर्तिः K.92 raised up, Ch.P.13.-4(*a*) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed; Me. 42. (*b*) Inspired or animated with hope; Ku. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of relief; M. 3. 6; R. 10. 73; K. 181. -6 Consoled; उत्कंठोच्छ्वसितहृदया Me. 100. -7 Waving, dishevelled; °अलकं R. 8. 55. -8 Effaced (सम्°); Ku. 3. 38. **—तं** 1 Breath, the (very) life; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्वसितमिव *S*. 3; Ku. 7. 4. -2 Blooming, blowing. -3 Exhalation; R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing; R. 6. 68; V. 1. -5 Becoming loose or relaxed. -6 Sighing. -7 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्वासः 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out; मुखोच्छ्वासगंधं V. 4. 22; Rs. 1. 3; Me. 102. -2 Support of life, being alive; U. 3. 30; K. 158. -3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring, dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-charita; cf. अध्याय.

उच्छ्वासित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loosened, released. -4 Detached, separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

उच्छ्वासिन् *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling air. -2 Heaving, throbbing; V. 1. 6; Me. 102. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring, dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away; Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pausing, stopping. -7 Rising, coming forward.

उज्छ् 6 P. (उज्छति, औज्छीत्, उज्छितुं, उष्ट) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To abandon, transgress. -4 To cease, stop.

उज्जस् *Caus.* To kill, destroy, extirpate (with gen.); बिडौजसोज्जासयितुं जगद्द्रुहां *S*i. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; चोरस्योज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the modern Oujein in Mâlvâ, the capital of Vikramâditya. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवंति), and the first meridian of their geographers from which they calculate longitude; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer. -2 To be victorious, triumph. **—***Caus.* (जापयति) 1 To cause to conquer. -2 To help one in winning.

उज्जितिः *f.* Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of certain verses in the Vâjasaneyi-Samhitâ.

उज्जेष *a.* Victorious. **—षः** Obtaining prosperity.

उज्जिघ्र *a.* [उद्-घ्रा-श] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. **—***Caus.* To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life again.

उज्जृंभ् 1 A. 1 To gape, open. -2 To part asunder. -3 To become

visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; वक्त्रेंदौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृंभते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290. -4 To revive, come to senses; Mv.6. 52. —*Caus.* 1 To display, show. -2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जृंभ *a.* 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जृंभवदनांभोजा भिनत्त्यंगानि सांगना S. D. -2 Gaping, open. —भः 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्जृंभा, -भणं 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning, -2 Spreading, increase; Mál. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जृंभित *a.* Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. —तं 1 The act of gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [उद्गता ज्या यस्य] Having the bow-string loosened. —ज्ज्यं A bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल् 1 P. To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* (ज्वलयति) To light up, illuminate, irradiate; *S*i. 9. 42; Gít. 12.

उज्ज्वल *a.* 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं *S*i. 9.48,47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white; *S*i. 6.5. -4 Lovely, beautiful; सर्गो निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N.3.136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Unrestrained, full; *S*i. 5. 48. —लः Love, passion. —ला 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form of the Jagatí metre. —लं Gold. -**Comp.** —दत्तः N. of the author of a commentary on the Uṇâdi Sútras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2 Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4 Gold.

उज्ज्वलित *p. p.* Lighted, shining, brilliant.

उज्झ् 6 P. (उज्झति, उज्झांचकार, उज्झितुं, उज्झित) 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75; तत्क्षणोज्झितवृक्षकं R. 1. 40, 51; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; *S*i. 1. 63. -3 To emit, give out, drop or pour down; अविरतोज्झितवारिविपांडुभिः Ki. 5. 6; *S*i. 4. 63.

उज्झ *a.*[उज्झ्-अच्] Leaving, quitting.

उज्झकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [उज्झ्-ल्युट्] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्झटित *a.* Perplexed, bewildered, confounded.

उंछ् 6 P. (उंछति, उंछितुं, उंछित) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलानप्युंछतः Ms. 3. 100.

उंछः [उंछ्-घञ्] Gleaning or gathering grains; तान्युंछषष्ठांकितसैकतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. —छं Gleaning. -**Comp.** —वृत्ति,-शील *a.* one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उंछनं Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उटः 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -**Comp.** —जः,-जं [उटेभ्यो जायते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or saints, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves); उटजद्वारविरूढं नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः *S*.4.20; मृगैर्वर्तितरोमंथमुटजांगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उठ् =ऊठ् 1 P. (ओठति, उवोठ, ओठीत्, उठितुं, उठित) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

उडुः *f.*, उडु *n.* [उड्-वा०कु] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. -2 Water (said to be n. only). -**Comp.** —चक्रं zodiacal circle. —पः, -पं [उडुनि जले पाति] a raft, boat; तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. —पतिः, -राज् 1. the moon; जितमुडुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22. -2. Varuṇa, regent of waters. —पथः the sky, the firmament.

उडुंबरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. औदुंबर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice. -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. —रं 1 The fruit of the उडुंबर tree. -2 Copper. -3 A *Karsha*, a measure of two tolas. -**Comp.** —दला,-पर्णी the plant Croton Polyandra.

उडूपः =उडुपः q. v.

उड्डामर *a.* 1 Agreeable, excellent, respectable. -2 Formidable, terrific; उड्डामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखंडपर्यासितक्ष्माधरम् Mál. 5. 23.

उड्डी 1. 4. A. To fly up, soar. —*Caus.* To scare away.

उड्डयनं Flying up, soaring; गतो विलयोड्डयने निराशतां N. 1. 125.

उड्डीन *p. p.* Flown up, flying up. —नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A particular flight of birds.

उड्डीयनं Flying up.

उड्डीशः 1 N. of a work containing charms and incantation. -2 N. of *S*iva.

उड्रः N. of a country; the modern Orissa; see ओड्र.

उणक *a.* (की *f.*) Removing, driving out.

उणादिः A class of terminations beginning with उण्.

उंडुकः 1 A species of leprosy. -2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the body.

उंडेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf; तथैवोंडेरकस्रजः Y. 1. 288.

उत् *ind.* A particle of (*a*) doubt; (*b*) interrogation; (*c*) deliberation; (*d*) intensity.

उत *ind.* 1 A particle expressing (*a*) doubt, uncertainty, guess (*or*); तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते *S*. 3; स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः G. M. (*b*) alternative; usually a correlative of किं (whether, or); किमिदं गुरुभिरुपदिष्टमुत धर्मशास्त्रेषु पठितमुत मोक्षप्राप्तियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन सृजसि व्यक्तमुत येन बिभर्षि तत् Ku. 6. 23; the place of उत is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to उत. (*c*) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत बलवानुताबलः; (*d*) interrogation; उत दंडः पतिष्यति; (*e*) deliberation; (*f*) intensity; (*g*) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a potential 'would that'); (*h*) sometimes used as an expletive; (*i*) oft. used for the sake of emphasis especially at the end of a line after इति or a verb; तदा विद्याद्विवृद्धं सत्त्वमित्युत Bg. 14. 11; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत 1. 40. -2 With a preceding प्रति=on the contrary, on the other hand; but; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः *S*i. 2. 55; न केवलं प्रि-

यते प्रत्युत पर्युपास्यमानास्तिष्ठति Nág. 5. -3 With a preceding किं=how much more or how much less; see किम्. उत,-उत Either-or; एकमेव वरं पुंसामुतराज्यमुताश्रम: G. M. उत वा or else, and; वा-उतवा, उताहोवा पि-वा either-or.

उतथ्यः N. of a son of Angiras and elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp. -अनुजः,-अनुजन्मन् *m.* Brihaspati, teacher of the gods; तथ्यमुतथ्यानुजवज्जगादाग्रे गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69. -तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क *a.* [उद्-स्वार्थे कन्; उत्कः = उत्कंठितः; P. V. 2. 80 Sk.] 1 Desirous of, longing for, anxiously wishing for (in comp.); अद्रिसुतासमागमोत्कः Ku. 6.95; मानसोत्का: Me. 11; sometimes with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. -2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Absent-minded. -त्कः 1 Desire. -2 Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant having aromatic seeds (गजपिप्पली).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कयति Den. P. To make uneasy; Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच *a.* 1 Having the hair erect; as in घटोत्कच. - . Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines, each line containing eleven syllabic instants.

उत्कंचुक *a.* 1 Without bodice, or jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कट् 1 P. To start or burst out; Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट *a* 1 Large, spacious; U. 4. 29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordinary, fierce; Pt. 1. 103; Mv. 1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, conspicuous; °लांछनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 Abounding in, richly endowed with; पादपान् कुसुमोत्कटान् Rám. -6 Drunk, mad, furious; मदोत्कटः. -7 Superior, high. -8 Proud, haughty. -9 Uneven. -10 Difficult. -टः 1 A fluid (ichor) dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant in rut. -3 The plant Saccharum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication. -टा The plant Laurus Cassia (सैंहीलता). -टं The fragrant bark of Laurus Cassia.

उत्कटुकासनं Sitting on the hams, squatting.

उत्कणिका A raised particle.

उत्कंठ *a.* [उन्नतः कंठो यस्य] 1 Having the neck uplifted, ready, on the point of (doing anything), in comp.; आज्ञापनोत्कंठः *S.* 2; रथस्वनोत्कंठमृगे वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2 (Hence) Anxious, eager. -ठः, -ठा A mode of sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठते Den. A. 1 To be anxious, pine or be sorry for; *S.* 4; *Si.* 9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly desirous of (with gen. or dat.): स्वर्गाय नोत्कंठते V 3, 4; Mv 6; उत्कंठते च युष्मत्सन्निकर्षस्य U. 6, 6 21; Mál. 4; Bk. 5. 72. -*Caus.* (उत्कंठयति) To create anxiety or longing, inspire with tender emotions; Bh. 1. 35; Ghat. 5.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in general); यास्यत्यद्य शकुंतलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कंठया *S.* 4. 5; अवाप्त° Mál. 2. 12 seized with fright, suddenly startled. -2 Longing for a beloved person or thing; दृष्टिरधिक सोत्कंठमुद्वीक्षते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow, missing anything or person; गाढोत्कंठा Mál. 1. 15; Me. 83.

उत्कंठित *p. p.* 1 Anxious, uneasy. -2 Regretting, grieving for, sorrowful. -3 Longing for a beloved person or thing. -ता A mistress longing for her absent lover or husband, one of the eight heroines; she is thus defined -आगंतुं कृतचित्तोऽपि दैवान्नायाति यत्प्रियः। तदनागमदुःखार्ता विरहोत्कंठिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर *a.* [उन्नतः कंधरोऽस्य] Having the neck uplifted; उत्कंधरं दारुकमित्युवाच *Si.* 4. 18. -रं Bending back the neck.

उत्कंप् 1 A. To tremble, quiver, shake. -*Caus.* To cause to tremble, shake, agitate.

उत्कंप *a.* Trembling; श्वास° कुचं Amaru. 90. -पः,-पनं Trembling, tremor, agitation; किमधिकत्रासोत्कंपं दिशः समुदीक्षसे Amaru. 28; Me.72.

उत्कंपिन् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्करः See under उत्कॄ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical instrument.

उत्कर्ण *a.* Having the ears erect. -र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल *a.* Excessive, piteous; K. 306. -लः 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.); जगन्नाथप्रांतदेश उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः; see ओड्र; उत्कलादर्शितपथः R. 4. 38. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A porter (carrying a load with him). -4 A sub-division of Bráhmaṇas.

उत्कलित *a.* 1 Unbound loosened. -2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened, blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising, prosperous.

उत्कलाप *a.* Having the tail erect and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask (one) permission to go, take leave of; Pt. 5. -2 To cause the peacock to spread its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be proud, produce conceit by an acknowledgment of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general, uneasiness; जाता नोत्कलिका Amaru. 78; K. 138, 205, 210, 234; Dk. 17, 20. -2 Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person. -3 Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला). -4 A bud. -5 A wave; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं Si. 3. 70; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by waves Mál. 3. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); K. 161. -Comp. -प्रायं a variety of prose-composition abounding in compound words and hard letters; भवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासाढ्यं दृढाक्षरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. -2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough); सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.

उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः, -सनं,उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्कीलित *a.* Nailed up.

उत्कुंचिता,-क्रा The plant Nigella Indica.

उत्कुटं [उन्नतः कुटो यत्र] Lying down, or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards, stretching out on the back.

उत्कुटक *a.* Stretched on the back with the face upwards. -**Comp.** —आसनं a posture with the face upwards.

उत्कुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल *a.* [उत्क्रांतः कुलात्] Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's family; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपस्तथा। त्वमसि किं पितुरुत्कुलया त्वया ॥ *S.* 5. 27.

उत्कूजः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कूटः [उन्नतं कूटमस्य] A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कूर्दनं Jumping up, springing upwards ; °शक्तिर्नास्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल *a.* [उत्क्रांतः कूलात्] 1 Going uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reaching the bank. -3 Overflowing the bank ; K. 303.

उत्कूलित *a.* Brought to the bank or shore, reaching the bank; प्रतिक्षणोत्कूलितशैवलाभाः *Si.* 3. 70.

उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृतिः *f.* N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्रामशरोत्कृत्ते बले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105 ; Y. 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher ; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्तिं Mál. 5. 16.

उत्कर्तनं 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृष् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उदकार्षि *Si.* 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगदकोटिलग्नं प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य R. 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; *S.* 17. 42.-3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकृष्). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. —*Caus.* To elevate, raise, increase. —*pass.* 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष *a.* 1 Superior, eminent. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. —र्षः 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity ; निनीषुः कुलमुत्कर्षं Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory ; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक *a.* Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasiug &c.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षिन् *a.* Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, S. 281. बल° Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength ; so ज्ञान°, गुण° &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased ; जिह्वालौल्य° Pt. 1. -5 Tilled ; ploughed. -**Comp.** —उपाधिता state of high illusion. —भूमः a good soil. —वेदनं 1 marrying a man of a higher caste ; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता,-त्वं Excellence, eminence ; greatness.

उत्कॄ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभिस्तुरगोत्कीर्णैः R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59 ; see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर *a.* (-रा, री *f.*) [कॄ-अप्] That which piles or throws up or raises. —रः 1 A heap, multitude; नखांशूत्कर Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up (मूषिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीय *a.* Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कॄ-घञ् P. III. 3. 30] 1 Winnowing corn.-2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कॄ-ण्वुल] Poultice.

उत्किर *a.* [कॄ-कर्तरि श] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); पुष्परेणूत्किरैः R. 1. 38; निनाय सात्यंतहिमोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured ; Mál. 5. 10 ; K. 17, 36, 79,106,129,133,141,186, 206; °नामधेयं engraven with a name. -3 Bored, perforated; घ्रण° Pt. 3. 139

उत्कृत् 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol ; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling ; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कुच्-घञ्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिव ददती K. 232, Dk. 155 ; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक *a.* Bribed. —कः 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe ; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटि *a.* Pointed.

उत्क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend.-2 To step beyond; उत्क्रांतशैशवौ R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामंति Ms. 2. 120; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. -7 To transgress, violate ; उत्क्रांतसीमा Dk. 101, 97. —*Caus.* (क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), *i. e.* death (=प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or out, departed ; उत्क्रांतमिवासुभिः K. 33 ; R. 7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 16. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).

उत्क्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रांतिन् *a.* Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to; उदक्रोशत् स पांडवान् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्ट *p. p.* Crying out, exclaiming. -ष्टं 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An osprey (कुररी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्लिश् 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. —*Caus.* 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्लेशः 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्लेशक *a.* Causing the disorder of the humours. —कः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्लेशन,-शिन् *a.* Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफ° exciting phlegm.

उत्क्लेदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्लेदिन् *a.* 1 Wet.-2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षिप् 6 P. To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगात्रः Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; Rs. 1. 22; so बाहुं, भ्रुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मय° Ratn. 1; so लोभ°, अनुराग°. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. —प्तः The thorn apple, the Dhattûra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. —पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्ष्मोत्क्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; बिंदूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्रादुत्क्षिप्यापहरतीत्युत्क्षेपकः Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् *S.* 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmans* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away, despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen Paṇas.

उत्खचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन् 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खातं निधिशंकया क्षितितलं Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खातखड्गः Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातं परित्यागशल्यं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लीला° uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Mâl. 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (*a*) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1; ° लवणो मधुरेश्वरः ग्रामः U. 7. (*b*) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलैः संवर्धयामासुरुत्खातप्रतिरोपिताः R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). —तं A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनुत्खातस्तिमित not stopped by uneven ground; *S.* 7. 33. **-Comp.** —केलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खातकेलिः शृंगाद्यैर्वप्रक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिन् *a.* (उत्खात-इनि] 1 Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp. सम), उत्खातिनी भूमिरिति मया रश्मिसंयमनाद्रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः *S.* 1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खिद् 6 P. To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cuttiug out; drawing out.

उत्त See उंद्.

उत्तंसः [उद्-तंस्-अच्] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानहरत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5.59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस.-2 An ear-ring; Mál. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अंजलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्क्रांतः तटं] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इव नदीरयाः स्थलीं R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2 (*a*) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Mâl. 3; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपाटितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (*b*) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणिद्वयसंनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; °रश्मिषु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं *S.* 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; Mâl. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. **-Comp.** —कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. —पत्रकः a species of Ricinus (रक्तैरंड). —पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Sáy.). —पाद *a.* with extended legs (children). (-दः) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2. the Supreme Spirit. °जः

N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —शय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं K. 62. (-यः,-या) a little child, suckling, infant. —शीविन् *a.* lying extended; stagnant. —हस्त *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (-स्तौ) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the ground.

उत्तानकः A species of the Cyperus grass (उच्चटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up-lifted; K. 38, 209, 298. -2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तप्तनाराचलीलां *Si.* 11. 50; उत्तपाति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चैत्रो मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तपति (Used in the Atm. when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body for its object; उत्तपमानः आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; *Si.* 20. 40; उत्तपते पाणिं Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment, torture by heat; कुसुमेषुरुत्तपति यद्विशिखैः *Si.* 9. 67. -3 To excite, urge on, press hard. —*Caus.* To warm, heat.

उत्तप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot; °कनक K. 43, 36; U.5.14.-2 Bathed, washed.-3 Anxious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired; Ve. 2. —प्तं 1 Dried flesh.-2 Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation.-2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3 Excitement, passion; प्रत्यूहः सर्वसिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45. -4 Anxiety, ardour. -5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. -2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम् 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint. -2 To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताम्य *S.* 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Mâl. 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तमप्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः the best of Brâhmaṇas; so सुर°, नर° &c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतो जायते Bh. 2.67.-2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, जघन्य).-3 Most elevated, chief, principal. -4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —मः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). —मा 1 An excellent woman. -2 A kind of pustule or pimple. -3 The plant Asclepias Rosea Roxb. —**Comp.** —अंगं 'the best limb' of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विषत्खड्गहृतोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1.93, 8.300; Ku. 7.41; Bg. 11. 27. —अधम *a.* high and low; ° मध्यम good, middling, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. —अंभस् *n.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Sân. phil. —अरणी the plant Asparagus Racemosus (इंदीवरी). —अर्धः 1. the best half. -2. the last half or part. —अर्ध्य *a.* pertaining to the best half. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —उपपद *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent. —ऋणः,-ऋणिकः (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) धारेरुत्तमर्णः P. I. 4.35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. —ओजस् *a.* of excellent valour. —गंधाढ्य *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance. —गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. —पदं a high office. —पु (पू) रुषः 1. the last person in verbal conjugation; (=first person according to English phraseology; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). -2. the Supreme Spirit.-3. an excellent man. —लाभः an excellent profit. —वेशः N. of *Siva.* —शाखः a tree having excellent branches. —श्लोक *a.* of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —संग्रहः (° स्त्री°) intriguing with another man's wife, *i. e.* speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —साहसः, -सं 1. the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) paṇas; Ms. 9. 240; Y. 1. 365; पणानां द्वे शते सार्धे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः। मध्यमः पंच विज्ञेयः सहस्रं त्वेष चोत्तमः ॥. Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता-त्वं 1 Excellence. -2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाय्य *a.* Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तंभ् 5. 9. P. [उद्-स्तंभ्] To stay, prop, support, hold up; K. 281, Ve. 6; स्कंधोत्तंभिततीर्थवारिकलशाः Ve. 6; *Si.* 4. 25. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, heighten, rouse; Ki. 2. 48. -2 To bind up.

उत्तंभः,-भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; भुवनोत्तंभनस्तंभान् K. 260; *Si.* 18. 46. -2 A prop, stay, support. -3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* [उद्-तरप्] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). -2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर); उत्तरे-अधरे दंताः *Sat.* Br.; अवनतोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; P.II. 2. 1. -3 *(a)* Later latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेघः, उत्तरमेघः, °मीमांसा; उत्तरार्धः &c.; °रामचरितं later adventures of Râma U.1. 2; पूर्वः-उत्तरः former-latter H.1.9; Ms.2. 136. *(b)*Future, concluding; °कालः subsequent time; °फलं; °वचनं a reply. -4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). -5 Superior, chief, excellent; dominant, powerful. -6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond; तर्कोत्तरं Mv. 2. 6. -7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); षडुत्तरा विंशतिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं शतं 108.-8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञां तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तरैव *S.* 5; चषकोत्तरा R. 7. 49; असोत्तरमीक्षितां Ku. 5. 61; उत्सवोत्तरो मंगलविधिः Dk. 39, 166; K. 311; H. 1. 150; प्रवाल °पुष्पशय्ये R. 6. 50 over-spread with; धर्मोत्तरं 13. 7 rich in; 18. 7; कंप ° 13. 28; 17. 12; 19. 23. -9 To be crossed over. —रः 1 Future time, futurity. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 N. of *Siva.* —रा 1 The north; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. -2 A lunar mansion. -3 N. of the daughter of

Virâṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रं 1 An answer, reply; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. -2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. -3 The last part or following member of a compound. -4 (In Mîm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. -5 The upper surface or cover. -6 Conclusion. -7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next; U. 3. 26. -8 Superiority, excellence. -9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. -10 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर *a*. 8). -11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं *ind*. 1 Above. -2 Afterwards, after; तत उत्तरं, इत उत्तरं &c.—**Comp.** —अधर *a*. higher and lower (fig. also). (-रौ du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5.83 (स्फुरणभूयिष्ठोऽधरो यस्य Malli.). —अधिकारः,-रिता,-त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् *m*. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —अपरा north-west. —अयनं (°यणं न being changed to ण) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. -2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अरणिः,-णी *f*. the upper अरणि (which by cutting becomes the प्रमंथ or churner). —अर्थ *a*. for the sake of what follows. —अर्धं 1. the upper part of the body. -2. the northern part. -3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). -4. the further end. —अर्ध्य *a*. being on the northern side. —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. °ता,-त्वं the semblance of a reply without reality. —आशा the northern direction. °अधिपतिः,-पतिः the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः 1. an upper garment; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43; Si. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 16. -2. contact with the north. —इतर *a*. other than उत्तर *i. e.* southern. (-रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर *a*. [उत्तरस्मादुत्तरः] 1. more and more, higher and higher, further and further. -2. successive, ever increasing; °स्नेहेन दृष्टः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (-रं) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply; अलमुत्तरोत्तरेण Mu. 3. -2. conversation, a rejoinder. -3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. -4. succession, gradation, sequence. -5. descending. (-रं) *ind*. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् *a*. 1. ever-increasing. -2. one following the other. —ओष्ठः the upper lip (उत्तरो-रौ-ष्ठः). —कांडं the seventh book of the Râmâyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः 1. future time. -2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —कुरु (*m*. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude). —कोसलाः (*m*. pl.) the northern Kosalas; पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —कोशला the city of Ayodhyâ; यदुपतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —खंडं the last section or book. —खंडनं refutation. —ग्रंथः supplement to a work. —छदः a bed-covering, covering (in general); R. 5. 65, 17. 21; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb. —ज *a*. born subsequently or afterwards; Y. 1. 59. —ज्या the versed sine of an arc (Wilson); the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —ज्योतिषाः (*m*. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —तंत्रं N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —दायक *a*. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent; H 2. 121. —दिश् *f*. the north. °ईशः, -पालः 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. -2. the planet बुध. °बलिन् 1. the planet Venus. -2. the moon. —देशः the country towards the north. —धेय *a*. to be done subsequently. —पक्षः 1. the northern wing or side. -2. the dark half of a lunar month. -3. the second part of an argument, *i. e.* a reply, the reason *pro*. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष); प्रापयन् पवनव्याधेर्गिरमुत्तरपक्षताम् Si. 2. 15. -4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. -5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. -6. (in Mîm.) the fifth member of an *Adhikarana* q. v. —पटः 1. an upper garment. -2. a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक *a*. travelling in the northern country. —पदं 1. the last member of a compound. -2. a word that can be compounded with another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a*. relating to, studying, or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्धः the north-western half. —पश्चिम *a* north-western. (-मः) the north-western country. (-मा) [उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमायाश्च दिशोंतरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः। क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्याच्चतुर्थो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥ —पुरस्तात् *ind*. north-eastward (with gen.). —पुरुषः =उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्व *a*. north-eastern. (-र्वा) the north-east. —प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. -2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —फ (फा) ल्गुनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —भाद्रपद्-दा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंद्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mîmâmsâ, the Vedânta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jnâna Kâṇḍa (distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a*. without a reply. —रामचरितं-त्रं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti, which describes the later life of Râma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् *a*. having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, -स् *n*. old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं,-वासस् *n*. an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m*. 1. a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. -2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred

fire. -2. N. of a Tīrtha near the कुरुक्षेत्र. **—सक्थं** the left thigh. **—संज्ञित** *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (**-तः**) hearsay-witness. **—साक्षिन्** *m.* 1. a witness for the defence. -2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. **—साधक** *a.* 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. -2. who or what proves a reply. (**-कः**) an assistant, helper. **—हनुः** Ved. the upper jaw-bone.

उत्तरंगं [उत्तरमंगं शकंध्वा० गण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher, remote, distant.

उत्तरतः,-रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. -2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). -3 At the top, above. -4 Behind. -5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. -2 In the second case (opp. पूर्वत्र in the first case). -3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [उत्तर-आहि] Northerly to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरीय,-यकं [उत्तर-छ वा-कप्] An upper garment; R. 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर एनप्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of ; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. 1., K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated ; trembling, tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. -2 With surging waves ; R. 7. 36 ; Ku. 3. 48. -3 Bouncing ; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगि *a.* Heaving, panting; Māl. 7.

उत्तर्जनं [उच्चैस्तर्जनं] Violent threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान see under उत्तन्.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong ; अनुत्तालतालवृंतवात K. 251.-2(*a*) Violent, loud (as sound) ; Māl. 1 ; Si. 12. 31. (*b*) Roaring, gusty (wind); Māl. 5. 4. -3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U.2.30; °तुमुल U.6; Si.20. 68; Māl. 5. 11, 23. -4 Huge, of monstrous shape ; °ताडका Mv. 1. 37. -5 Arduous, difficult. -6 Manifest; distinctly visible ; Si. 18. 54. -7 Speedy, swift. -8 Best, excellent ; Si. 12. 31. -9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. **—लः** An ape. **—लं** A particular number.

उत्तिज् *Caus.* P. To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. -2 Exciting, stimulating ; क्षुध°, काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं,-ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up ; °समथः श्लोकैः Mu. 4 ; Mv. 2. -2 Urging on, driving. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.) ; Si. 3 6. -5 An exciting speech. -6 An inducement, incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p.p.* 1 Instigated, excited. -2 Animated. -3 Sent -4 Sharpened, polished &c. **—तं** 1 An inducement. -2 One of the five paces of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace ; उत्तेजितं मध्यवेगं येजनं श्लथवल्गया |.

उत्तुग *a.* 1 Lofty, high, tall; करप्रचेयामुत्तुगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रथीयसीं Si. 2. 89 ; °हेमपीठानि 2. 5. -2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुंडितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल् 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] ‘ Freed from husks ’, fried grain.

उत्तॄ 1 P.1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of ; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from ; 12. 31 ; पल्वलोत्तीर्ण R. 2. 17 ; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णः S. 4. -2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उदतारिषुरंभोधिं Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोकसागरमुत्तीर्य Ve. 3 ; तेनोत्तीर्य पथा R. 12. 71 , 16. 33 ; Me. 47. -3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहर्णवादुत्तीर्ण Mk.10.49. -4 To descend, alight ; तद्गृहे उत्तीर्णौ Vet.-5 To give up, leave, quit.-6 To raise, strengthen, increase. — *Caus.* 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue ; Si. 11. 44 ; Dk. 30, 77. -2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments) ; let down, place down. -3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. -4 To land, disembark. -5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Crossing over. -2 To be crossed over, as in दुरुत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. **—णं** 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). -2 Landing, disembarking. -3 Crossing, passing over; संसारसमुद्र°.

उत्तार *a.* 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. -2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). **—रः** 1 Transporting over, conveying. -2 Fording, crossing ; सुखोत्तारतां K. 326. -3 Landing, disembarking. -4 Delivering, rescuing. -5 Getting rid of. -6 Vomiting. -7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. -2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying ; rescuing, delivering. **—णः** N. of Vishṇu. **—णं** 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. -2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्तारिन् 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्तार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited ; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered- -3 Released from obligation.-4 One who has finished his course of studies ; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उन्नतं तोरणमत्र] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 63 ; R. 14. 10.

उत्त्यक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्त्यागः 1 Abandonment, leaving. -2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. -3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्त्रस् 1. 4. P. To be afraid. —*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्त्रासः Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्त्रिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उद्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; *S*i. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशनादुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कराभिघातोत्थितकंदुकेयं R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; ग्रामाच्छतमुत्तिष्ठति Mbh.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णेभ्यो नृपाणां क्षयि तत्फलं *S*.2.13; अन्यदमृतादुत्थितम् K. 136; उदतिष्ठन् प्रशंसावाचः Dk.49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard); N.22. 44.-6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता *S*i. 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.) -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); मृतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4.-8 To be active or brave, rise up; ह्रदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थे कस्त्वां न बहु मन्यते Bk. 8. 12; 20. 18; Mv. 4. 6; मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13; उदस्थित क्रतौ *S*i. 14.17.-10 To excel, surpass.—*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up: उत्थाप्यते ग्रावा H. 3. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; त्वामुत्थापयति द्वयं *S*i. 2. 57, 102; Kâm. 5. 40; H. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणो हीदं सर्वमुत्थापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अत्र परिकरोत्थापितोऽर्थातरन्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उद्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; दरीमुखोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. v. l.; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. —त्थः Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातृ *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. —नं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; शनैर्धिष्ट्युत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इंदुं नवोत्थानमिवेंदुमत्यै R. 6. 31 newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (*a*) Effort, exertion, activity; मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः *S*.2. 5; °शील: Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यद्युत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms.9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (*b*) Manly exertion, manhood. -5 Energy. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 War, battle. -8 An army. -9 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -10 A book. -11 A court-yard. -12 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -13 A term, limit, boundary. -14 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm.-15 Reflection.-16 Proximate cause of a disease. -17 Awakening. -**Comp.** —एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kârttika when Vishṇu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting, instigating. -5 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). —नी The concluding verse (ऋच्).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थायिन् *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रगुप्तसहोत्थायिना Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; *S*i 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up; पांशुः *S*i. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; *S*i. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; हर्म्येऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2. burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent; Kâm. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतिता उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent.-10 Extended, stretched; आपर्वभाग° *S*. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragâtha consisting of ten Pâdas. -**Comp.** —अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्पक्ष्मन् *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्ति *S*.4. 15; V. 2.

उत्पचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्पट् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दंतैर्नोत्पाटयेन्नखान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पाटयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भयं, रुषं, कोपं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्पटः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्पाटः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्पाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्पाटिन् *a.* (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To fly or jump up; संक्षुद्रपाति परितः पटलैरलीनां *S*i. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यमसुत्पतंती V. 1. 19; उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30, 6.89; Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गायोत्पतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (*b*) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (*c*) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पातितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be pro-

duced or originated ; निष्पेषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77 ; रसात्तस्माद्वरस्त्रिय उत्पेतुः Rám. ; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्पतः A bird.

उत्पतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पतिष्णु a. Flying, going up, springing up ; R. 4. 47 ; Pt. 3.

उत्पातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump ; एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also) ; करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity ; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च Várt. ; °जलधरः K. 111, 287; Ve. 1. 22 ; सापि सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयं K. P. 10 ; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.) ; °केतु K. 5 ; °धूमलेखा Ketu ; Mál. 9. 48. -Comp. -पवनः, -वातः, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane ; R. 15. 23 ; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक a. 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पताक a. [उत्तोलिता पताका यत्र] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted ; पुरंदरश्रीः पुरमुत्पताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [उत्क्रांतः पंथानं] A wrong road (fig. also) ; गुरोरप्यवलिप्तस्य कार्याकार्यमजानतः। उत्पथप्रतिपन्नस्य न्याय्यं भवति शासनं Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306) ; Ms. 2. 214 ; Si. 12. 24 ; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error ; U. 4. 22. -थं ind. Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up ; उत्पत्स्यतेऽस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Mál. 1. 6 ; वायोः ज्योतिरुत्पद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen ; उदपादि चास्य मनसि K. 132 it occurred to his mind ; युद्धमुत्पत्स्यते महत् Mb. ; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself ; Ms. 5. 48. -*Caus.* 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare ; वस्त्राणि सदैवोत्पादयति Pt. 2 ; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 9. 60 ; so दुःखं, हर्षं, भयं, शंकां &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth ; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production ; कुसुमे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते न तु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin ; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Profit, productiveness, produce ; स्वल्पोत्पत्तिदेशः Ráj. T. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection. -Comp. -कालीन a. taking place at the time of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -व्यंजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread) ; a mark of the twice-born ; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. -2 Risen, gone up. -3 Acquired, gained. -4 Effected, accomplished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, ascertained. -Comp. -तंतु a. having a line of descendants. -भक्षिन् a. living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). -विनाशिन् a. perishing as soon as born.

उत्पाद a. With the feet up-lifted. -दः Birth, production, appearance ; दुःखे च शोणितोत्पादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 225 ; °भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -Comp. -शयः, -यनः 1. a child. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक a. (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about ; अर्थस्योत्पादकं मंत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. -कः 1 A producer, generator, a father ; Ms. 2. 146 ; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरभ. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन a. Bringing forth, producing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating ; उत्पादनमपत्यस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिन् a. Produced, born ; सर्वमुत्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल a. [उत्क्रांतः पलं मांसं] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water lily ; नवातारं कमलादिवोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86 ; Me. 26 ; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18 ; so रक्त° -2 The plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुस् a. lotus-eyed. -आभ a. lotus-like. -गंधिकं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). -पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. -माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagatî metre (= चंद्रिका q.v.).

उत्पवनं See under उत्पू.

उत्पश्य a. Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved. Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिंजर-ल a. 1 Unconfined, uncaged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered ; कुर्वाणमुत्पिंजलजातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष् 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder.

उत्पिष्ट a. Ground, rubbed. -ष्टं A disease, a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड् 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against ; अन्योन्यमुत्पीडयदुत्पलाक्ष्याः Ku. 1. 40 ; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards ; press out, propel, urge ; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble ; K. 242.

उत्पीड a. Pressing out. -डः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass ; बाष्पोत्पीडः K. 296 ; उत्पीड इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागावृणोति मां U. 3. 9 ; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess ; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29 ; Mál. 6, 7. -3 Froth, foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Pressing or striking against ; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ a. With the tail erect.

उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पू 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सवितुर्वः प्रसव उत्पुनाम्यच्छिद्रेण पवित्रेण Vâj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying; द्रव्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पवनं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkling ghee (or other fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अप्रच्छिन्नाग्रावनंतर्गर्भौ प्रादेशमात्रौ कुशौ नानांतयोर्गृहीत्वा अंगुष्ठोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्यामुत्तानाभ्यां प्रागुत्पुनाति सकृन्मंत्रेण द्विस्तूष्णीं *As*val.

उत्पवितृ *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पावः [पू-घञ्] Purifying ghee.

उत्प्रबंध *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Mâl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रभ *a.* Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. -भः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः,-सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (*a*) Ridicule, derision. (*b*) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्प्रुष् *f.* Ved. A bubble.

उत्प्रेक्ष् 1 A. [उत्प्र-ईक्ष्] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1. to expect; K. 35, 229; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्प्रेक्षमाणा जघनाभिघातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्त्योयामिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्प्रेक्षामो वयं तावन्मतिमंतं बिभीषणं Râm. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्प्रेक्षा below.

उत्प्रेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्प्रेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10; *e. g.* लिंपतीव तमोंगानि वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्ये, शंके, ध्रुवं, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kâv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्प्रेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्प्लु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यामत्प्लुत्य वृको हन्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्प्लवः A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

उत्प्लवनं 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल् 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). — *Caus.* To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उद्-फल्-क्त] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनोदरतुल्यभासः *Si.* 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मय °नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping supinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. -ल्लं 1 The female organ of generation (स्त्रीकरणं). -2 A kind of coitus.

उत्फलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [उनत्ति जलेन, उंद्-स किच्च नलोपः Uṇ. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारण्याल्यामुत्साश्चरंतः Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. -**Comp.** -धिः Ved. a well.

उत्सक्थ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अनुत् ° K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उद्-संज्-आधारे घञ्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपूर्णोत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संगश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Mâl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दरीगृहोत्संगनिषक्तभासः Ku. 1. 10; कर्ण ° K. 15; शय्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; दृषदो वासितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितंब). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (*a*) The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3; (*b*) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (= 100 Vivâhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्क्रांतः संगं).

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संगितांभःकणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; °एकैकदारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्संगिन् *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). — *m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. -नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सद् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सीदेयुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. — *Caus.* 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यंते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

उत्सन्न *p. p.* 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left

off; उत्सन्नोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरध्वज इवोत्सन्नविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; °निद्रा K. 171; उत्सन्नो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2 extirpated.–3 Curseed, wretched; K. 198. –4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). –5 Finished, completed. –6 Risen, increased (opp. अवसन्न). –7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतमुत्सादकारि मृगाणां K. 32.–2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सादक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. –2 Suspending, interrupting. –3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. –4 Healing a sore. –5 Going up, ascending, rising. –6 Elevating, raising. –7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pot. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. –यं Any application to a sore that produces granulations.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. –2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. –3 Risen, ascended. –4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उद्-सू-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत° *S.* 6. 19; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. –2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23; *Si.* 2. 61; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. –3 Height, elevation. –4 Wrath. –5 Wish, rising of a wish. –6 A section of a book. –7 Enterprise. –8 An undertaking, beginning. –Comp. –संकेताः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himâlaya; शरैरुत्सवसंकेतान् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह् 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; *S.* 5; Mu. 4. 14; *Si.* 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. –2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अजवन्नोत्सहेथास्त्वं Bk. 19. 16. –3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. –4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. —*Caus.* To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहितेन वेधसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सह्-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. –2 Energy, inclination, desire; मंदोत्साहः कृतोस्मि मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन *S.* 2; ममोत्साहभंगं मा कृथाः H. 3 do not damp my energy. –3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three *S*aktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीतावियोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22. –4 Determination, resolution; हसितेन भाविमरणोत्साहस्तया सूचितः Amaru. 10. –5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. –6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. –7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्यारंभेषु संरंभः स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपराक्रमदानादिस्मृतिजन्मा औन्नत्याख्य उत्साहः R. G. –8 Happiness. –9 A thread. –Comp. –वर्धनः the heroic sentiment(वीररस).(–नं) increase of energy, heroism. –वृत्तांतः plan or scheme of encouraging or exciting; *S.*2.–शक्तिः *f.* firmness, energy; see (3) above. –संपन्न *a.* active, energetic, persevering. –हेतुक *a.* one who encourages or excites to exertion; अपेहि रे उत्साहहेतुक *S.* 2.

उत्साहक *a.* Persevering, active.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. –2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्साहिन् *a.* Active, persevering.

उत्सिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, spread, pour down. –2 To make proud. —*Pass.* 1 To spout or foam up; उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhâg. –2 To be puffed up or proud, be elated; न तस्योत्सिषिचे मनः R. 17. 43; स्तूयमाना नोत्सिच्यंते K. 329. –3 To overflow, increase.

उत्सिक्त *p.p.* 1 Sprinkled. –2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. –3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive. –4 Enlarged, increased. –5 Raised, elevated. –6 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थिरां वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. –2 Spouting out or over, showering. –3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधिरोत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood; Me. 55 v. l.; दर्प°, बल° &c. –4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् *a.* 1 Overflowing, excessive; Mu.1.26.–2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी *S.* 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सुक *a.* 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or in comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां वोत्सुकः Sk.; मनो नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सुका सुतजन्मनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगम° *S.* 3. 14; so रण°, गमन°, जय° &c. –2 Restless, uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. –3 Fond of, attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. –4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for. –कः Longing for, anxious desire; प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Rs. 1. 6

उत्सुकता,-त्वं 1 Restlessness, uneasiness. –2 Zeal, ardent desire. –3 Attachment, affection. –4 Sorrow, regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy; M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become uneasy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र *a.* [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); °मणिभिः *Si.* 8. 53. –2 Irregular. –3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pâṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपदन्यासा सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना *Si.* 2. 112.

उत्सूरः[उत्क्रांतः सूरं सूर्यं] Evening, twilight.

उत्सृ *Caus.* 1 To expel, turn out, drive away; वेत्रदंडैरिवोत्सार्यंते गुणाः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. –2 To remove, keep or put aside; K. 204; to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य चार्वाकेण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सरः A variety of the अतिशक्करी metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्या [उद्-सृ-यत्] A cow when she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्यावस्थापन्ना गौः).

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one who drives away men and makes

room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way; °वेत्रलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3 Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit, send forth or down; व्यलीकनिश्वासमिवोत्ससर्ज Ku. 3.25; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back; Bg. 9. 19; so बाष्पं, वारि. -2 (*a*) To quit, leave, abandon, give up; मातापितृभ्यामुत्सृष्टं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मानमुत्स्रक्ष्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5. 51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2.36, 5. 86; kill; so तनुं, प्राणान्, रणं &c.; परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (*b*) To put off, lay aside; भयोत्सृष्टविभूषाणां R. 4. 54, 3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam at liberty; तुरंगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid, escape. -5 To cast forth or away, discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk.14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow, scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71. -7 To present, give; Mál. 10. 23. -8 To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit the scope of a rule. -10 To send one to a place. -11 To permit to go, discharge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13 To hear to the end. -14 To make, form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving side, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. -2 Pouring out, dropping down, emission; तोयोत्सर्गद्रुततरगतिः Me. 19, 37; so शुक्र°. -3 A gift, donation, giving away; Ms. 11. 191. -4 Spending; अर्थ° Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृषोत्सर्गः. -6 An oblation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; पुरीष°, मलमूत्र°. -8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः (opp. उपाकृता वै वेदाः). -9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7 -10 Offering what is promised (to gods, Brâhmaṇas &c.) with due ceremonies. -11 The anus; मित्रमुत्सर्गे Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गतः *ind*. Generally, without any exception.

उत्सर्गिन् *a*. 1 Leaving out or off. -2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic study. -4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्जनाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srâvaṇî Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, cast, thrown. -2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3 Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast into or upon. -Comp. -पशु a bull set at liberty upon particular occasions.

उत्सृष्टिः *f*. Abandonment, leaving, emission.

उत्सृप् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide or soar upwards. -2 To go up to, approach; सरित्प्रवाहस्तटमुत्ससर्प R. 5. 46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as the sun).

उत्सर्पः,-र्पणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undulating.

उत्सर्पिन् *a*. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पिषु (शीकरेषु) R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना *S*. 7. -3 Transcendental. -णी *f*. A division of time (with the Jainas), a long period said to be=ten crores of crores of oceans of year; cf. अवसर्पिणी.

उत्सेध *a*. High, tall. -धः 1 A height, elevation; (fig. also); पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (वल्कलं) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up. -2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumescence, swelling. -4 The body. -5 Sublimity, greatness. -धं Killing, slaughter.

उत्स्मि 1 A. To smile at, deride. -*Caus*. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्स्मयः Smile.

उत्स्य *a*. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्स्वन *a*. High-sounding. -नः A loud sound.

उत्स्वप्नायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness; सीतोत्स्वप्नायते U. 1; सांप्रतं मालविकामुत्स्वप्नायते M. 4.

उद् *ind*. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:— 1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). -2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. -3 Motion upwards (उत्तिष्ठति).-4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. -5 Publicity; उच्चरति.-6 Wonder; anxiety; उत्सुक. -7 Liberation; उद्गत. -8 Absence; उत्पथ. -9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उत्फुल्ल. -10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. -11 Power; उत्साहः; उत् प्राबल्यवियोगोर्ध्वकर्मलाभप्रकाशाश्चर्यमोक्षणाभावदलप्राधान्यशक्तिषु. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds; उद्वासस्, उच्छिख, उद्बाहु, उन्निद्र, उत्पयं, उद्दामं &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उदु =उंदु q. v.

उदकं [उंद्-ण्वुल् नि०नलोपश्च Un. 2. 39] Water; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. उदकं दा, -प्रदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person; उदकं उपस्पृश् to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [cf. Gr. *hudor*; L. *unda* 'a wave']. -Comp. -अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकांतात्स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. -अर्थिन् *a*. desirous of water, thirsty. -आत्मन् *a*. chiefly consisting of water. -आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. -उदंजनः a water-jar. -उदरं dropsy. -उदरिन् *a*. dropsical. -ओदनः rice boiled with water. -कर्मन्,-कार्यं, -क्रिया,-दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the manes; वृकोदरस्योदकक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. -कुंभः a water-jar. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of vow. -गाहः entering water, bathing. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. -ग्रहणं drinking water; Pt. 1. -चंद्रः a kind of magic. -द,-दातृ,-दायिन्, -दानिक *a*. giver of water. (-दः) 1. a giver of water to the manes.-2. an heir, near kinsman. -दानं = °कर्मन् q. v. -धरः a cloud. -परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. -पूर्वकं *ind*. preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of a gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश *a.* watery, like water. —भारः,-वीवधः a yoke for carrying water.—भूमः water or moist soil.—मंडलुः a water-pitcher (Ved.).—मंथः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहः a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् *a.* suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. -2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; *Si.* 8. 39. —शाकं any aquatic herb. —शांतिः *f.* sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शांत्युदकं. —शुद्ध *a.* bathed, purified by ablutions. —सक्तुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water.-2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारः a water-carrier.

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदकेविशीर्ण *a.* Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उदक (कि)ल *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उदक्य *a.* [उदकमर्हति दंडा० यत्] 1 Requiring water. -2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उदग्र *a.* [उद्गतमग्रं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in °दंत. -2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उदग्रदशनांशुभिः *Si.* 2. 21, 4. 19; उदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उदग्रप्लुतत्वात् *S.* 1. 7 high leaps; *Si.* 12. 65; °प्लवन Dk.6; विक्रमोदग्रं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोदग्रं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. -3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवंतिनाथोयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. -4 Noble, good-looking (उदार); Ki. 14. 41. -5 Advanced in age. -6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोदग्रतरप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50.-7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); *Si.* 4. 12. -8 Fierce, fearful; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69.-9 Excited, furious, enraptured; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः R. 4. 22. -10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1; वेगोदग्रं विषं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). -**Comp.** —दत *a.* having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उदग्रयति Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उदज् 1 U. [उद्-अज्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उदजः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उदाजः The driving out (of cattle); leading out.

उदंच् 1 U. [उद्-अंच्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एकैकमेव पादमुदच्य तिष्ठति अश्वः Sat. Br.; उदंचिताक्षः Bk. 2. 31; उदंचय मुखं मनाक् Vb. 3. 27. -2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिमनुगायति काचिदुदंचितपंचमरागं Git. 1. -3 (Intrans.) (*a*) To go up; (*b*) to rise, rise forth; उदंचन्मात्सर्य G. L. 6; Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3. 32.

उदक्त *p. p.* 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उदक्तमुदकं कूपात् Sk. -2 Risen, ascended. -3 Sent forth, uttered.

उदंकः [अंच्-घञ्] 1 A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उदच्, उदंच् *a.* (*m.* उदङ्, *n.* उदक्, *f.* उदीची) 1 Turned or going upwards. -2 Upper, higher; °कूलः, °तीरः &c. -3 Northern, turned towards the north. -4 Subsequent. —क् *ind.* 1 Above. -2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.); Ms. 3. 217. -3 Subsequently. -**Comp.** —अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himâlaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (=उत्तरायणं q. v.).—आवृत्तिः *f.* return from the north; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —दश *a.* having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पथः a northern country. —प्रवण *a.* 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. -2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —भूमः,-भूमिः good or fertile soil. —मुख *a.* facing the north; उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14.

उदक्तात् *ind.* Towards the north, northwards.

उदंचनं [अंच् करणे- ल्युट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उदंचनं सरज्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 130. -2 Throwing upwards. -3 Rising, ascending. -4 A cover or lid.

उदंचु *a.* [अंच्-उन्] Turned or going upwards.

उदीची The north; तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरेः Me. 57.

उदीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. -2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Situated or living in the north. —च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvatí; northern country. -2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume. -**Comp.** —वृत्तं a kind of Vaitálíya metre.

उदंजलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदंडपालः 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदाधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. **उदन्** 2 P. (उद्-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदानः [अन्-घञ्] 1 Breathing upwards. -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head); the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पंदयत्यधरं वक्त्रं गात्रनेत्रप्रकोपनः। उद्वेजयति मर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः॥. -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. **उदन्** *n.* [उंद्-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its न्); *e. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. -**Comp.** —ओदनः water-meal. —कीर्णः-र्यः N. of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). —कुंभः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ग्रामः a cloud (Ved.). —ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. —धानः [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud —धिः [उदकानि धीयंतेऽत्र धा-कि उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगाशतेष्वभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित् R. 8. 8.

-2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmî, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °क्रमः, -क्राः m. a voyager, mariner. °मलः 1. cuttle-fish-bone. -2. the foam of the ocean. °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, *i.e.* the chief ocean. —सुता N. of Lakshmî; and of Dvârakâ, the capital of Kṛishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean). —प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). —पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. —पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. °मडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कूपमंडूक. —पेषं a paste, anything ground with water. (-षं) *ind.* by grinding in water. —प्रुत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water(?). —प्लुत *a.* swimming in water. —बिंदुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. —भारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. —मंथः barley-water. —मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आढक q. v. —मेघः 1. a watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. —लावणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; *S*i. 8. 39. —वापः one who offers waters to the manes. —वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्रयात्रीरुदवासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. —वासिन् *a.* standing in water; K. 23. —वाह *a.* bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. —वाहनं a water-vessel. —वीवधः a yoke for carrying water. —शरावः a jar filled with water. —शुद्धः a water-jar. —श्वित् *n.* [उदकेन जलेन श्वयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). —स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. —स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. —हरणः a vessel for drawing water. —हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रः) a cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). —*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छन्ना भूः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वानिव चंद्रपादैः Ku. 7. 73.

उदन्य *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. —न्या Thirst; निर्वत्यतामुदन्याप्रतीकारः Ve.6; व्यस्यन्नुदन्यां शिशिरैः पयोभिः Bk 3. 40. -**Comp.** —ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्यति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्यु *a.*1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदंच्.

उदंत *a.* [उद्गतोऽतो यस्य] Reaching to the end or border of anything. —तः [उद्गतोऽतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः प्रियोदंतं R. 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति K. 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमार्त्किंचिदूनः Me. 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु). -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्तियाजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य *a.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्य See under उदन्.

उदंभस् *a.* Full of water; R. 4. 31.

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद्-ऋ-अप्] 1 The belly; दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कृशोदरी, उदरभरणं, उदरंभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडाग° Pt. 2.150; R. 5.70; U.2.16,4. 29; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं *S*.6. 19; *S*ânti.1.5; *S*.1. 19; Amaru. 88; जलदोदरेभ्यः Mk.5; Rs.3.12; घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां *S*. 7.4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे Ait. Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वात°, पित्त°, कफ°, त्रिलिंग° or दूषी°, प्लीहा°, बद्धगुद°, आगंतुक° and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [cf. L. *uterus*; Zend. *udara*]. -**Comp.** —आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. —आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhœa. —आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. —आवर्तः the navel. —आवेष्टः the tape-worm. —ग्रंथिः-गुल्मः disease of the spleen. —त्राणं 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly-band. —पिशाच *a.* [उदरे तत्पूर्तौ पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. —पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदरपूरं भुंक्ते Sk. eats his fill. —पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. —शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः) fœtus. —सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a.* [उदरं बिभर्ति, भृ खि मुम्च P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् *a.* [उदर-इनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. —णी A pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a.* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. —र्यं Contents of the belly.

उदरथिः [उद्-ऋ-थिन् Uṇ. 4· 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदर्कः [Said to be fr. ऋच्] 1 (*a*) End, conclusion; °स्वादुनः कर्मणः Dk. 79; सुखोदर्कं K. 328. (*b*) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदर्कस्तव कल्याणो भविता Nala. 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदर्कं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोदर्क एव Mâl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; Pt. 5. 73. -3 Remote consequence, reward. -4 Future time, futurity. -5 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -6 Surpassing. -7 N. of a tree Vanguiera Spinosa Roxb.

उदर्चिस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमर्चिः शिखाऽस्य] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरदुदर्चिः सहसा तृतीयादक्ष्णः कृशानुः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. —*m.* 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं *S*i. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Siva.

उदर्दः [अर्द्-अच्] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदर्धः Scarlet fever.

उदवग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Udâtta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदवसानीय *a.* Ved. Last, final.

उदवसितं [उद् -अव -सो -क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलस्योदवसितं Mk. 4; *Si.* 11. 18.

उदश्रु *a.* [उद्गतान्यश्रूणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पश्यन् ससौमित्रेरुदश्रुर्वसतिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदस् 4 P. [उद्-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; *Si.* 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति मुग्धवधूमुदास दोर्भ्यां *Si.* 7. 49; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदस्य धैर्यं दयितेन सादरं Ki. 8. 50. -4 To destroy, dispel; रिपुतिमिरं Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8. 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. —*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमूढ उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उदस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated.

उदासः [उद्-अस्-घञ्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

उदात्त *a.*[उद्-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; °अन्वयैः K.92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अत्युदात्तसुजनश्चंद्रकेतुः U.6.-3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious, great; *Si.* 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. —त्तः 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 29; ताल्वादिषु सभागेषु स्थानेषूर्ध्वभागे निष्पन्नोऽजुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव *Si.* 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum.-4 A variety of the hero; see धीरोदात्त. —त्तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपत्तिवर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते। यद्वापि प्रस्तुतस्यांगं महतां चरितं भवेत्॥ S.D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्महतां चोपलक्षणं. -Comp. —श्रुति *a.* pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्ततर *a.* More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उदन्.

उदार्प्यं *ind.* Ved. Against the stream.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्दृप्तान्प्रेक्ष्य राघवः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (*a*) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाच: 65; Bg. 7. 18.(*b*) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; °कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः *S.* 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; °वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमभ्यवहारविधिं Dk. 49; Mu. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमध्युवास R. 13. 79; उदारनपथ्यभृतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; *Si.* 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). —रं *ind.* 1 Loudly; *Si.* 4. 33. -2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. —रः Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects.-Comp. —आत्मन्, -चेतस्,-चरित,-मनस्, -सत्त्व *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. —धी *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30. -2. noble-minded. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. (*-f.*) good abilities. —दर्शन *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Ku. 5. 36. —रमणीय *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental; *S.* 7.

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mâl. 1. 7; *S.* 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णघटनारूपविकटत्वलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense)=चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये इत्यादिग्राम्यार्थपरिहारः *ibid.*

उदारथि *a.* 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense. -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). —थिः N. of Vishṇu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). —र्ता A painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कृच्छ्रेण मुंचति Susr.

उदास् 2 A. [उद्-आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mál. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्षे नरोऽरौ य उदासते *Si.* 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sân. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदास,-सिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः,-सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासितृ *a.* 1 Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तदर्शिनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित *a.* Set over, appointed to. —तः 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper.-3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a.* Elevated, raised.

उदाहृ 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; Pt. 2.; चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरंति M. 2; Mâl. 1; त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्माक्षराणि Mk. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमन्यथा जनैः *Si.* 15. 29.

उदाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथांगिरसमग्रण्यमुदाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 65; अद्भुतोदाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration; पत्रे निवेशितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14; चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1; जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं। जयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यष्टांगसंयुतं। Pratâparudra.) -4 An instance, example, illustration; समूलघातमघ्नंतः परान्नोद्यंति मानिनः। प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः ॥ *Si.* 2. 33; किमुदाहरणं *Kási.* -5 (In Nyâya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थांतरन्यास; *e. g.* अमितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषेणैकेन निंदितो भवति। निखिलरसायणराजो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत *p. p.* 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called; श्रुतान्वितो दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः *f.* An example, illustration.

उदि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also); come up; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं *S.* 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च Subhâsh.; Mâl. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 36; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from; उदितदयः Dk. 13; पुण्यः कृशानोरुदियाय धूमः R. 7. 26; उदितश्रियं 1. 93 v. l.; *S.* 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against; Ku. 2. 57; य एनमुदीयादर्थी Mb.

उदय *a.* (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.); उदयशब्दः परशब्दसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येषु प्रसिद्धः. **-यः** 1 Rise (fig also); चंद्रोदय इवोदधेः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, stars &c.). -2 (*a*) Rising up, coming forth; द्रविण° acquisition of wealth; Pt. 2.; so भाग्य° dawn of fortune; Amaru. 25; स्वगुणोदयेन Pt. 1. 94. (*b*) Appearance, becoming visible, production; घनोदयः प्राक् *S.* 7. 30; मेघ° Ku. 6. 54; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकृतोदयं *S.* 2. 11 raised from some other cause; Amaru. 88; *S.* 7. 8; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ms. 3 169; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); यौ तौ स्वभावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise); यैर्यत्र दृश्यते भास्वान्स तेषामुदयः स्मृतः; उदयगूढशशांकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 6. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise; (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां *S.* 4. 1; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; K. 5; importance, celebrity; °उन्मुखे त्वयि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहात् R. 9. 9; तमुदयाय न वा नवयौवना 7; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिः *Si.* 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence; असुखोदयं कर्म Ms. 4. 70; Amaru. 42; following; नोदात्तस्वरितोदयं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोदयं R. 3. 1; प्रारंभसदृशोदयः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue; Ms. 7. 55; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit. **-Comp.** **-अचलः** -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदयगिरिवनालीबालमंदारपुष्पं Udb.; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः *Si.* 1. 16; तत उदयगिरेरिवैक एव Mâl. 2. 10. **-क्रमः** gradual rise; नाडीनां Mâl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nâdîs, (as in the act of restraining the wind). **-पुरं** N. of the capital of Mârwâr. **-प्रस्थः** the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. **-नः** 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsarâja. He reigned at Kau*s*ambi. *Vasavadatta*, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Cha*nd*amahasena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off *Vasavadatta* from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratn*a*vali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उदयनीय *a.* Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). **-या** A concluding sacrifice.

उदयिन् *a.* 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth; Mâl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितभूयिष्ठः Mâl. 1 mostly risen; Bv. 2. 85; नित्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 ever-existing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वद्). **-तं** A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. **-Comp.** **-उदित** *a.* well grounded in the *S*âstras. **-होमिन्** *a.* sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः *f.* 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उदेष्यत् *a.* Increasing, rising; *Si.* 2. 76.

उदीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold; सप्रणाममुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शत्रुव्यसनं Mu. 4; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उदंच्.

उदीप *a.* [उद्गता आपो यत्र, अप ईप्] Flooded. **–पः** High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्-ईर्] 1 To rise (sound &c.); उदैरत रणितानि Dk. 123 were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak; गिरमुदीरयति K. 13; U. 5, 6; उदीरितोर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43; so आलोकशब्दं R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5.77. -4 To put forth; यदशोकोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast, throw, roll down (as dice); उदीरयामास सलीलमक्षान् R. 6. 18; to discharge, drive forward.-6 To raise, throw up; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58; उदैरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood.-7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate; उदीरितेंद्रियः Ku. 4. 41; °धी acute-minded. —*pass.* 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile.).

उदीर्ण *p. p.* [ईर्-क्त] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty; भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णस्तारकाख्यो महासुरः Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused; Si. 1. 32; Dk. 43, 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready, strung; °धन्वा U. 5. 11. **–र्णः** N. of Vishṇu. -**Comp.** –**दीधिति** *a.* intensely bright. –**वेग** *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीषित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उदुंबरः See उडुंबर. °मशक =कूपमंडूक q. v.

उदुंबल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उरुबल). **–लः** The fig-tree.

उदुष्ट *a.* Ved. Red.

उदूखल = उलूखल q. v.

उदृच् *f.* [उत्कृष्टा ऋक्] 1 An excellent *R*ik. -2 Future time. -3 Remainder, conclusion, end. -4 Prosperity, rise.

उदेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयान् भूतगणान् न्यषेधीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उदोजस् *a.* Very powerful, violent (Ved.).

उद्गंधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम् 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.); असह्यवातोद्गतरेणुमंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. l. -2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्गतपल्लवं V. 4. 23; Rs. 6. 18; so उद्गतशृंगो वत्सः. -3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधूमुखेभ्यः शृण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. -4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). -5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उन्नाभ इत्युद्गतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Proceeded forth or from. -3 Gone, departed. -4 Vomited. **–ता** N. of a metre. -**Comp.** –**असु** *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्गतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. -2 Appearance; कुसुम° K. 59; rise, origin. -3 Vomiting.

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन *S.* 1. 15. -2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुरभूदुमायाः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तरोमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. -3 Going out, departure, expiry; as in प्राण°. -4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्गमः Mâl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3.20; so मांस°, पक्ष°, ग्रंथि° &c.; Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Mâl. 2. -5 Action, vision (of eyes); Mâl. 1. 35. -6 Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गमं Mâl. 7. -7 A shoot (of a plant); हरिततृणोद्गमशंकया मृगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. -8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमनं Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. **–यं** A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तत्स्यादुद्गमनीयं यद्धौतयोर्वस्त्रयोर्युगं); धौतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीतपत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ० by धौतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाढ *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाढरागोदयाः Mâl. 5. 7, 6. 6. **–ढं** Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातृ, उद्गार &c. See under उद्गै, उद्गॄ.

उद्गुर् 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गूर्ण *p. p.* [गुर्-क्त] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधोद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. -2 Erected, excited.

उद्गॄ 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गिरतो यद्गरलं फणिनः पुष्णासि परिमलोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गिरन्निव स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. -2 (*a*) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहांभसैवापदमुद्गिरंति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिवोद्गिरंतौ Ku. 1. 33. (*b*) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words); महीपतेः शासनमुज्जगार R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यदुद्गिरति भ्रमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or 'emits'). -3 To breathe out. -4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound).

उद्गारः [उद्-गॄ-घञ् P. III. 3. 29] 1 (*a*) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खर्जूरीस्कंधनद्धानां मदोद्गारसुगंधिषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गारमुच्चैर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (*b*) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्झरोद्गार इवाद्रिराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर°-दिग्धाखिलांगाः Mv. 6. 33. -2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Mâl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness. -3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. -4 Spittle, saliva. -5 Eructation, belching. -6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंठगर्जनं, नागवायुकर्म); Sânti. 1. 21; गंभीरगह्वर° Mâl. 9.

उद्गारिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29.

-2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down ; धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीमुखोऽसौ R. 13. 47 ; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slavering. -3 Eructation, belch. -4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गास्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku.1. 8 ; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86 ; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. -2 To begin to sing. -3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sâmaveda); साम सामविदसंगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गातृ. -4 To announce, to celebrate in song. -5 To sing before one (with acc.). -6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातृ *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sâmaveda.

उद्गाथा A variety of the *Aryâ* measure, the same as Gîti q. v.

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. -2 Chanting of the Sâmaveda. -3 A variety of the *Aryâ* metre ; see Appendix.

उद्गीथः [उद्-गै-थक्] 1 Chanting of the Sâmaveda (the office of an udgâtṛi). -2 The second part of the Sâmaveda ; भूयांस उद्गीथविदो वसंति U. 2. 3. -3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्ग्रथ् 1. 9. U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. -2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.) ; इयमुद्ग्रथते स्रजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4 ; tie or fasten, intertwine ; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. -3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.); Si. 10. 63.

उद्ग्रंथ *a.* Unbound, loosened. —थः A section, chapter.

उद्ग्रंथि *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). -2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह् 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोग्रामुदग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise ; उद्गृहीतालकांताः Me. 8. -2 To take or draw out, take away. -3 To deposit. -4 To preserve. -5 To cease (to rain). -6 To break off, discontinue (speaking). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take up, or out; cause to pay. -2 To state, place before, adduce ; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः Si. 2. 75. -3 To extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रभणं,-उद्ग्राभः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. -2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः,-हणं 1 Taking up, raising. -2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. -3 Eructation.

उद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. -3 Replying in argument; rejoinder. -4 An objection. -**Comp.** —पदवृत्तिः *f.* the Sandhi called Udgrâha; see above.

उद्ग्राहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्ग्राहित *p.p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रीव, उद्ग्रीविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted ; उद्ग्रीवैर्मयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्घः [उद्-हन् अप् नि०] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्घः = an excellent or superior Brâhmaṇa; उद्घादयश्च नियतलिंगा न तु विशेष्यलिंगाः Sk.; cf. मतल्लिकामचर्चिका प्रकांडमुद्घतल्लजौ प्रशस्तवाचकान्यमूनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्घनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्घनघनस्कंधां ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्घातिन् *a.* Uneven, rough.

उद्घट् 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. —*Caus.* (घाटयति) 1 To open, unlock ; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयंती Bh. 1. 63 ; कपाटमुद्घाटयामि Mk. 3. -2 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घट्टितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house.

उद्घाटकः 1 A key ; उद्घाटको भवति यंत्रदृढे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन *a.* (नी *f.*) Opening, unlocking ; धर्मं यो न करोति निंदितमतिः स्वर्गार्गलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening ; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित *p. p.* 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken ; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -**Comp.** —अंग *a.* 1. naked. -2. intelligent, wise. —ज्ञ *a.* wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्घट्टनं,-ना 1 Friction, striking against ; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid).

उद्घट्टित *a.* 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated ; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्घाताः U. 2.-3 Striking, wounding, inflicting an injury.-4 A stroke, blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); ययावनुद्घातसुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2.72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घुष् 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To proclaim, declare aloud. -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घुष्ट *p.p.* Sounded out, proclaimed. —ष्टं A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष् 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up ; यस्योद्घर्षणलोष्टकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substances. -3 A cudgel.

उद्घृष्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्दंशः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्दंड *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दंडपद्म गृहदीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 46; °धवलातपत्राः Mâl. 6 long; H. 2.29. -2 Formidable, terrific. **-Comp.** —पालः 1. a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. (उद्दंडपाल).

उद्दंतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उत्तुंग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्दमः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्दांत *a.*1 Energetic.-2 Humble.

उद्दानं [दो बंधने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; Śi. 4. 10. -2 (*a*) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Mâl. 3, 7; °देहपरिदाहमहाज्वराणि 6. 13. (*b*) Furious, intoxicated; स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; Śi. 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formidable; °शरीरसंनिवेशः Mâl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्दामोत्कलिकां Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्दामा धरा exhaling great smell Mk. 5. 22. -6 Proud, haughty; पौलस्त्यविजयोद्दाम Mv. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. —मः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuṇa. —मं *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly; अद्योद्दामं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्दित *a.* [उद्-दो-क्त] Tied, bound.

उद्दालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्दालक.

उद्दालकः =1 उद्दाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. —कं A kind of honey. **-Comp.** —पुष्पभंजिका [उद्दालकानां पुष्पाणि भज्यंते यत्र क्रीडायां ण्वुल्] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddâlaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्दिनं Midday.

उद्दिश् 6 U. 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोद्दिष्टमास्पदं Ku. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52, 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्दिष्टव्यापारा S. 3; अनेडमूक उद्दिष्टः शठे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; त्वं साधुभिरुद्दिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमुद्दिश्य Ku. 4. 38; S.6, see उद्दिश्य below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; उद्दिष्टामुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजां Mâl. 5. 25; फलमुद्दिश्य Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्दिश्य *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्यशिलामुद्दिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; त्वां° S. 3 on thy account; किं° for what purpose, on what account; निमित्त° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वामुद्दिश्य सभाजनाक्षराणि M.5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for.-3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; सूर्योद्देशेन तिला दातव्याः Pt. 2 in the name of. -2 Mention, specification; सार्धप्रहरद्वयोद्देशे Pt. 5; स्वरसंस्कारोद्देशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तूद्देशतः प्रोक्तो विभूतेर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10. 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातसुभगोयमुद्देशः S. 3; M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —कः 1 An illustration, example. -2 An illustrator, a guide. -3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Lîlâvatî).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. -2 To be intended or aimed at. -3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. —श्यं 1 The object in view, an incentive. -2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधेय); see the word अनुवाद also.

उद्देष्टृ *a.* 1 Pointing out. -2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप् 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled; बाणवदनमुद्दीपि भिये Śi. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातवेदः Kaus. —*Caus.* 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. -2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रशांतं Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. -2 An inflamer. -3 That which animates or excites. —पं Bdellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. -2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध°, अग्नि°.-2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयंति ये S. D. 160; see आलंबनं also. -3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. -4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. -2 Shining, bright. -3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्र *a.* [दीप्-रन्] Shining, blazing. —प्रः,-प्रं Bdellium.

उद्दृश् 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). -2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; Mv. 6; उत्पश्यतः सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60. -3 To doubt. -4 To be aware of. —*Caus.* To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 A. To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to shine;(hence) adorn, grace; जाति पुनरप्युद्द्योतयोत्संगं U. 4; अलमुद्द्योतयामासुर्देवारण्यमिवर्तवः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिभि-

नेत्रैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb. ; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Râm. adorning or gracing. -2 Revelation. -3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्राव *a.* Running away. **—वः** Flight, retreat.

उद्धन् 2 P. [उद्-हन्] To raise up, elevate (fig. also); see उद्धत.

उद्धत *p. p.* **1** Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगूलमुद्धतं धुन्वन् Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिः *S.*1. 8 raised; खुर° R. 9. 50, heaved; Ki. 8. 53. **-2** Excessive, very much, exceeding. **-3** Haughty, vain, puffed up; अक्षवधोद्धतः R. 12. 63. -4 Harsh; *Si.* 16. 27. -5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; ° मनोभवरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69; मदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Majestic, stately; ill-mannered. **—तः** A king's wrestler. **-Comp. —मनस्,-मनस्क** *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* **1** Elevation. -2 Pride, haughtiness; *Si.* 3. 28. **-3** Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. -4 A stroke, shaking.

उद्धम See under उद्ध्मा.

उद्धर, उद्धार See under उद्धृ.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. **—र्षः 1** Great joy or delight. -2 Courage to undertake a thing. -3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षण *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्धर्षणं चैव उवाच प्रथितं वचः Râm. **—णं 1** Animating. **-2** Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धर्षिन् **1** *a.* Encouraging. **-2** Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. -2 A festival, holiday. -3 N. of a Yâdava, uncle and friend of Krishṇa. [When Krish*n*a was taken by Akrura to Mathur*a* Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krish*n*a. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krish*n*a and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarik*as*rama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धा I. 3P. Ved. **1** To abandon or expose (an infant). -2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 A. **1** To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. -2 To go away from, depart; उज्जिहानजीविता Mâl. 10. -3 To raise; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kâty. -4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्धान *a.* **1** Ejected, vomited. -2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. -3 Gone up, ascended, risen. **—नं 1** A fireplace. -2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धिः [उद्-धा-कि] Ved. **1** A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). -2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhâ rests.

उद्धित *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्धांत *a.* Ejected, vomited. **—तः** An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्धुर *a.* [उद्गता धूरस्मात्] **1** Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. -2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभियोग° Mv. 6. -3 Victorious, conquering. -4 High, loud (voice &c); पितरमुद्धुरध्वनिमहाजनानुयातमानीय Dk. 104. **-5** Heavy, full of; *Si.* 5. 64. -6 Thick, gross. **-7** Lively, cheerful. -8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धू 5. 9. U. **1** To shake, move up, raise, throw up, wave (as a chawari); कैर्नोद्धूतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्धुनीयात सत्केतून् Bk. 19 8; Ki. 5. 39. -2 To shake or throw off; *Si.* 18. 8, dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्धूतपापाः Me. 55. -6 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धूत *p. p.* **1** Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मारुतभरोद्धूतोऽपि धूलिव्रजः Dhan. V. -2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्धूननं **1** Throwing upwards, raising. -2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलनं **1** Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्धूलन K. P. 10; K. 129. -2 An article used to season food.

उद्धूलयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्धूषणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धृ I. 1. 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise up. -2 To save, deliver; भगवति तव स्पृष्टानद्भिश्चिरादुद्धीधरत् U. 1. 23. -II. [उद्-हृ] **1** To draw or take out, extract, extricate; शरं ... उद्धर्तुमैच्छत् R. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.); मां तावदुद्धर शुचो दयिताप्रवृत्त्या V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. -2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear or pull out; नमयामास नृपानुद्धरन् R. 8. 9, 4. 66; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं *S.* 7.3; Mv. 3.13; Mâl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. **-3** To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. **-4** To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); पातयितुमेव शक्तिर्नात्रापिदमुद्धर्तुं Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. **-5** To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; *Si.* 3. 75. **-6** To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्तुं Pt. 1. **-7** To separate, abstract. **-8** To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. **-10** To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. **-11** To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. **-12** To prove; Y. 2. 28. **-13** To divide (as with partners). **-14** To publish, make known. **—*Caus.*** To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंटक° Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit.; so शल्य°. **-3** Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स बंधुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रगुप्तस्योद्धरणात् Mu. 4. **-5** Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gârhapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. **-9** Anything vomited. **-10** Final emancipation. **-11** Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तृ, उद्धारक *a.* **1** One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, coheir. -3 One who recovers property. **—*m.*** **1** A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, sav-

ing, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. **-रा** The plant गुडूची. **-रं** A fire-place.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or upwards; निक्षेपणाय पदमुद्धृतमुद्वहंती Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृतारिः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. **-Comp.** **-उद्धार** *a.* 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. **-स्नेह** *a.* skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; च्यवंते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्ध्मा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम *a.* [उद्-ध्मा-श] Sounding, blowing. **-मः** 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्ध्मानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्ध्वः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्झत्युदकमिति उद्ध्वः Malli.] N. of a river; तोयदागम इवोद्ध्यभिद्ययोः R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्बंध् 9 P. To hang, tie up; कंठमुद्बध्नाति Mu. 6; पाश्वे आत्मानमुद्बध्य व्यापादयामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्बंध *a.* Loosened; R. 16. 67. **-धः,-धनं** 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself.

उद्बंधकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:— आयोगवेन विप्रायां जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः। तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सूनिक उच्यते॥ सूनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्बंधकाः स्मृताः। निर्णेजयेयुर्वस्त्राणि अस्पृश्याश्च भवंत्यतः॥.

उद्बंधुकः One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्बल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्बाष्प *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...मम नयनयोरुद्बाष्पत्वं सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्बाहु *a.* 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले लोभादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्बिल *a.* Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्बुध् 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्बुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited; मनसि उद्बुद्धमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; °कनकाब्ज Mál. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). **-Comp.** **-संस्कारः** association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्बोधः,-धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरत्याद्युद्बोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रत्युद्बोधः S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्बोधक *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. **-कः** N. of the sun.

उद्भट *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्भटाः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. **-टः** 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्भव, उद्भावना &c. See under उद्भू.

उद्भास् 1 A. To shine. **-Caus.** 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्भासितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले घनोद्भासिते Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्भासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासिन्, उद्भासुर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid; विभूषणोद्भासि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसोद्भासिनि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् 7 U. To break up. **-pass.** To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; उद्भिद्यमानपक्षतिः 33, 29, 46; उद्भिन्नपयोधरया K. 100 developed; Ve. 4. 10. **-Caus.** To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिद् *a.* [उद्-भिद्-क्विप्] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. **-m.** 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोऽभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. -2 A plant; उद्भिदस्तरुगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. **-Comp.** **-ज** *a.* (उद्भिज्ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (**-ज्जः**) a plant; उद्भिज्जाः स्थावराः सर्वे बीजकांडप्ररोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. **-विद्या** the science of botany.

उद्भिद *a.* Sprouting, germinating. **-दं** Culinary salt.

उद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबंधुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4; R. 13. 21; Rs. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated; नीतिपादपस्य पुष्पमुद्भिन्नं M. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded; as in यौवनोद्भिन्नशैशवा. -4 Breaking out, appearing; °रोमपुलकैः Ch. P. 34; S. 6. -5 Betrayed; उद्भिन्नास्मि सहवासिन्या विस्रंभेण Mál. 7; Kám. 17. 45.

उद्भेदः,-दनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development; किसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्वंद्विभिः S. 4. 4; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकांतं R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting; प्रस्तरोद्भेदयोग्य: U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भेद, रोमोद्भेद. -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from; उद्भून्मुरजध्वनिः, अंतरीक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place; उद्भवन्तीत्रो दुर्भिक्षः Ks. 27. 94. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to exist, create, produce; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोसि R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; ऊरूद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin; उद्भवो यशसः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishṇu; उद्भवः क्षोभनो देवः V. Sah. -**Comp.** —कर *a.* productive. —क्षेत्रं birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितृ *a.* Raising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also); उद्भावयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंभुरलं ह्येष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भ्रम् 1. 4. P. To wander, roam about; धावत्युद्भ्रमति भ्रमीलति पतत्युद्याति मूर्छत्यपि Git. 4.

उद्भ्रमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भ्रमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भ्रांत *p. p.* 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted; °चेतनां R. 12. 74; gone mad; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened; मारीचोद्भ्रांतहारीताः R. 4. 46; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. —तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°-तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्मन् *n.* Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1; परस्य दंडं नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280; Bg. 1. 20; R. 15. 23, 11.17; भारमुद्यच्छते Sk.; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. —*Caus.* To prompt, stimulate; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15; so °असिः, °पाणिः &c. -2 Persevering, diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf., or usually in comp.; अनर्थायोद्यता Râm.; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हंतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. —तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् *a.* Rising. —*m.* A star.

उद्यतिः *f.* 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यंतृ *a.* Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5.3; शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go Pt. 1. -**Comp.** —भंगः discouragement. —भृत् *a.* undergoing exertions, striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् *a.* Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यामः 1 Erecting, stretching out, elevation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend; क्रमशस्ते पुनस्तस्य चापात्समभियोद्ययुः R. 12. 47; पतत्युद्याति Git. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise; इति मतिरुदयासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैमीं N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 26, 33; oft. opp. to वन; cf. दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -**Comp.** —पालः,-पालकः,-रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित *a.* Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-यु-घञ्] Mixing, joining; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-घञ्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only) 1 To excite, make active or quick, stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.); भवंतमभियोक्तुमुद्युंक्ते Dk. 3. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक्त *p. p.* Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्दैवमिति संचिंत्य त्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं मार्जारवत् भवेत्। -2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -**Comp.** —पर्वन् *n.* title of the 5th book of the Mahâbhârata.

उद्योगिन् *a.* Active, diligent, persevering, industrious; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्दैवं हि दैवमिति कापुरुषा वदंति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्रः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्रिन् *a.* Springing; abounding in water.

उद्रंकः,-गः N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्रथः [उद्गतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A cock.

उद्रावः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्रिच् (chiefly used in *pass.*) 1 To excel, surpass (with abl.); ममैवोद्रिच्यते जन्म-तव जन्मनः Mb. -2 To increase, exceed, preponderate. -3 To abound in.

उद्रिक्त *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्रेकः 1 Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्रेकाद्विघटिततमोग्रंथयः सत्त्वनिष्ठाः Ve. 1. 23; गत्वोद्रेकं जघनपुलिने Si. 7. 74; so मोह°, धन°, मद°. -2 Commencement, outset. —का The plant (महानिंब). -Comp. —भंगः discouraging a thing at the very beginning.

उद्रेकिन् *a.* Abounding in, increasing.

उद्रुज *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking down. -2 Undermining (as a bank); as in कूलमुद्रुज q. v.

उद्रोधनं Rising, growth.

उद्वत् *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised, elevated. —*f.* An elevation, hill (Ved.).

उद्वत्सरः A year.

उद्वप् 1 P. 1 To pour out, send forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्वपनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्वापः 1 Ejection, throwing out. -2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up. -5 Raising, elevating.

उद्वम् 1 P. To throw up, eject, vomit (fig. also); उद्ववाम वशी R. 12. 5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears &c.); Mu. 6. 13.

उद्वमनं, उद्वांतिः *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्वांत *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Out of rut (as an elepant). -3 Dropped down; *S.* 6.

उद्वयस् *a.* Throwing down food (as wind) (अन्नापातक).

उद्वर्धनं 1 Increase. -2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्वस् *Caus.* To banish, expel, drive away.

उद्वासः 1 Banishment. -2 Abandonment. -3 Killing.

उद्वासनं 1 Expelling, banishing. -2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of or away (from the fire). -4 Killing, slaughter.

उद्वास्य *a.* 1 Relating to the killing of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be raised or lifted up. -3 To be taken out or extracted.

उद्वस *a* From which honey has been extracted (as a bee-hive); Vb. 1. 11.

उद्वह् 1 P. 1 To marry, lead home (as a bride); पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहः R. 11. 54; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां Ms. 3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48. -2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3 To hold up, sustain, support; पदमुद्वहंतीं Ku. 5.85; उद्वह धुरं K. 109; Ku. 6. 30; आत्मानमुद्वोढुमशक्नुवत्यः R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk. 9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, experience, feel; Mâl. 6. 9; स्वाम्यर्थमुद्वहन् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his master's cause. -5 To possess, have, assume, be endowed with; पुरुषाभिमानमुद्वहद्भिः Mu. 4; यौवनमुद्वहंत्या Ku. 1. 19; श्रियमुद्वहति मुखं ते बालातपरक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14; so शब्दं, अंगुलिं, पाणिं, ज्ञानं, गर्वं, प्रमोदं &c. -6 To carry off or away, take or lead away; तमुद्वहंतं पथि भोजकन्यां R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to termination, finish; प्रारब्धमुत्तमजनास्त्वमिवोद्वहंति Mu. 2. 17 v. l. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread above; *Si.* 12. 73.

उदूढ *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse, gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; *Si.* 1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high; Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material, substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्वह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up, taking up or away. -2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); कुल° U. 4; so रघु° 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54. -3 Eminent, head, principal, best, foremost. —हः 1 A son. -2 One (*i. e.* the 4th) of the seven courses of air. -3 The vital air which conveys nourishment upwards. -4 One of the seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage. —हा A daughter.

उद्वहनं 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, bearing, carrying; भुवः प्रयुक्तोद्वहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 8; कैलासनाथोद्वहनाय भूयः 14. 20; Mâl. 10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being carried on, riding; खरेणोद्वहनं तथा Ms. 8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा°, विनय° &c.

उद्वाहः 1 Bearing up, supporting. -2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं ज्ञेयो विधिरुद्वाहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—ब्राह्मो दैवस्तथा चार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः। गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमः स्मृतः॥).

उद्वाहन *a.* That which raises or draws up (in comp.); घटीयंत्रं सलिलोद्वाहनं प्रहेः Ak. —नं 1 Lifting up. -2 Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage. -4 Anxiety, anxious regret. —नी 1 A cord, rope. -2 A small shell, *cowarie* (वराटिका).

उद्वाहिक *a.* [उद्वाह-ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 65.

उद्वाहित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled up.

उद्वाहिन् *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up. -2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्वोढृ *m.* A husband.

उद्वादनं Crying aloud.

उद्वान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्वास,-सस् *a.* One who has put off one's clothes.

उद्विज् 6 A. (P. epic.) 1 To be grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्विजेत्प्राप्य चाप्रियं Bg. 5. 20; tremble, shake (lit. and fig.). -2 To fear, be afraid of, shrink from, abhor(with abl.); तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते Mu. 3. 5; Bg. 12. 15; लोकापवादान्नोद्विग्नं K. 197 नायमुद्विजितुं कालः स्वामिकार्यात् Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of, be disgusted with; जीवितादुद्विजमानेन Mâl. 3; sometimes with gen.; या ममोद्विजते नित्यं साद्य मामवगूहते Pt. 4. 76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten. —*Caus.* 1 To trouble, harass, afflict, oppress; उद्वेजयत्यंगुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिः 5; म्लेच्छैरुद्वेज्यमाना Mu. 7. 19. -2 To terrify, frighten; उद्वेजिताः कूजितैः U. 2. 29. -3 To produce disgust or abhorrence; रमणीयाप्युद्वेजयति K. 12; सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य M. 3; *S.* 2.

उद्विग्न *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover); °चित्त,-मनस् depressed in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarmed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्वेग *a.* [उद्गतो वेगो ऽस्मात्] 1 Going swiftly (as an express messenger),

courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil. -3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One whose arms by long practice continue always raised above the head (as an ascetic). —गः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear; शांतोद्वेगस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टभक्तिर्भवान्या Me. 36; सहसोद्वेगमियं व्रजेदिति R. 8. 7.-4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress (caused by separation from one's favourite object.). -5 Admiration, astonishment. —गं A betel-nut (fruit.).

उद्वेजि (गि) न्, -जक *a.* 1 Agitating, distressing, causing pain or distress. -2 Suffering distress, anxious, unhappy.

उद्वेजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. —नं 1 Agitation, anxiety. -2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्वेजनकरैर्दंडैश्चिह्नयित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. -3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्वेजयितृ *a.* Terrifying; Si. 3. 19.

उद्वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; वृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठमुद्वीक्षते Amaru. 24; प्रियस्य पदवीमुद्वीक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68. -2 To examine, consider; आत्मनः शक्तिमुद्वीक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्वीक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. -2 Sight, an eye; seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्वीज् 10. P.1 To fan. -2To blow upon or towards.

उद्वीजनं Fanning.

उद्बृंहणं Increase, growth.

उद्वृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. -2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्वर्तमानसूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. -3 To tumble over, fall down. -4 To go out, depart. -5 To rise, swell, increase. -6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —*Caus.* 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्वर्तितं रसांतरेण लज्जालुत्वं Mv. 2. -2 To throw up, elevate. -3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). -4 To anoint, smear.

उद्वर्त *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. -2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. —र्तः 1 A remainder, surplus. -2 Excess, preponderance. -3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्वर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to rise. -2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. —कः (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation (Colebrooke).

उद्वर्तनं 1 Going up, rising. -2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). -3 Prosperity, elevation. -4 Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40. -5 Grinding, pounding. -6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. -7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्वर्तनार्थं चंदनं समर्पयामि. -8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकर्षणपिष्टकादि Kull.).-9 Bad behaviour or conduct,rudeness.

उद्वर्तित *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. -2 Sprung up, drawn out. -3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्वृत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेघ &c.). -2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; हृदयभरितोद्वृत्तविस्मय Mal. 4; अपामुद्वृत्तानां Mu. 3. 8 overflowing; उद्वृत्तः क इव सुखावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ० means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). -3 Grown, increased. -4 Exalted, prosperous. -5 Proud, furious, haughty; °मृगपति K. 90. -6 Vomited up. -7 Left as a remainder. -8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. -9 Agitated; उद्वृत्तनक्रात् सहसोन्ममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्वृह् 6 P. raise up, elevate. -2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्वृहित *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्वेग See under उद्विज्.

उद्वेदि *a.* [उन्नता वेदिर्यत्र] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्वेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्वेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्वेल *a.* [उत्क्रांतो वेलां] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयमग्नलयोद्वेलादाचख्युर्नैर्ऋतोदधेः R. 10. 34; K. 333. -2 Transgressing the proper limits. -3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्वेल्ल् 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; Mal. 2, 6; उद्वेल्लद्वालकदली Ratn. 2. -2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्वेल्लंति पुराणचंदनतरुस्कंधेषु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; Mal. 8. 9.

उद्वेल्लित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —तं Shaking.

उद्वेष्ट *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —ष्टः 1 Surrounding. -2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). -3 Devastating. -4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्वेष्टन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्वेष्टनवांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. -2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. -2 An enclosure, fence. -3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; हृदय° convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्वेष्टयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्वेष्टित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उधस् An udder; see ऊधस्.

उध्रस् 9. 10. P. (उध्रस्नाति, उध्रासयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. -2 To throw or cast upwards.

उंद् 7 P. [उनत्ति, उंदांचकार, औंदीत्, उंदितुं, उत्त-उन्न;] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोंदंति. -2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —*Caus.* (aor. औंदिदत्) To wet. —*desid.* (उंदिदिषति) [cf. L. *unda*].

उंदनं Moistening, wetting.

उन्न *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. -2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उंदरुः, उंदुरः, उंदुरुः, उंदूरः [उंद्-उरउरु वा] A mouse, rat. -**Comp.** —कर्णी, -कर्णिका the plant Salvinia Cucullata.

उन्नद् 1 P. To roar or below aloud, sound, roar (in general); असोढसिंहध्वनिरुन्ननाद Ku. 1. 56; कालमेघ इवोन्नदन् Mb.

उन्नादः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उन्नम् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To rise, appear; उन्नम्योन्नम्य लीयंते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (*b*) To hang over, arise, impend; उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनम् Mk. 4, 5 an untimely storm impends; बहलोन्नमदंबुधराः Mal. 9. 18. (*c*) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उन्नमति नमति वर्षति गर्जति मेघः

Mk. 5; नम्रत्वेनोन्नमंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —*Caus.* (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; मुखमुन्नमय्य Ku. 7. 23; *S.* 3. 25; R. 1. 41. -2(fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उन्नमय बंधुवर्गं K. 109.

उन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); उपासितगुरुप्रज्ञाभिमानोन्नताः Bh. 3. 24; *Si.* 9. 79; नतोन्नतभूमिभागे *S.* 4. 14. -2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15, 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; °इच्छः R. 6. 71; Si. 7.27; °चेतस् *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. -3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —तः A boa (अजगर). —तं 1 Elevation. -2 Ascension, altitude.—**Comp.** —आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven, high and low; बंधुरं तून्नतानतं Ak. —चरण *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. —नाभि *a* having a projecting navel, *i. e.* corpulent, fat. —शिरस् *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उन्नतत्वं Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उन्नतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उन्नतिमत् below. -2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुन्नतिः K. 55; *Si.* 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः H. 3. v. 1.; मान° Bh. 2. 23 -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuḍa.—**Comp.** —ईशः N. of Garuḍa (Lord of उन्नति).

उन्नतिमत् *a.* 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतिमत्पयोधरयुगं धत्ते Amaru. 30; *Si.* 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; °उपदेशः M. 3.

उन्नम्र *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नम्रताम्रपटमंडपमंडितं तत् *Si.* 5. 68; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उन्नामः Raising, lifting up: शतबुद्धिः कृतोन्नामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय-यनं See under उन्नी.

उन्नस *a.* [उन्नता नासिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं दधती वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेऽस्य मुक्तागुणोन्नद्धं मौलिमंतर्गतस्रजं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; श्वासोन्नद्धपयोधर Gît. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्य°, मद°, बल° &c.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तन° Mâl. 9; rise; बलाहक° K. 26. -2 Tying up. —हं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.—भः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल *a.* With the stalk prominently appearing; Mâl. 9. 13.

उन्निद्र *a.* [उद्गता निद्रा यस्य] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep, तामुन्निद्रामवनिशयनां सौधवातायनस्थः Me. 88; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः *S.* 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Mâl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses.); °अरविंदं K. 22; उन्निद्रपुष्पाक्षिसहस्रभाजा *Si.* 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up (A.); दंडमुन्नयते Sk.; स्वदंष्ट्रोन्नीतधरो वराहः Bhâg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; रसाया लीलयोन्नीतां उर्वी Bhâg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke, straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकांतमुन्नीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्यन्नेतव्यस्तथापि दृशोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4; प्रकृतिप्रत्ययाद्यर्थैः संकीर्णे लिंगमुन्नयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उन्नयः, उन्नायः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन *a.* With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमंत °. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference; श्रवणादनु पश्चादीक्षा अन्वीक्षा उन्नयनं.

उन्नायक *a.* 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नेतृ *a.* 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. —*m.* One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्नेत्रं The office of the उन्नेतृ.

उन्मज्ज् (मस्ज्) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वन्यः सरित्तो गज उन्ममज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उन्ममज्ज शनकैस्तुहिनांशुः Ki. 9. 23; *S.* 7. 8; *Si.* 9. 30.

उन्मज्जक *a.* Emerging, rising up. —कः A kind of ascetic; कंठदघ्ने जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते। उन्मज्जकः स विज्ञेयस्तापसो लोकपूजितः ॥.

उन्मज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water. —नः An attendant of *S*iva.

उन्मथ्, उन्मंथ् 1. 9. P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir; pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33; धैर्यमुन्मथ्य Mâl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रामुन्मथ्य Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्याद्विपेनोन्माथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्मथन *a.* Tearing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यसूतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मंथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्मंथक *a.* 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. —कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्मंथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्माथ *a.* Destroying or killing. —थः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; °वेगाः Mâl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agitation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोन्माथं नित्यमस्तं गते रवौ Mb.

उन्माथिन् *a.* 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Mâl, 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. —*Caus.* (म-मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्म्योन्मादिताः K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वावत्रोन्मत्तौ V. 2; अहो उन्मत्तास्मि संवृत्ता U. 3, 5. 30; *S.* 6; Ms. 9. 79. -3 (*a*) Puffed, elevated. (*b*) Furious, wild; मदोन्मत्तस्य भूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1 161; U. 2; *Si.* 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms 3. 161 (वातपित्तश्लेष्मसंनिपातग्रहसंभवेनोपसृष्टः Mit.). —त्तः The thorn apple (धत्तूर): N. of another tree (मुचकुंद). -Comp. —कीर्तिः,-वेशः N. of *S*iva. —गंगं N. of a country (where the Gangâ roars furiously along). —दर्शन,-रूप *a.* maniac-like, mad in appearance. —प्रलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness (-तं) the words of a madman. —लिंगिन *a.* pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक *a.* 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; वधूरिवानासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16.54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; *Si.* 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुकरांगनया मुहुरुन्मदध्वनिभृता निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे *Si.* 6. 20. —दः 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstacy.

उन्मदन *a.* [उद्गतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभृत्युन्मदना बभूव Ku. 5, 55.

उन्मदिष्णु *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); *Si.* 12. 28.

उन्माद *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. —दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3; Mâl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Mâl. 3, 2. 11; वीररसोन्मादः Mv. 2.22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मदयंत्युद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मार्गमाश्रिताः । मानसोऽयमतो व्याधिरुन्माद इति कीर्तितः ॥ Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकभयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलंभमहापत्तिपरमानंदादिजन्मा ऽन्यस्मिन्नन्यावभास उन्मादः. -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2.

उन्मादकः N. of the plant धत्तूर.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. —नः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृक *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादिन् *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (Ved.).

उन्मनस्,-नस्क *a.* [उद्भ्रांतं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नपि बभूव राघवः R. 11 22; Ki.14. 45.-2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. -3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गंतुं पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Bh. 2. 75. -4 Proud (मनस्विन्); *Si.* 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीभू 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्तद्विषा भृशमुन्मनीभूः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीकृ 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयूख *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. -2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. -3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा Ved. A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring upwards; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोन्मानं. -2 A measure of size or quantity. -3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मेय *a.* To be weighed; what is weighed —यं Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उत्क्रांतः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path.—र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also); नियमुन्मार्गगामिनां Pt. 1. -2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; °प्रवर्तकः 103. —र्गं *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. -Comp. —गत *a.* going wrong. —गमनं following evil courses. —गामिन्,-वर्तिन् *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष् 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिमेष तदा मुनिः Bhâg, Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. -2 To open (as the eyes); प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -3 To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषत्कुवलयं K. 22. -4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषत्सु ग्रहमण्डलेषु K. 176. -5 To shine, glitter, flash; as तेजस. -3 To arise, originate; उन्मिषद्रोमहर्ष, उन्मिषत्तोष &c.

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. —षः Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —तं 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. -2 Opening; R. 5 68.

उन्मेषः,-षं 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); अल्पान्मेषजिह्मा Ku. 3. 21. -2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10. दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. -3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81.-4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञान° Sânti. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; Mâl. 6. 5.

उन्मील् 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उन्मीलीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102; 16. 8. -2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मिमील विशदं विषमेषु *Si* 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. -3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिरुन्मीलितपद्मलोचनैः Ki. 4. 3; Mâl. 1. 38, 9. 15. -4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोज्ञकुंतलैः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मधुगंध Git. 1. -5 To appear, become manifest; खंवायुर्ज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2. -6 To break forth, burst out, U. 4. —*Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33.-2 To display, show, स्वदायं सद्य उन्मीलिता.

उन्मीलः,-लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. -2 Unfolding, opening (in general); भ्रियागुणरहस्यापामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -3 Touching up, painting; आलेख्य° K. 267. -4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित p. p. 1 Opened; अज्ञानतिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58 Ki. 16. 12. -2 Blown, expanded ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः; K. P. 1; awakened; Mv. 1.48; K.110.-3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —तं (In Rhet.) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख a. (खी f.) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; °दर्शन looking upwards; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रम° 1. 53. -2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12; उदयोन्मुखचन्द्रिका M. 5. 7; भेदोन्मुखं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. -3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. -4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2 speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुखर a. Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच् 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off; उन्मुच्य सूत्रेण विनैव हारः R. 6. 28; take off (clothes &c.); आभरणान्युन्मुच्य K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22. -2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.; open (as a letter); लेखमुन्मुच्य Râj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. -3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्तनादो हि यः पौरैरुन्मुक्तः Râm. -4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). —*Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free; Mv. 6. 46. -2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त p. p. Pulled off, loosened &c.; °कंठं bitterly.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र a. [उद्गता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मूल् 10 P. To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूलमुन्मूलयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41; उन्मूलिता हलधरेण पदावघातैः Udb.

उन्मूलनं 1 Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः R. 2. 34.

उन्मृज् 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20 -2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. -3 To receive, accept (Ved.).

उन्मार्जनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing; मनःशल्य° Dk. 161.

उन्मृजावमृजा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मृष्ट p. p. Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15. 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा f. Corpulence, fatness.

उप ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses towards, near to, by the side of, with, under, down (opp. अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses:- उप सामीप्यसामर्थ्यव्याप्त्याचार्यकृतिमृतिदोषदानक्रियारंभाध्ययनपूजासु :— (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्ण; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher, उपदिशति, उपदेश; (5) death, extinction, उपरत; (6) defect, fault; उपघात; (7) giving उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उप त्वा नेष्ये; (9) beginning, commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the senses of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराणं a secondary Purâṇa; उपगुरुः an assistant master; उपाध्यक्षः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayî. comp. in these senses; उपगंगं=गंगायाः समीपे; उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकंठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother'; उपेंद्रः. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means 'nearly,' 'almost'; उपत्रिंशाः nearly thirty; उपविंशाः about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk the gods are under i. e. are inferior to Hari; शकाद्य उपाच्युतं Vop. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्गुणाः; (2) addition; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon; (5) up-to, in, above; e.g. उप सानुषु on or above the peaks; वने न वसतीरुप; or sometimes (c) with the instr.; with, at the same time with, according to -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, moreover (उप समीपे अधिके हीने सादृश्यप्रतियत्नयोः । योगव्याप्तिपूजासु शक्तावारंभदानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणदोषाख्यानात्ययेषु च ।). [cf. Gr. *hupo*; L. *sub*; Goth. *up*; Germ. *ob*.].

उपकक्ष a. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ a. Near, proximate. —ठः, -ठं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34; 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Mâl. 9. 2; आकृष्य चापं श्रवणोपकंठे S. 3.5 to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —*ind.* 1 Upon the neck, near the throat; वेण्योपकंठं मुहुरंकभाजः Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिकां] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका); Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter; °पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण् 10 U. To hear; Si. 20.5.

उपकर्ण ind. Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकर्णिका Rumour, report.

उपकिरण See under उपकॄ.

उपकीचकः 1 A relation or follower of Kîchaka. -2 The army of Virâṭa under Kîchaka.

उपकुंचिः,-चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small cardamoms.

उपकुंभ a. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं *ind.* Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-boil; a disease of the mouth.

उपकूज् 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकूजित *p. p.* Made to resound (with cooing). —तं Filling with cooing.

उपकूपं-पे *ind.* Near a well; °जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकूलं *ind.* On the shore; R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (*a*) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render; किं ते भूयः प्रियमुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help; प्राणैरप्युपकुर्वते Pt. 1. 83; Bk. 8. 18; (oft. with gen. of person); सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13; आत्मनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101; *Si.* 20. 74; K. 174; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S. B.; sometimes with loc. also; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.); हरिमुपकुरुते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (*b*) उपस्करोति,-स्कुरुते. 1 To add, supply (वाक्याध्याहारे); उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with; सितातपत्रव्यजनैरुपस्कृतः Bhâg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect; राजतं चानुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk.; Bh. 2. 15. -5 (*a*) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person); P. I. 3. 32, VI. 1. 139. (*b*) To make efforts (with gen. of thing); एधोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्कृथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure; 7 98. -8 To bring or call together; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (= समुदिताः Sk.).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means; स्वेषूपकरणेषु U. 5; °द्रव्यं Mk. 3; उपकरणीभावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants; परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207; so स्नान° bathing materials; Pt. 1; व्यायाम° athletic materials; आत्मा परोपकरणीकृतः H. 2. 24; K. 80, 102, 198, 204; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient; कर्म°, वेद°, यज्ञ° &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty.-8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तृ *a.* One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; आपत्सूपकर्ता Dk. 160; हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624; *Si.* 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः *Si.* 2. 37; शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 284; Pt. 1. 22; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly, flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. —री A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक *a.* Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results); उपकारकमायतेर्भृशं Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

उपकारिन् *a.* Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य *a.* 1 Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted. —र्या A royal house, palace; रम्यां रघुप्रतिनिधिः स नवोपकार्यां बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; तस्योपकार्यारचितोपचाराः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुर्वाण *a.* Doing service &c. —णः A Brâhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकृत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकृतिः *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकॄ 6 P. To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपकीर्णां वसुधां Mb. -2 (उपस्कॄ) (*a*) To cut up, split, lop. (*b*) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Pervasion. —*ind.* Near the rays.

उपक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रेदमुपकल्पते Bhâg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेषूपक्लृप्तेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्यपि श्रद्धया दत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus.* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं,-ना 1 Preparation; एवं विज्ञाय मतिमान् भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

उपक्लृप्त *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राज्ञस्तस्याज्ञया देवी वसिष्ठमुपचक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं निपुणमुपक्रांतवान् Dk. 120; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरमुपक्रमिष्ये Mâl. 3, 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, commence. (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसभं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रतिमर्हीतुं....त्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमाते वाग्भिः Râm. -5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Râm.; win over; Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, traverse. -7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal

(as wounds); यत्नादुपक्रम्यतां S. 3 v. l.; सर्वथोपक्रांतः Dk. 68; °व्रणा 75.

उपक्रंतृ A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Râma; क्रिमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance; साहस° forcible advance Mâl. 7; so यांषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* -3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. -7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. -2 Undertaking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. -2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable; अनुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितृ *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रुश् 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53; वाक्सतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशनैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपक्रोष्टृ *a.* Censuring, blaming —*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक (का) णं [उप-क्रण्-शब्दे, अप् -घञ् वा] The sound of a lute.

उपक्रसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. -2 (2. 6.P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. —यः 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expenditure. —यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित् *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेतृ *a.* One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वपुषि वधाय तत्र तत्र शस्त्रमुपक्षिपतः Mâl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign: M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; परस्परं वाग्भिरुपक्षिपंति Râm.-3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; छत्रं कार्यमुपक्षिपंति Mk. 9.3; इति उपक्षिप्तमनेन Mu. 1; Mâl. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपभीषिताभ्यां Dk. 61. -4 Commencement; उपाय° M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging; °धर्मः =शूद्रस्वामिकामात्रस्य पाकार्थं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —णः 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach; attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so दैवादुपगतं तृणं Pt. 4; पदमुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. -2 To undergo, suffer; तपो घोरमुपागतं Râm. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6; so निद्रावशं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शांतिं, विषादं &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. l. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; वेदांतोपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपग *a.* (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving; ओषध्यः फलपाकांता बहुपुष्पफलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, become. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away. dead. -10 Feeling, suffering (actively used). —तं 1 Wealth acquired -2 Receipt; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः *f.* 1 Approach, going near. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance.-3 Acceptance, receipt. -4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंतृ *a.* 1 Approaching. -2 Getting, acquiring. -3 Knowing. -4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me.65 your advent; व्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14. -4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). -5 Society, company; न पुनरधमानामुपगमः H. 1.136.-6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. -7 Acceptance, receipt. -8 An agreement, promise. -9 A particular high number.

उपगामिन् *a.* Coming near.

उपगिरि-रं *ind.* Near a mountain. —रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु *ind.* Near a cow.

उपगुप्त *a.* Hidden, concealed; °वित्त whose wealth is concealed.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher. —रु *ind.* Near a teacher.

उपगुह् 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace; तरंगहस्तैरुपगूहतीव R. 13. 63, 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. -2 To hide, conceal, cover, encircle, gird round; वनमालोपगूढः K. 24, 38.

उपगूढ *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed R. 13. 30. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Held, supported ; कश्चित्कराभ्यामुपगूढनालं R. 6. 13. -4 Suppressed. -ढं An embrace; उपगूढानि सवे थनि च Ku. 4. 17 ; *Si.* 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपगूढं Bh 3. 82 ; Me. 97.

उपगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing -2 An embrace. -3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपगोह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be embraced. -2 To be taken or seized. -ह्यः 1 An embrace. -2 A kind of fire regarded as impure (and therefore to be hidden).

उपगै 1 P. 1 To sing to any one (with dat. or acc.); साम्नैनमुपागात् Ch. Up. -2 To join in singing. -3 To praise in song, celebrate, extol; नपोलक्ष्म्या दीप्तं दिनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपजगुः Ki. 18. 47.

उपगा *m.* (गाः) A priest in a sacrifice who sings the hymns. -*f.* Accompaniment of a song.

उपगातृ *a.* Singing near. -*m.* One who accompanies the song of the Udgâtṛi priest, a chorister.

उपगीत *p. p.* 1 Celebrated, sung by bards. -2 Commencing to sing; *Si.* 4. 57.

उपगीतिः *f.* A variety of the *Aryâ* metre ; see App.

उपग्रंथः A subsidiary writing or a class of such writings.

उपग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize or collect from below ; as रसं. -2 To seize, take, take possession of; तवैव पादावुपगृह्य Rám.; उपगृह्यास्पदं चैव Ms. 7. 184. -3 To meet with, obtain : स मृत्युमुपगृह्णाति गर्भमश्वतरी यथा Cháṇ. 19. -4 To subdue, vanquish. -5 To provide. -6 To conciliate, take as one's ally, favour, support; तदुपगृहीतेन म्लेच्छराजबलेन Mu. 1. -7 To conceive with one's mind, grasp mentally. -8 To decide, determine. -9 To accept, approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. -2 Defeat, frustration ; Mu. 4. 2. -3 A prisoner. -4 Joining, addition. -5 (*a*) Favour, encouragement, assistance, conciliation ; सोपग्रहं K. 156. (*b*) Favourableness, kindness, complacence ; सोपग्रह K. 264. -6 Use. -7 A kind of peace purchased by giving over every thing ; cf H. 4. 121. -8 The voice or pada of a verb. -9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. -10 The presiding spirit or cause which directs a planet's motion. -11 A minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.), a secondary heavenly body, such as a comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below); taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. -2 Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner. -3 Supporting, furthering, promoting. -4 Holy study, study of the Vedas (after being initiated into them); वेदोपग्रहणार्थाय तावग्राहयत प्रभुः Rám.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. -2 A present; उच्चावचानुपग्राहान् राजभिः प्रापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य *pot. p.* To be favoured or retained in service; Mu. 5. -ह्यः 1 An offering or present. -2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern *Nazarânâ*.

उपघात See under उपहन्.

उपघुष् 1. 10. P. To fill with noise, make resonant.

उपघुष्ट *p. p.* 1, Resounding with, noisy -2 Resonant. -3 Sounding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः [उप-हन्-क] 1 Contiguous support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; छायाद्रिघोपघ्नतरुत्रेतस्थौ R. 14. 1. -2 Shelter, support, stay, protection. -3 That which rests upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवाकं] A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् *n.* [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eye-glass, spectacles ; cf. उपनेत्रं.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To serve, wait or attend upon ; गिरिशमुपचचार Ku. 1. 60 ; निन्तिज्ञान् K. 64 ; Ms. 3. 193, 4. 254 ; समुपचर भद्रे सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (*b*) To honour, worship ; प्रतिमाः पूजास्कारेणोपचर्यते K. 40, 323; V. 3. -2 To treat, deal with, act towards; entertain ; मित्रत्वेन उपचरितस्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend; भोजनादिना मामुपाचरत् 77, 117 ; तां प्रियसखीमिवोपाचरत् 134; उपाचरत कृत्रिमसंविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or entertained ; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवीशब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the title of queen. -3 To attend on (as a patient), treat, tend, nurse ; यत्नादुपचर्यतां S. 3 ; मंत्रवादिभिरुपचर्यमाणः Pt. 1. -4 To approach, go towards. -5 To undertake, begin (mostly Vedic in these senses). -*pass.* To be used figuratively or metaphorically, be applied figuratively to any one (with loc.) ; तस्मिन्नपि उपचर्यते S. B.; पर एवात्मा बालैः शारीर इत्युपचर्यते *ibid*; कालीयद्विपराभिख्यां निरेष उपचर्यते Bhág.; भुक्ता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अन्नस्य भुक्तत्वं ब्राह्मणेषूपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1. 1; Tri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्ययस्य उपचर्य योऽर्थते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; त्वग्भेदी व्रणः सूपचरः easily curable. -2 -उपचरणं Approach.

उपचर्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or waited upon ; to be honoured or worshipped; Ms. 5. 154 ; अनुपचर्य (भृत्ये) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring flattery, unassuming ; दुःख° Mu. 3. 5 difficult to serve. -र्या 1 Service, attendance. -2 Physicking, treating, curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining ; Mk. 4 ; अस्खलितोपचारां R. 5. 20; K. 344. -2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); °परिभ्रष्टः H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, uncourteous; °विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; उपचारैरुपाचरत् Ks. 16. 29 ; मिथ्योपचारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78 ; नोपचारेण ब्रूथाः Rám.; °पदं न चेदिदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment ; °मात्रमधुरं K. 222, 207 ; M. 4; °क्रिया Ms. 8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; °यंत्रणया M. 4 ; °अतिक्रमं 4, 5; °अंजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation ; रामभद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा गुरुस्तथोपचारेण 6; V. 5; *Si.* 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony ; प्राभृत्यैरेव लिंगैर्मम राजोपचारः V. 4 royal service, pomp or state of royalty ; भूषणाद्युपचारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. l. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy ; शिशिर° Dk. 15 ;

क्षीत° Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure, व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1. 111; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेषु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; समंत्रं सोपचारं (अङ्गं) Mb.; अवेतसद्भावप्रणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c.; वाक्योपचारे कुशलः Rám. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for व्याहारः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hanging garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.); presenting flowers, perfumes &c.: सन्मंगलोपचाराणां R. 10. 77; छिन्नोपचारां चतुरस्रवेदिं Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोपचारः V. 2; so °रमणीयतया S. 6; °वत्सु मंचेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary decorations (canopy &c.); (the Upachâras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; वैश्यशूद्रोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधूनामुपचारज्ञः Rám.; परिजन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious performance, a ceremony; प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (*a*) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेपि चेतनवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B; कूलं पिपतिषति-स्वप्नचेतनेपि कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personification; so छत्रिणो गच्छन्तीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहूनां छत्रिवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे व्रीहिनोपचारात् *ibid.* न चायम करधृतत्वं तस्यतोऽस्तीति मुख्योपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (*b*) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयरूपा चेयं शुद्धा उपचारेणामिश्रितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अत्यन्तं विशकलितयोः सादृश्यातिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगनमात्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स् and ष् in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् *a.* Attending, serving.

उपचार्य *pot. p.* To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -र्यः Practice of medicine. -र्यं Treatment.

उपचर्म-र्मं *ind.* On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; शश्वच्छिरोभिरुपचितबलिं Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपचिन्वन् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25; चेतःपीडामुपचिनोति Mu. 2; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33. Si. 4. 10. 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मदः K. 290; क्षीणोप्युपचीयते पुनश्चंद्रः Bh. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. —*pass.* 1 To be collected or accumulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चरवार तूपचीयते विप्र आढ्यो वणिङ् नृपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; बल° K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अंभसामुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञान°, मांस°. -3 Quantity, heap -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a *lagna* q. v.). —Comp. —अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. —भवन a species of the Dandaka metre.

उपचायिन् *a.* 1 Increasing, growing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाय्यः [उपचीयतेऽग्निरत्र आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacrificial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित *p. p.* 1 Collected, gathered together, accumulated; असैरुपचितैः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 23. R. 9. 27; °अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; °महामोहगहनः Mál. 1. 30; °वपुः Me. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. -4 Full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; विद्युदुपाचितमंघं Bh. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः *f.* Accumulation, collection, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a lunar mansion स्वाति; also हस्त.

उपचुलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छंद् 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जलेनोपच्छंदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारानुपच्छंदयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छंदनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छंदनैरेव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रयतिष्ये Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपमंत्रणमुपच्छंदनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the chamber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual intercourse (?).

उपजगती A variety of the Trishṭubh metre in which three Pâdas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, originate, arise, grow; उद्भिज्जाश्चोपजायंते Ms. 1. 45; H. Pr. 44; संगात्संजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सर्वोऽस्मुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; सर्गेपि नोपजायंते Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. —*Caus.* (जनयति) To produce, cause, rouse; उत्तराभ्यावोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज *a.* Increased, being produced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. —नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात *p. p.* 1 Produced, caused; °कोप, °क्रोध excited, moved to anger; °विश्वास confiding, believing, trusting. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4.

उपजातिः *f.* A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear; अंगारवर्षं राजवधायोपजप्य Dk. 104; क्षत्तारं कुरुराजस्तु शनैः कर्णमुपाजपत् Mb. -2 (Hence) to instigate to rebellion or treachery, conspire with; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य° Mu. 2. -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि *Si.* 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहंते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरस् *ind.* Towards old age or in old age.

उपजल्प् 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. - To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पितं A talk.

उपजल्पिन् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -ह्विका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. **-कः** Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीव्यमानपादच्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमार्य उपजीवति Mk. 2; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.*; शेषास्तमुपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; *Si.* 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तदेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तूपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक,-विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानापण्योपजीविनां 9. 257; द्यूतोपजीव्यस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (*-m.*); भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16; अस्मद्° K. 61. **-कं** Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं,-जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निंदितार्थोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236; क्षत्रियस्यैतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कृष्णोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; किंचिद्दत्त्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives his materials; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. **-व्यः** 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. **-व्यं** A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to; Mv. 4.

उपजोषः,-षण 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. **-षं** *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon: (उपज्ञातं=विनोपदेशेन ज्ञातं); see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21); पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रंथः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽभूद्यदुपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यजन्यं यशः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपज्मन् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपढौक् *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering; एकैकं पशुमुपढौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपढौकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarānā.*

उपतटः The skirt or border; Me. 57. **-टं** *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोदका नद्यः Rām.; *Si.* 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत *Asval.* -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. **-pass.** 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance; उपतप्स्यामहे तपः Av. **-Caus.** 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched; consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्तृ *a.* Burning, heating. **-m.** 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंत्युपतापाः K. 135, 177; शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick; गुर्वर्थं पितृमात्रर्थं स्वाध्यायार्थ्युपतापिनः Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यकन् P. V. 2. 34; पर्वतस्यासन्नं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः R.4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरेरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनः संप्राप्ताः *S*.5.

उपदंश् 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c.; द्वित्रानुपदंशानुपपाद्य Dk. 133 ; अग्रमांसोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितासवं Ve. 3 -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (*a*) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (शिग्रु). (*b*) N. of another plant (समष्ठिल).

उपदंशिन् *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. —*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासुक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general).-3 To add.-4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (*a*) To take upon oneself. (*b*) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. —दा (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, a *Nazarânâ* ; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30 ; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीकृ 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृतं नृपाः Si. 14.39.

उपदानं,-नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vṛishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध *a.* 1 Smeared, covered, anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body).

उपदिश् 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यत्प्रयोगविषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य...तत्तत्स्यत्युपदिशतीव मे बाला M. 1. 5 ; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others ; ज्ञानमुपदिश् Bg. 4. 34 ; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to ; गुणदोषानुपदिश्य भामिनी R. 8. 73 ; सुवर्णपुरमार्गमुपदेक्ष्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (*a*) To mention, specify, tell ; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk.9.7; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P.VI.3. 109. (*b*) To inform, announce.-5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down ; न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां क्वचिद्भर्तोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43 ; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call ; द्रुतविलंबितमित्युपदिश्यते *S*rut. 28 ; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिश् *f.*, **उपदिशा** An intermediate quarter, such as ऐशानी, आग्नेयी, नैर्ऋती and वायवी.

उपदिश्य *a.* Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized ; पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीं Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. —ष्टं Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितोऽपि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the act *inter alia*); स्थिरोपदेशामुपदेशकाले प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; अचिरप्रवृत्तोपदेशं नाट्यं M. 1, 2. 10; *S*. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K 26; M. ; परोपदेशे पांडित्यं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तीर्थे सिद्धक्षेत्रे शिवालये । मंत्रमात्रप्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥. -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment &c. with its *anubandhas* which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied. -**Comp.** —अर्थवाक्यं, -वचनं a parable, moral fable. —सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by *S*ankarâchârya.

उपदेशक *a.* Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. —ना Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन् *a.* Advising, instructing. —*m.* 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेष्टृ *a.* Giving instruction or advice. —*m.* (ष्टा) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयमृत्विजः स भगवान्कर्मोपदेष्टा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वंदाक).

उपदीका A kind of ant.

उपदीक्षिन् *a.* 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive.—*pass.* To be or become visible. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो मामुपदर्श्य H. 3; नयविद्भिर्नवे राज्ञि सदसच्चोपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक *a.* Showing. —कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपदृश् *a.* Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon).—*f.* Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः *f.* Show, view, appearance.

उपद्रष्टृ *a.* Seeing, overlooking. —*m.* 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness ; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, -देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.).

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; *Si.* 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राग्ज्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; पुंसामसमर्थानामुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् *a.* 1 Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious. **—***m.* 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. **—तं** A term used by the Bâshkalas for a kind of Sandhi, also called उद्ग्राहवत् q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः A bylaw, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अधिजानु बाहुमुपधाय *Si.* 9. 54; उपहितं शिशिरापगमश्रिया मुकुलजालमशोभत किंशुके R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; हृदि चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 treasure up-lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना *S.* 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तोपहितवदना *S.* 4 resting on. -3 (*a*) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (*b*) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty); तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); स्त्रीषु नृत्यमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वामभुजमशयिषि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon, क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं Vedânta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (धर्माद्यैर्यत्परीक्षणं); (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधाभिर्विप्रांश्च सर्वाभिः सचिवान् पुनः Kâlikâ P. -3 A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादृते *Si.* 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अंत्याद्वर्णात्पूर्वं उपधा) **-Comp.** **—भृतः** a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. **—शुचि** *a.* tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान *a.* Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. **—नं** 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष); फलोपाधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधानां धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खट्वयंति ये *Si.* 2. 77. (where उ० also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानीय *a.* To be placed near. **—यं** A pillow.

उपधायिन् *a.* Using as a pillow; अशेत सा बाहलतोपधायिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्वृत्तान् व्यवहारान्निवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 89. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists).

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; *S.* 1; °मध्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; *Si.* 16. 7. -5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं तारमाक्षिकं । तुत्थं कांस्यं च रातिश्च सिंदूरं च शिलाजतु ॥. -2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); *e. g.* milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair, and lymph; स्तन्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥.

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. **—नं** 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधूपित *a.* 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. **—तः** Death.

उपधृ 1. 10. P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear, experience, observe; पुरुषो रामचरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhâg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः *f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नाग्निं मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below

उपध्मानः A lip. **—नं** Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् *a.* Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters प् and फ्; उपूपध्मानीयानामोष्ठौ Sk.

उपध्वस्त *a.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number

is said to be 729); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्होपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपतिष्ठंते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards. -2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat., or acc. of person); मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वप्नजोऽपि Me. 91; तत्तस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अंध आत्मने नोपनमति Bhág.; उपैनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. — *Caus.* 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; *S.* 5. 19; R. 12. 102. (*b*) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनीं R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चिंतितोपनतां K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22; 4. 3; so सुहृदुपनतः Me. 100; Mál. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुख° that readily or without efforts presented itself *S.* 3; अकामोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जलांजलिं R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humbled, subjected, surrendered; दंडोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः *f.* 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनामुक *a.* Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह् 4 P. To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनद्ध.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोफयोरुपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened. -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, stye.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्यनुप्रास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letters (माधुर्यव्यंजकवर्णं); *e. g.* cf. the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय घनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः। अलमलमालि मृणालैरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला॥.

उपनामन् *n.* A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit.=निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:–उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्णयोरुपनिधाय (मुखं) *A*sval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Gît. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present; Mál. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिधातृ,-धायक *a.* Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhâtithi:–यदप्रदर्शितरूपं सचिह्नवस्त्रादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nârada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *a.* Coming (unexpectedly); रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *S.* 6.

उपनिबंध् 9 P. To compose, write; किंचिदुपनिबद्धं U. 7.

उपनिबंधनं 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवपनं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदमन कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् *a.* Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् *f.* [said to be from उप-नि-सद् 'knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा य इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपयंत्यात्मभावेन श्रद्धाभक्तिपुरःसराः संतस्तेषां गर्भजन्मजरारोगाद्यनर्थपूगं निशातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चात्यंतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिपूर्वस्य सदेरेवमर्थस्मरणात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brâhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Mâl. 1.7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः। निहंत्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत्॥ or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परं। नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमतो वोपनिषद्भवेत्॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतूंनिःशेषांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वतः। यतोवसादयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत्॥. In the मुक्तिकोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darsanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedânta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:–ईशकेनकठप्रश्नमुंडमांडूक्यातित्तिरः। ऐतरेयं च छांदोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा॥. -2 (*a*) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (*b*) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण° U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion. -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. -8 A religious observance.

उपनिषादिन् *a.* 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskâras or religious rites, *i. e.* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति मुनिकुमारकेभ्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विविनैरुपनीतस्त्वं Mk. 7. 6; अन्नं Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्युपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. -2 (*a*) To offer, present to; हरये स्वदेहमुपानयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku. 3. 65; आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3. (*b*) To hand over, give over; अंतःपुरपरिचारिकाभ्यमुपनीता K. 101; Mâl. 1; *S.* 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीता वः शिष्या M. 1 recently made over (for instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः *S.* 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयन्नर्थान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्नंगैरनंगोत्सवं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोऽभ्युपायेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kâm. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, *i.e.* invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरानुपनयते Sk.—*Caus.* To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः। बालो वेदाय तद्योगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः॥. (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजन्मन्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; (see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, -नायनं = उपनय q. v.

उपनायक *a.* Leading to. —**कः** 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य गुणोत्कर्षकथका उपनायकाः); *e. g.* Lakshmaṇa in Râm.; Makaranda in Mâl. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; *e. g.* Madayantikâ in Mâl.

उपनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given. -5 Adduced. —**तः** A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य *pot. p* 1. To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतृ *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालत्याभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mâl. 9. —*m.* (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an *Achârya*; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत् 4P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपन्यस् 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; मयोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषू H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यस्तं Mâl. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्म यः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यस्तं *S.* 5 what is this that is proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y 2. 19.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxta-position. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (*a*) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पापकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः *S.* 5; Mâl. 1, 3, 8. (*b*) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; चतुरो मधुरश्चायमुपन्यासः Ak.; so शम° Ve 5 overtures of peace. (*c*) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं *S.* 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपमितः पत्या, उप गौणः पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमांतेन चंद्रः *Si.* 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपेदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकर्मोचितां गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपपत्स्यंते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी *S.* 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि स्याच्चेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लैब्यं गच्छ कौंतेय नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यंते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपपाद Ait. Br.—*Caus.* 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादिता Râm. inspired with confidence; get ready; रथमुपपादय Ve. 2. -2 To

offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; स्त्रिया त्वमति मे धन्वा भीतितेवोपपादितः R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (*a*) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपपादयेत् K. 36. (*b*) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; यावत्तु मातुरग्रे शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134; देवकार्य R. 11. 91; 17. 55; Me. 29. -4 (*a*) To make a statement, adduce, put forward. (*b*) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमीश्वरं विनाऽधर्मनिगमुपपादयसि Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्र Ms. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kám. 11. 57; K. 2; आस्थानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत् Subhâsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. -10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3.52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमदूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative, giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482.-4 Fitness, propriety.-5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाशः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhasha P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.-14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained; secured; अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60.-2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; श्रद्धेव साक्षाद्विधिनोपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः *ibid.* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नैतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible; उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3. 12. -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपन्न: S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting.-2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादुक *a.* Self produced. --कः A superhuman being, God; दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुरुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18. 44 (धनुर्वेदं); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशांतं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu.3.-3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). °तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last member is some form of a verbal character; *e. g.* वेदविद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्णलंबिन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा- क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपर्चन, उपपृच् *a.* Closely touching. --नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपर्शुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु। तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्न्यूनमुपपातकम् ॥; Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं= उपपातकं q. v.

उपपार्श्वः-र्श्वं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (*a*) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनोपपीडं परिरब्धुकामा Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; Si. 10. 47; पार्श्वोपपीडं, पार्श्वयोरुपपीडं, पार्श्वाभ्यामुपपीडं Sk. (*b*) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; क्षुत्तृष्णोपपीडित troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kám. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपौरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purâṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्मार्जारो हितकृत् प्रार्थ्यते जनैः Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष् = उपेक्ष् q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपप्रैषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim; यदुपप्लवते तल्लघु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, cover with; उपप्लुतमघौघेन Rám. -3 To assault violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता हरिं R. 10. 5, 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. —*Caus.* To water.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं...परिपालयांबभूव Ku.4.46; जीवन्पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पासि R. 2. 48; K. 32, 54. -2 (*a*) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कच्चिन्न वाय्वादिरुपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6; Me. 17.

(*b*) An obstacle, impediment; Ki.11. 20.–3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. –4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लविन् below. –5 Agitation, perturbation; इंद्रिय° K. 146. –6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. –7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चंद्रमिवोपप्लवान्मुक्तं V. 1. 11. –8 N. of Râhu, the ascending node; केतूपप्लवभौममंदगतयः षष्ठे तृतीये शुभाः –9 Anarchy. –10 N. of *S*iva. –11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लविन् *a.* 1 One who has suffered a calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 208. –2 Suffering oppression; नृपा इवोपप्लविनः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. –2 Harassed (by Râhu), eclipsed. –3 Marked by prodigies.–4 Moistened, watered; °अक्ष,–नयन weeping. –ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपबंधः 1 Connection. –2 An affix. –3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch. P. 44.

उपबर्हः,–र्हणं 1 A pillow. –2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपबृंहणं Increase.

उपबृंहित *a.* Increased, magnified; K. 27, 136; Dk. 42.

उपबृंहिन् *a.* Supplementary, additional.

उपबहु *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपबाहुः The lower arm.

उपब्दः,–ब्दिः Sound produced at the sprinkling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपभंगः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. –2 A division (of a verse).

उपभाषा A secondary dialect.

उपभुज् 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसामुपभुंजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10; नोपभुज्यते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. –2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40; अर्धोपभुक्तेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3. 325. –3 To possess; स्त्रीरत्नमुपभुंक्ष्व Hariv. –4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपभुक्तिः *f.* Enjoyment, use.

उपभोक्तृ *a.* Enjoying, an enjoyer.

उपभोगः 1 (*a*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11; प्रियोपभोग R. 12. 22. (*b*) Use, application; चरणोपभोगसुलभः *S*. 4. 4. –2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24.–3 Usufruct. –4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Enjoying, using.

उपभोग्य,–भोक्तव्य,–भोज्य *pot. p.* To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku.1. 20; किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपभोग्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. —ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. –2 Food.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Eating, enjoying.

उपभूषणं A minor or inferior ornament.

उपभृत् *f.* [उप-भृ-आधारे क्विप्] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपम *a.* Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost.–2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. –3 Nearest.

उपमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. –2 To address, call to; स्त्री पुंसोपमंत्रिता. –3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपमंत्रणं 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. –2 Persuading, coaxing (उपच्छंदनं); P. I. 3. 47.

उपमंत्रिन् *a.* Inviting, persuading.

उपमंथनी A staff for stirring (fire).

उपमंथितृ *a.* Ved. Stirring.

उपमन्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. –2 Zealous, striving after.

उपमा 2 P., 3. 4. A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपमीयेत तमालनीलं *S*i. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3.20. –2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना *S*i. 1. 4, 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहोपमा सतां Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. –2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं सुंदरं वाक्यार्थोपस्कारकमुपमालंकृतिः R. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुल्लसति द्वयोः। हंसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गंगामवगाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3; Kâv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhâsh. (Da*n*din mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kâv. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57–65); see K. P. 10 *ad. loc.* also. –3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेंगते सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19; see °द्रव्य below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like,' 'resembling'; बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; so स्वर्गोपम, अमरोपम, अनुपम &c. –4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c). –Comp. –द्रव्यं any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. –रूपकं a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातृ *m.* An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तदूर्वोरुपमानबाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. –2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वपुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; *S*i. 20. 49. –3 (In Nyâya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramâ*n*as or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्यात् साध्यसाधनं; or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. –4 A particle of comparison. –Comp. –उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित *p. p.* Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपमितिः *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पल्लवोपमितिसाम्यसपक्षं S. D.; तदाननस्योपमितौ दरिद्रता N. 1. 24. –2 (In Nyâya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिस्तथोपमितिशब्दजे Bhâshâ P. 52. –3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. –4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with;

(with instr. or in comp.); भूयिष्ठमासीदुपमेयकांतिः गुहेन R. 6. 4; 18.34, 37; अंतःपुरं चैककुलोपमेयं Ku. 7. 2; Ch. P. 29 v. l.—यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7, 9. -Comp. —उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; विपर्यास उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; *e. g.* कमलेव मतिर्मतिरिव कमला तनुरिव विभा विभेव तनुः | &c.

उपमातिः *f.* 1 Comparison. -2 Killing. -3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. —तिः *m.* Granting wealth (Sáy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). -Comp. —वनि *a.* destroyer of an enemy (Sày.); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ *f.* [उपमिता मात्रा उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. -2 A near female relative; मातृष्वसा मातुलानी पितृव्यस्त्री पितृष्वसा। श्वश्रूः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृतुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद *a.* Giving delight. —दः Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य *a.* Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Srâddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित् *a.* Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Placing near. —*f.* A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूणा).

उपमृद् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिकाननुपमृद्य N. 5. 110. -2 To rub down. -3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु भृंग लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलतासु S.D. (where उ० also means rough handling or enjoyment). -2 Destruction, injury, killing. -3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk. 1. -4 Unhusking. -5 Refutation of a charge. -6 Stirring, shaking.

उपमर्दक *a.* Crushing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् *m.* (cf. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulas at a sacrifice; एकादशोपयजः यद्यजंतमुपयजति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयष्टृ *m.* The priest who utters the above formulas.

उपयाजः Additional formulas at a sacrifice.

उपयंत्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयम् 1 U. To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथःसमयादिमामुपायंस्त S. 5; आत्मानुरूपां विधिनोपयेमे Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20, 28; 7. 101. -2 (*a*) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ शूर्पं Av.; उपायंस्त महास्त्राणि Bk. 15. 21; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि 1. 16. (*b*) To take, receive, accept; कोपात्काश्चित्प्रियैः प्रत्तमुपायंसत नासवं Bk.8.33.-3 To show, indicate (सूच्); सोपयध्वं भयं Bk. 7. 101. -4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). -5 To go to (a woman); Ms.11. 173. -6 To curb, restrain.

उपयंतृ *m.* A husband; अथोपयंतारमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. -2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16. -2 Restraining, curbing. -3 Placing down the fire. -4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयंति Sat. Br. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. -2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. -3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुरनिम्नगामुपयती: सरितः Ki. 6.16, 26; so पुरं, गतिं, नयनं, पदवीं; दुर्मंत्रिणं कमुपयांति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3. 117. -2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; तनुतां, मृत्युं, रुजं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात *p. p.* Come, arrived. — Arrival, return.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near; हरोपयाने त्वरिता बभूव Ku. 7.22.

उपयायिन् *a.* Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; त्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः R. 13. 53; अक्षमालामुपयाचितुं K. 151.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. -2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपो म्रियते तुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अद्य मया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्रागुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mál. 5; दीयते यत्तु देवेभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचितकं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्बुधाः ॥. -3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object; K. 330.

उपयाचितकं =उपयाचित above; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविविधदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A.1 To use,employ, apply; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत Si. 2. 93; षडुपायुंक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12; अनुपयुज्यमान useless, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. -2 To enjoy, taste; पय उपयुज्य Me. 13 v.l.; फलान्युपायुंक्त स दंडनीतेः R. 18. 46; Bk. 8. 39. -3 To devote or attach oneself to; न मृगैरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वै प्राज्ञा गतश्रीकं भर्तारमुपयुंजते Subhâsh. -4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). -5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40.—*pass.* 1 To be used or applied. -2 To be fit or proper; तस्येयमुपयुज्यते Bhâg. -3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. -2 Suited, appropriate, fit,right,proper. -3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. -4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं गम् or व्रज् to be used or employed,serve; व्रजंति

...अनंगलेखक्रिययोपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. -2 Administration of medicine, or preparation of them. -3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. -6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् *a* 1 Employing, using. -2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. -3 Appropriate, fit, proper. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or °त्वं 1 Usefulness, utility. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Occasion, need. -4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. -2 A team.

उपर *a.* Ved. 1 Being below, under. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Nearer. **-रः** 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रावन्). -2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. -3 A cloud. -4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् *ind.* In the proximity, near to.

उपरंज् 4 U. or in *pass.* To be red; to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To colour, tint, dye. -2 To affect, grieve, distress.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18 **-क्तः** 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Râhu.

उपरागः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *S.* 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Râhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरागजनितां Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप° Mál. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं रत्नेन उप गौणे वा] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरोऽश्मा तथैव च । मुक्ताशुक्तिस्तथा शंख इत्यादीनि बहून्यपि ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्ततोहीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥.

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also). 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतावुपरराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्युक्त्वोपरराम; युद्धमुपारमत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); व्यापादयन्नोपरराम Pt. 1; or with abl.; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf.; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=*Caus.*) -*Caus.* To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजस्युपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य दशमो मासस्तातस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it.-**Comp.** **-अरि** *a.* having no foe. **-कर्मन्** *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. **-विषयाभिलाष** *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. **-स्पृह** *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमाभिषवांगो गर्ताकारो देशभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted).

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 A secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अधः) (with gen.); गतमुपरि घनानां *S.* 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि *S.* 2. 8; प्रासादानां Mál. 7.5; U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so °स्थापनं, °स्थित &c.; with loc. उपर्येव स लंकायां Rám.; or acc. यंत्राण्युपरि यंत्राणि *ibid*; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ°, तरुवर,° तट°. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वनंदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253; भुक्तस्योपरि Susr. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sânti. 3. 23; तस्योपरि क्रुद्धः, ममोपरि दुष्टबुद्धिः &c.; तवोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. (*e*) After; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदागच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (*a*) Just above; लोकानुपर्युपर्यास्ते माधवः Vop. (*b*) higher and higher, far high, high above; उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (*a*) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति H. 2.2; so उपरिया; °स्थापन, °स्थित &c., oft. in comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नितं Y.1. 319. (*b*) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाष्टौ तथा भूयश्च सप्ततिः Mb. (*c*) Afterwards; यदा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तन्नैव भविता Sânti. 2. 7; सर्पिः पीत्वोपरि पयः पिबेत् Susr.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend *upairi*, *upara*; Gr. *huper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eng. *over*; Hind. *upar*]. -**Comp.** **-आसनं** sitting on high. **-गत** *a.* gone up, ascended. **-चर** *a.* moving above (as a bird). **-चित** *a.* piled over or above. **-ज** *a.* produced above, elevated, high. **-तन, स्थ** *a.* upper, higher. **-द्युत** *a.* Ved. coming from above. **-बुध्न** *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. **-भागः** the upper portion or side. **-भावः** being above or higher. **-भूमिः** *f.* the ground above **-मर्त्य** *ind.* Ved. above men. **-शयनं** a place of rest. **-श्रेणिक** *a.* being in the upper line or series. **-सद** *a.* lying

or sitting above. (*-m.*) a class of gods. **-सद्** sitting above.

उपरिष्टात् *ind.* [cf. P. V. 3. 31] 1 As an adverb it means (*a*) Over, above, from above, on high; **परहितकरणे नोपरिष्टान्न चाधः** Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (*b*) Further or later on, afterwards; **कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याण संपदुपरिष्टाद्भवति** Mál. 6; **इदमुपरिष्टात् व्याख्यातं** in the sequel. (*c*) Behind (opp. पुरस्तात्). -2 (As a preposition) it means (*a*) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); *Si.* 11. 3. (*b*) Down upon. (*c*) Behind (with gen.). **-Comp.** **-ज्योतिष्मती** N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. **-ज्योतिः** *f.* a verse of the Trishṭubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. **-बृहती** N. of a Vedic metre having four Pâdas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); ऊरावेकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कंधसंस्थितं । नारीं कामयते कामी बंधः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥. Sabdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; **उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं** *S.* 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; **उपरुध्यते तपोनुष्ठानं** *S.* 4; V. 5; **पण्यमुपरुंधतां** Y. 2. 250; to detain; **अन्याय्यमुपरोद्धुं** V. 5. -2 (*a*) To disturb, trouble; **पौरास्तपोवनमुपरुंधंति** *S.* 1. (*b*) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); **उपरुध्यारिमासीत** Ms. 7. 195; Kàm. 13. 67; **उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरं** Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; **व्रजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति** Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; **ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपारुधत्** Râm.

उपरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped, confined, captive; **वृत्तं हि राज्ञामुपरुद्धवृत्तं** R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, locked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; **शरत्प्रमृष्टांबुधरोपरोधः** R. 6. 44; *Si.* 20. 74; **सकौतुक**° **विनयं** U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; **तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत्** *S.* 1,5,6; **अनुग्रहः खल्वेष नोपरोधः** V. 3; **उपरोधः सह्यतां** *ibid.*; detention; **किं राजर्षेरुपरोधेन** *S.* 3. -3 Opposition, refusal, check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. **-Comp.** **-कारिन्** *a.* impeding, obstructing.

उपरोधक *a.* 1 Obstructing. -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. **-कं** An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c.; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन् *a.* Obstructing, impeding; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाव्यं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका त्रोटकं गोष्ठी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं। प्रस्थानोल्लाप्यकाव्यानि प्रेंखणं रासकं तथा॥ संलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका। दुर्मल्लिका प्रकरणी हल्लीशो भाणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; **उपलशकलेमतद्भेदकं गोमयानां** Mu. 3. 15; **कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः** *S.* Til. 3; Me. 19; *S.* 1. 14. -2 A precious stone, jewel. -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A cloud. **-ला** 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper and smaller millstone which rests on the Drishad. [cf. L. *opalus*].

उपलकः A stone.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark; **आसन्नवर्तिजन उपलक्षयति** K. 197; **सम्यगुपलक्षितं भवत्या** *S.* 1. -2 To regard or consider; **लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पंडितैरुपलक्षितः** Râm -3 To mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30; 2. 151; Kám. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition; **नक्षत्रशब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते** Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. -6 To mind, have in view; Kám. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक *a.* 1 Observing; marking; **परचित्त**°. -2 Designating, indicating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment; **वेलोपलक्षणार्थं** *S.* 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature; **उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं** V. 4, 4. 33; **उपलक्षणे तृतीया** Sk. -3 Designation; **प्राग्नुपलक्षणं** Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतरप्रतिपादकत्वं); **मंत्रग्रहणं ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं** P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so **अस्ति नास्तेरुपलक्षणं** &c.

उपलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

उपलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. **-क्ष्यः** 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [बालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृ° षो°] A kind of antelope (चमर).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly); Pt. 1. 76; **अन्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते** K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know; **ब्रूहि यदुपलब्धं** U. 1; **तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये** *S.* 1; Mv. 7. 30; R. 12. 60; Bk. 3. 27; K. 159; M. 4,3.6,4.6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.); **उपलब्धसुखः** Ku. 4.42 experiencing; **कथमुपलभे निद्रां** V. 2. 10 enjoy; **इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा** Mu. 2 now I recollect; Ms. 11. 17; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. *-Caus.* 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. **-Comp.** **-अर्थ** *a.* having the meaning understood. (**-र्था** *f.*) a tale, a true or probable story.

उपलब्धिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition; **वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः** R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation, perception, knowledge (ज्ञान); **नाभाव उपलब्धेः** cf. Nyâya S. 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति). -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mímámsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलभ् *a.* 1 Gaining, acquiring. -2 Knowing, perceiving. *-m.* Soul, self.

उपलंभः [लभ्-घञ्-मुम् च] 1 Acquisition; अस्मादंगुलीयोपलंभात्स्मृतिरुपलब्धा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनुभव q. v.); प्राक्तनोपलंभ Mâl. 5; ज्ञातौ सुतस्पर्शसुखोपलंभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing; अविघ्नक्रियोपलंभाय S. 1.

उपलंभक a. Causing to observe, reminding.

उपलंभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य pot. p. 1 Obtainable. -2 Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलिप्सा A desire to obtain.

उपलल् 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter; नतांगीमुपलालयन् Dk. 29; S. 7; M. 3.

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलिंगं A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; तथात्मा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो वक्त्रमुपलिंपति Vâgb.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपिन् 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवक्तृ m. 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवटः The tree Buchanania Latifolia (प्रियासाल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax; भृत्यानुपवदते Sk.; दातारं Bk. 8. 28.

उपवादः Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् a. Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [उपमितं वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; °लता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण् 10 P. To describe in detail; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तांतं Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Susr.; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara Svâmi, author of several writings on the Mîmâmsâ philosophy.

उपवल्गित a. Swollen or dimmed with tears (as eyes).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant (अमृतश्रवा).

उपवल्हः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.); वैकुंठं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; Y. 3. 292, 64; (fig. also); उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिबंती Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. —*Caus.* To cause to fast.

उपवसथः [उप-वस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य a. Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवस्तिः f. Support of life (as food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तृ a. One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्त्र्यहं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक a. Fasting, observing a fast. —कं A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपवह् 1 P. 1 To bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 To bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढतपसां S. 5. 7; °बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; so °मदः, °हर्षः &c.-2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M.W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाह्यः, -ह्या 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चंद्रगुप्तोपवाह्यां गजवशां Mu. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इंद्रयव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. —f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद; (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); धनुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गांधर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद, and स्थापत्य-शस्त्र-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपाविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To enter upon, practise; as प्रायं उपाविशति; so अनशनोपविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोऽप्युक्त्वैवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. —*Caus.* To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् *a.* 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेष्टृ *a.* One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-षं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कक्षीरं स्नुहीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिका। धत्तूरः करवीरश्च पंच चोपविषाः स्मृताः ॥. -षा N. of a plant (अतिविषा).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vîṇâ or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं ययौ रवेरुदयावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उप-वे-क्त] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; पित्र्यमंशमुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; मुक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; *Si.* 1. 7; Ki. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृंह,-हणं &c. See उपबृंह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach.-2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not.-3 A district or *Pargana*.- 4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः *f.* Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेषः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेषमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवैणवं The three periods of the day; *i. e.* morning, midday, and evening (त्रिसंध्यं).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20.5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110.—*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize.-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Ve. 3; मन्युर्दुःसह एष यात्युपशमं नो सांत्ववादैः स्फुटं Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquility, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक *a.* Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशांत *p. p.* 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशांतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशांतये R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); Pt. 1, 147.

उपशांतिन् *a.* 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. —*m.* A tame elephant.

उपशय See under उपशी.

उपशल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अथोपशल्ये रिपुमग्नशल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; *Si.* 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांत्वनं Appeasing (see उपसांत्वन).

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. —लं *ind.* Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिंघ (ह) नं 1 Smelling. 2- Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Charaka.

उपशय *a.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. —यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; *Si.* 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. —या A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with (another who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् *a.* 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying, calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in medicine); °ता,-त्वं tranquilling; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुभ् *Caus.* P. To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं,-शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वचः, गिरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गत्य यत्किंचिच्छुभाशुभकरं वचः। श्रूयते तद्विदुर्धीरा देवप्रश्नमुपश्रुतिं ॥ Hârâvali; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोतृ *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. —*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adjoining.

उपश्लेषः,-षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थैः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपप्लुत् *ind.* Ved. (Ready) At one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification ; नामाख्यातयोः कर्मोपसंयोगद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing ; शल्यमार्गानुपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment ; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं Preparing, purifying.

उपसंहृ 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up, conclude; इदानीमुपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुपसंहरति Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्मोऽङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold: छेत्तुः पार्श्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः H. 1. 59.-5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, *rèsumè*. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending.-2 Exclusive. —*m.* A *hetu* (हेतु)which is not exclusive ; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहृतिः *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumè.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vârtikas* of Kâtyâyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pâṇini's Sûtras and generally to supplement them); *e. g.* जुगुप्साविरामप्रमादार्थानामुपसंख्यानं ; cf. इष्टि. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह् 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तूपसंगृह्य Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable ; पिंडदानादिनोपसंगृह्य Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः,-हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; तीक्ष्णरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted) ; स्फुरति रभसात्पाणिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting ; Br. Sût. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y. 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach ; उपसेदुर्दशग्रीवं Bk. 9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of ; उपाध्यायमुपासदं Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve ; (तं) आकल्पसाधनैस्तैस्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22 ; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. —*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसत्तिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. —*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack.-2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम ceremony, and lasting for several days. -Comp.—व्रतिन् *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasad, i. e.* drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद *a.* Going near to, serving. —दः 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil ; तत्रोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्येष्वस्त्रकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसदी Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached ; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंधा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect ; त्रिवर्गेणोपसंधत्ते Kâm. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with ; श्रुतवृत्तोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देशमुपसंपेदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. —*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Râm. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated ; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceas-

ed. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —न्नं Condiment.

उपसंभाषः -षा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसांत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उपसृ,-सृज्,-सृप्.

उपसांत्व् 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसांत्वनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसुंदः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं...दुर्गं...उपसृत्य &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर *a.* Approaching. —रः 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवामुपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्या A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृष्ट below; रोषेण, व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हन्युश्चोपसर्गाः प्रभूताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रशमिताशेषोपसर्गाः प्रजाः Ratn. 1.10; सोपसर्गं वो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A preposition prefixed to roots; निपाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तूपसर्गकाः । द्योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:— प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ङ्), नि, अधि, अपि, अति, सु, उत्, अभि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:— संतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमदिद्युतदंगे । विभ्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुलीनमुपसर्ग इवार्थम् ॥. According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:- उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते। प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत् ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थं बाधते कश्चित्कश्चित्तमनुवर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्टचन्य उपसर्गगतिस्त्रिधा ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); *e. g.* in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राजन् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चांतेवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतनुर्दुर्वसतिं मुमुक्षुः R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); क्रुधद्रुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. —ष्टः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —ष्टं Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; मर्मोपांतिकमुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23; so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्पः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तृ *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —नं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so सुखं, संधिं, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -6 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a.* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं,-सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addiction to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छाया°; परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रथस्यासीत् Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change,

modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साकांक्षमनुपस्कारं विष्वग्गति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p.p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Censured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तंभ् 5. 9. P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तंभः,-भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; मंत्रोपस्तंभेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूषकबलोपस्तंभेन कारणेन भवितव्यं H. 1.

उपस्तंभक *a.* Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरणं See under उपस्तृ.

उपस्तिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol. -2 To invoke.

उपस्तुत् *f.* Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपस्तुतिः *f.* Invocation, praise.

उपस्तृ,-स्तॄ 5. 9. U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

उपस्तिर् *f.* Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्त्री *f.* [गौणी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. I. 3. 25-6 and Vārt. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नावत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mu. 4. 13. -2. To come near, approach; मामुपतिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्वारं U. 1; R. 1. 45, 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) (the audience) with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3.189; पुरा शक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठंते मंत्रैः Bk. 8. 13; न त्र्यंबकादन्यमुपास्थितासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Māl.; U. 2, 3, 7; सख्येन मामुपतिष्ठते treats me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); प्रभुमुपतिष्ठति-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठसे Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; रथिकानुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपास्थितैवमुक्ते तं सखायं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पंथाः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्राप्नोति); Ms. 3.76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon, fall to the share of; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठंति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69; वीरसूरिति शब्दोयं तनयात्त्वामुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 8. 2; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; be got; अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृत्युपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; वेशमुपतिष्ठंति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. —*Caus.* (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्खलितसुखसंपातं रथमुपस्थापय U. 1; सबाणासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ *a.* Near, approximate. **—स्थः** 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap; °स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. **—स्थः -स्थं** 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपवासेज्यास्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. **—Comp. —दघ्न** *a.* reaching to the lap. **—निग्रहः** restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. **—पत्रः,-दलः** the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). **—सद्** *a.* sitting in the lap.

उपस्थातृ *a.* 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. **—m.** 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्ययोरुपस्थानं M. 1. -3 (*a*) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानात्प्रतिनिवृत्तं पुरूरवसं मामुपेत्य V. 1; सूर्यस्योपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22, 3. 282. (*b*) Obeisance; greeting; °स्तोत्रपद्धतिं U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; रावणहित° Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय *pot. p.* To be stayed with, be kept near. -2 To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक *a.* 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थायकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थायिन् *a.* Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित *p. p.* 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; °श्रेयोऽवमानिनं S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 243; Y. 2. 62; चिंतित° Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); °संप्रहारः V. 1; °उदयं R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Māl. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अयाचित° Ku. 5. 22 got

without solicitation; आर्चितित° Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. —तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृश् 6 P.1 To touch(water), bathe; स्नानमुपस्पृशंती K. 172; तथेत्युपस्पृश्य जलं पवित्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उपस्पृश्य मणिकर्णिकायां Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth); to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्कंदमुपास्पृशच्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः-र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पर्शिन् *a.* 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्मृतिः *f.* A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; दंडोपघातं गाः कालयति Sk.-2 To waste, injure, destroy, kill; अनुपघ्नन् पितृद्रव्यं Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहंनिष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in or into. -4 To err, mistake in reciting.

उपहत *p. p.* 1 Injured, struck, impaired; अनुपहतविधिः पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by, smit, injured, struck with, overpowered; भूत° K. 167; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°, दर्प°, काम°,शोक° &c.; Mu. 7. -3 Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed (to destruction); कथमत्रापि दैवेनोपहता वयं Mu. 2; दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्वं विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. -6 Vitiated, polluted, made impure; शारीरैर्मलैः सुराभिर्मद्यैर्वा यदुपहतं तदत्यंतोपहतं Vishnu.-**Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* agitated in mind, mentally affected. —दृश् *a.* dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. —धी *a.* infatuated.

उपहतक *a.* Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहतिः *f.* 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, injuring.

उपहत्नु *a.* Ved. Attacking.

उपहत्या Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहंतृ *a.* Ved. Having a contrary effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction, ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with an intention to hurt). -4 Personal violence, assault. -5 Disease, sickness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक,-तिन् *a.* Injuring, hurting, offending.

उपहस् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride, laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass; अमरगुरुमपि प्रज्ञयोपहसद्भिः K. 7; Dk. 10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहसित *p. p.* Ridiculed, derided. —तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12. 37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun, play. -**Comp.** —आस्पदं,-पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक *a.* Ridiculing others. —कः A jester.

उपहास्य *pot. p.* Ridiculous; °ता ridiculousness; °तां गम् or या become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहस्तिका [उपगता हस्तं अत इत्वम्] A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (*e. g.* leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चंची, बटवा, झोळणा); उपहस्तिकायास्तांबूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धृत्य Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near; भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26; फलमिश्रमर्घमुपहर *S.* 1; तमस्योपहर *S.* 7; so बलिं, अन्नं &c. -2 To offer, present, give (with dat. or gen.); तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽस्य प्रभुत्वमुपहरति M. 1 invests with importance; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1; नीवारभागधेयमस्माकमुपहरंतु *S.*2; दर्भान् ऋत्विग्भ्य उपहरामि *S.* 3; Mv. 6. 22; K. 40,65; R.14.19, 16. 86,19. 12; उपहर पादं M.3 give. -3 To serve out or distribute (food). -4 To offer as a victim, sacrifice; प्रागुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mâl. 5; मालतीमुपहरन् 9. -5 To put down, throw. -6 To collect, gather together. -7 To take away, destroy. -8 To employ, apply, use. —*Caus.* To cause to offer or bring; मां प्रियाण्युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering victims. -5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift, present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण छायामानर्च पादयोः R. 4. 84; नृत्योपहारः Me.32; K.17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; सपर्यां सपशूपहारां R. 16. 39; Mâl. 1; उपहारीकृतास्मि Mâl. 2; Ve. 4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. -5 (*a*) Offering of flowers &c., flowery gifts; collection of flowers; म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (*b*) Presents (to gods) of flowers &c., materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11. 36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity, presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (consisting of laughter, dance, singing &c.).

उपहारिन् *a.* 1 Giving, presenting, bringing on; परिभवोपहारिणः M. 5. -2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत *p. p.* 1 Offered, presented. -2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3 Served out (as food). -4 Taken, collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacrifice.

उपह्वरः 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपह्वरे पुनरित्याशिक्षयं धनमित्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proximity. —रः 1 Ved. Bend, curve,

slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वे 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke, call near to (in a liturgical sense); (with acc., dat. or loc.); **तामिहोपह्वये श्रियं.** -2 To call; **स्वयोपहूतः** U. 5. 8; *Si.* 7. 58.

उपहवः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2 Summoning, invoking.

उपहव्यः A kind of sacrifice.

उपहूतिः *f.* Calling, inviting; *Si.* 14. 30; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind.* 1 In a low voice or whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or private; **परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां** R. 8. 18; °**व्रतं** a vow observed in secret; °वधमाकलय्य Mu. 2; *Si.* 13. 54. **—शुः** 1 A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; जिह्वोष्ठौ चालयेत् किंचित् देवतागतमानसः । निजश्रवणयोग्यः स्यादुपांशुः स जपः स्मृतः ॥; Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence, silence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offering. **-Comp.** **—क्रीडित** *a.* made the companion of (a king's) private amusements. **—याजः** a kind of sacrifice.

उपाक *a.* Ved. Joined together, near. **—के** (du.) An epithet of night and morning. *—ind.* In the immediate neighbourhood, before or in the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring near; **तेभ्य इमं बलिमुपाकरोति** *Asval.* -2 To summon, invite. -3 To deliver. offer, grant, bestow, give (to another); **गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु** Râm. -4 To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To bring about, make preparations for a sacred rite; perform a rite; Ms. 4. 95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To undertake, begin, enter upon.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near; **पवमान**°, **प्रातरनुवाक**° &c. -2 A term given to certain sentences called *Praishas* (with which one priest calls another to perform a sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice of an animal consecrated according to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning, commencement. -5 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाकर्मन्; **वेदोपाकरणाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये** *Srâvaṇî* mantra.

उपाकर्मन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement; **अध्याय**°. -2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the Veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी); अध्यायानामुपाकर्म श्रावण्यां श्रवणेन वा । हस्तेनौषधिभावे वा पचम्यां श्रावणस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 invited, called with प्रैष sentences. -3 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4 Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, disastrous, calamitous. **—तः** 1 A sacrificial animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. **—तं** 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्षं *ind.* [अक्ष्णोः समीपं] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते प्रत्यक्षत उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, **-नकं** 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; **उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं प्रोच्यते बुधैः** Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम् 1P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (*a*) To go to, go to the state of; **पंचत्वमुपागतः** or **परां तृप्तिमुपागतः**; so **क्रोधं, मोहं, क्षयं** &c. (*b*) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; **दायादुपागतो दासः** Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत *p. p.* 1 Come, approached; **तपोधनं वेत्सि न मामुपागतं** *S.* 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रं 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगः A mark of sandal on the forehead. **—गं** 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); **वर्गाः... सांगोपांगैरिहोदिताः** Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedângas; (these are four:— पुराणन्यायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also); **ज्वरान्** &c.

उपाचरित *p. p.* Attached to any one's service, obedient. **—तः** (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् before क् and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपाचरित q. v. above.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; **उपाजेकृत्य** or **कृत्वा** having supported; P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

उपांजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (मठादेः सुधागोमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhâtithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from, established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (*p. p.* उपात्त) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; **भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव च** Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; *Si.* 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form -9 To feel, perceive, experience; **उपात्तहर्षैः पुंस्कोकिलैः** Rs. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; **अत्र तैलशब्दः स्तिलभवस्नेहरूपमुख्यार्थमुपादाय सार्षपादिस्नेहेषु वर्तते** S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; **यत्परस्य कुत्सार्थमुपादीयते** Mbh.

-14 To undertake, begin; as in उपात्तयज्ञः. -15 To mention, enumerate; इति पूर्वसूत्रोपात्तानां Sk. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त *p. p.* 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained; ° विद्यः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतर° K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized.-4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. —त्तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. -रंहस् *a.* speedy, quick, fleet. —वर्ण *a.* celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. —शस्त्र *a.* taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्रब्धं ब्राह्मणः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत Ms. 8 417; 12. 7; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration.-5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पाटवोपादानः श्रमः U. 3 v. l.; प्रकृष्टपुण्यपरिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणात् Adhikaraṇamâlâ. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K.P.2.-11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -Comp. -कारणं a material cause; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगंतव्यं S. B.—लक्षणा= अजहत्स्वार्था q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14.

उपादेय *pot. p.* 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Mál. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce; कोपोपाहितबाष्प Bh. 3. 85; Git. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedânta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदुपाधाविव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:— जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name; (भट्टाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, पंडित &c.); बी.ए. इत्युपाधिधारिणः (modern use). -5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.); अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prab. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft. occurring in Vedânta phil.); देहाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदः S. B.; U. 6. 12; Mál. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark; भौमा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः; as आर्द्रेधनं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the *hetu* वह्निमत्त्व in the inference पर्वतो धूमवान् वह्नेः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; ° श्यामरुचश्च चंदनाः Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. —तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेत्याधीयते अस्मात्, उप-अधि-इ-घञ्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141;—एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुनः। यो ऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते॥ see अध्यापक and under आचार्य also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. -2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानस् *a.* [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. -2 Like a father (uncle &c). —*n.* 1 The space in a carriage. -2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानह् *f.* [उप-नह् क्विप् उपसर्गदीर्घ] A sandal, shoe; उपानद्गूढपादस्य सर्वा चर्मवृतेव भूः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh', or 'Habit is second nature'.

उपांत *a.* Near to the end, last but one. —तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50 Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; वल्कल° K. 136. -2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिर्यगुपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च यत् 4 23; R. 3. 26. -3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोरुपांतस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Me. 24. -4 Side or slope (नितंब); Me. 18. -5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिम *a.* Proximate, near.

उपांत्य *a.* Last but one; उत्तमपदमुपांत्यस्योपलक्षणार्थम् Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्यं Vicinity.

उपाप्तिः *f.* 1 Reaching to.-2 Obtaining, getting.

उपाभृत् *f.* Bringing near or taking away (उपाहरण).

उपायः, उपायन See under उपे.

उपायात *a.* Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. -2 An event, incident.

उपारः [उप-ऋ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Proximity. -2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपारम् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. -2 To cease, desist (from); दानप्रवृत्तेरुपारतानां R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand still; वारवर्षमुपारत Râm.

उपारत *p. p.* 1 Delighted. -2 Returned; Ki. 4. 10. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपारंभः Beginning, commencement.

उपारूढ *a.* Grown, increased, attaied to; °यौवन attained to majority; °स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपार्ज् 1 P. To bring near to. —*Caus.* To gain, earn, acquire.

उपार्जक *a.* Acquiring, earning.

उपार्जनं,-ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपार्थ *a.* Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधरविस्तारयितृकमात्मनो यौवनमुपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे S. 1; रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. -2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालंभः,-भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालंभनं गतोऽस्मि S. 5; तवोपालंभे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; उचितस्तदुपालंभः U. 3. -2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावसायिन् *a.* Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु *a.* Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, taking down.

उपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To turn away from, return. -3 To give. —*Caus.* 1 To win over, induce; Mâl. 8. -2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. -3 To give to. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Approaching. -4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् *f.* Ved. Return.

उपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, come, arrived. -2 Ceased, refraining. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Turned round; rolling or wallowing on the ground. —त्तः A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or unprotected place.

उपाशंसनीय *a.* To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्यंकस्योपाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. -2 Receptacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. -3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित *a.* 1 Relying or depending upon. -2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

उपास् 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36; अंबामुपास्स्व सदयां Asvad. 13; Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. -2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. -3 To pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिशेषं तु Râm. -4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वकिंनराः Bk. 5. 107; परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. -5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). -6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite); उपास्य पश्चिमां संध्यां K. 176, 179; तेष्वुपासंतु मे मखं Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. -7 To undergo, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. -8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft. with a *pres. p.*; Bg. 12. 6. -9 To expect, wait for; विष्टमुपासीनः Mb. -10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. -11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्यमानः Susr. -12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. -13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. -2 A servant, follower. -3 A Sûdra, a low fellow. -4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikshu*.

उपासनं,-ना 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनमित्य पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगीत° Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. -3 Worship, respect, adoration. -4 Practice of archery. -5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. -6 Religious meditation. -7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. -8 Injuring, hurting; (fr. अस् 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Religious meditation.

उपासितृ *a.* A worshipper.

उपास्तिः *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). -2 Worship, adoration; स्वर्गापवर्गयोर्मार्गमामनंति मनीषिणः। यदुपास्तिमसावत्र परमात्मा निरूप्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. -2 To be performed or accomplished. -3 To be respected; °ता, -त्वं respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. -2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं *ind.* About sunset.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहृ 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, दुर्गं &c. योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); क्षयं, मृत्युं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (*a*) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चिंतयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चिंतयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (*b*) A plan, contrivance; °निलया Mu. 1. 5. (*c*) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:— सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery;

भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more :—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सांत्वमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -**Comp.** —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —चिंता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज्ञ *a.* fertile in expedients. —तुरीयः the 4th expedient, *i. e.* दंड or punishment. —योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक *a.* Conducive to.

उपायिन् *a.* 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. -3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु *a.* Ved. Approaching.

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि Ś. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded. -5 Fallen into.

उपेतिः *f.* Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ *a.* 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय *pot. p.* 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; °उपायदर्शने M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वादकथामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्लथलंबिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि राजा साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चावचानर्थान् प्राहुः ते उपेक्षितव्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; प्रासादस्था ह्यवेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक *a.* 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -8 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -9 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित *a.* Driven or pressed in.

उपेंद्रः [उपगत इंद्रं अनुजत्वात्] N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेंद्रवज्रादपि दारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेंद्रस्त्वमतींद्र एव सः Si. 16. 70. -**Comp.** —वज्रा *f.* N. of a metre; see App.

उपोढ See under उपवह्.

उपोती =उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम *a.* Last but one. —मं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक *a.* Near water. —कः Proximity of water. —कं *ind.* Near water. —का,-दिका,-दीका The plant Basella Rubra (पूतिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्प्रतिच्छंदकमुपोद्घातेन माधवांतिकमुपेयात् Māl. 1. -5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्बलयति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्बलक *a.* Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्बलकानि S. B.

उपोद्बलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह् 1 P. (उप-ऊह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरां नावं Rām.; so धनुः. -2 To push under, insert; कूर्चाग्रधस्तादुपोह्य Kâtyâyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. —*pass.* 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोढ *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप्त See under वप्.

उब्ज् 6 P. (उब्जति, उब्जांचकार, औब्जीत्, उब्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ्, उंभ् 6. 9. 7. P. (उभति or उंभति, उभ्नाति, उनत्ति, उंभित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुंभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयंत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वमर्मसु काकुत्स्थमौंभत्तीक्ष्णैः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf Zend. *uba;* Gr. *amphi;* L. *ambo*].

उभय *pron. a.* (यी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थये Ś. 7; उभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सिद्धिमुभाववापतुः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34.-**Comp.** —अर्थं *ind.* for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). —आत्मक *a.* belonging to both. —चर *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (-रः) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —द्युः *ind.* 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहर *a.* 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (-रं) a medicine that acts in two ways (both as an emetic and a purgative). —विद्या two-fold sciences; *i. e.* religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विध *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. —व्यंजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides

(with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk. तज्जः पुनात्युभयतः पुरुषानेकविंशतिं Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. -2 In both cases. -3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. -Comp. -क्षुत् a. two-edged (Ved.). -दत्,-दंत a. having a double row of teeth; पशूंत मृगान् मनुष्यांश्च व्यालांश्चोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. -मुख a. 1. looking either way. -2 two-faced (as a house &c). (-खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7 -ह्रस्व a. (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. -2 On both sides; °उदात्त having an Udâtta accent on both sides. -3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटते V. 3. -2 In both cases.

उभया *ind.* Ved. In both ways. -Comp. -दत् a. having teeth on both sides. -विन् a. being on both sides, partaking of both. -हस्ति *ind.* as much as may be grasped with both hands. -हस्त्य a. filling both hands.

उभयीय a. Belonging to both.

उभये (य) द्युस् *ind.* 1 On both days. -2 On two subsequent days.

उम् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमः 1 A town. -2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मन्यते पतित्वेन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menâ and wife of Siva; Kâlidâsa thus derives the name:— उ मेति (oh do not, *scil.* practise penance) मात्रा तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमावृषांकौ R. 3. 23. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Fame, reputation. -4 Tranquility, calmness. -5 Night. -6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). -7 Flax (अतसी). -Comp. -कटः, -टं the pollen of flax. -गुरुः, -जनकः N. of the Himâlaya (as the father of उमा). -पतिः N. of Siva; मुहरनुस्मरयंतमनुक्षणं त्रिपुरदहमुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5.14; so °ईश, °वल्लभः, °सहायः &c. -वनं N. of the town Vanapura or Devikoṭa (शोणितपुर). -सुतः N. of Kârtikeya or of Gaṇesa.

उम्यं A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उंब(बु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उंबी *f.* The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मंजरी त्वर्धपक्वा या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत् । तृणानलेन संदुष्टा बुधैरुंबीति सा स्मृता ॥ Bhâva P.

उर् To go (a Sautra root).

उर a. Going (Ved.). -रः A sheep.

उरगः, (गी *f.*) [उरसा गच्छति, उरस्-गम्-ड; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vârt.] 1 A serpent, snake; अंगुलीवोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. -2 A Nâga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगंधर्वमानुषोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. -3 Lead. -गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. -गी A female snake. -Comp. -अरिः, -अशनः,-शत्रुः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). -2. a pea-cock. -आस्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). -इंद्रः,-राजः N. of Vâsuki or Sesha. -प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. -भूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). -सारचंदनः,-नं a kind of sandal-wood. -स्थानं the abode of the Nâgas, *i. e.* Pâtâla.

उरंगः,-गमः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Uṇ. 5. 17.] (णी *f.*) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरणमासाद्य मृत्युरादाय गच्छति Mb. -2 A certain demon killed by Indra. -णी A ewe. -Comp. -अक्षः,-क्षकः,-आख्यः the plant Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणकः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; देवि पश्याम उरभ्रसंवादं किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1. -2 The plant Cassia Alata. -3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी *ind.* A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, भू, or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कां कामुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. -2 Spread, extended.

उरल a. Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस् a. Best, excellent. -n. (उरः) The breast, bosom; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom.-Comp. -कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. -2. an upper garment (for boys). -क्षतं injury to the chest. -गामिन् a. going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. -ग्रहः, -घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. -छदः, -त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. -जः, -भूः, -उरसिजः, -उरसिरुहः the female breast; रेजाते रुचिरदृशामुरोजकुंभौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. -भूषणं an ornament of the breast. -सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. -स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् a. Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् *ind.* From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य a. [उरस् यत्] 1 Being in the breast. -2 Pectoral. -3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). -4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. -5 Excellent. -स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. -2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु a. [ऊर्णु-कु नुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 31] (रु-र्वी *f.*; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. -2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. -3 Exces

sive, much, abundant; धनान्युरूणि Si. 3. 76. -4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —*n*. Ved. Wide space, space or room. —*ind*. Far, far off (Ved.) **-Comp.** —अंगः 1. a mountain.-2. the ocean. —कालः, -कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. —कीर्ति *a*. renowned, well-known; R. 14.74. —कृत् *a*. making room, granting space. —क्रम *a*. Ved. 1. taking wide strides. -2. of high rank. (-मः) an epithet of Vishṇu in the dwarf incarnation. —क्षय *a*. having spacious dwellings. (-यः) a spacious dwelling. —क्षितिः *f*. Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गाय *a*. 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. -2. offering wide scope for movement. (-यः) 1. N. of Vishṇu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. -2. wide space or scope (-यं also). -3. praise. —चक्रि *a*. granting ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —चक्षस् *a*. Ved. far-seeing. —जन्मन् *a*. nobly born; M. 5. 17. —ज्मन् *a*. having a wide path or range. —ज्रयस्, -ज्रि *a*. of great speed, of mighty impetus. —तापः great heat. —धार *a*. Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —प्रथस् *a*. wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a*. widely illuminating; or widely extended. (-कः) the best world. (-कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a*. valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a*. widely extended, extensive. (-*m*.) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यंच् *a*. Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious.-2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —शंस *a*. 1. to be praised by many.-2. reigning over a wide region.-3. praising aloud. —शर्मन् *a*. Ved. widely pervading. —षा *a*. granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सत्त्व *a*. of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a*. having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता,-त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुबुः,-बुकः,-बूकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुष्यति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. -2 To desire wide scope or freedom. -3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुष्या A desire to protect.

उरुष्यु *a*. Desirous of protecting.

उरूल *a*. 1 Liking space. -2 Fond of expatiating. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उर्विया *ind*. Far, far off, far and near; widely.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति *S*. 1. 7; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीं R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21.-2 Land, soil.-3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; *i. e.* the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). -4 A river. -5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds, or the heaven and earth. **-Comp.** —ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -पतिः, -धवः a king. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. the serpent *S*esha. —भृत् *m*. 1. a king. -2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. -2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यूति *a*. 1 Yielding great protection. -2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी =उररी q. v.

उरूकः=उलूक q. v.

उर्ज् 1. 10. P. To leave.

उर्जित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. -2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

उर्द् 1 A. (उर्दते, ऊर्दित) 1 To taste. -2 To give, grant. -3 To play. -4 To measure. -5 To be easy or cheerful.

उर्द्रः An otter.

उर्व् 1 P. (उर्वति, और्वीत्, ऊर्वित) To kill or hurt.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. -2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकमृच्छति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पततां गणैः पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा *S*i. 15. 66. -2 Land in general. -3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. -4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a*. 1 Much, excessive. -2 Remaining after; भुक्त° Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य *a*. [उर्वरायां भवः यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. -2 Tow, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरून् महतोऽपि अश्नुते वशीकरोति, उरु-अश्-क गौरा° ङीष् Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purûravas. [Urvasi is frequently mentioned in the *Rig*veda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varu*n*a fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasish*th*a; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varu*n*a she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Puru*r*avas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Pururavas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named *A*yus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvas*i*yam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Puru*r*avas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Naraya*n*a, q. v.]. -2 Wish, ardent desire. **-Comp.** —तीर्थं N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhârata. —रमणः, -सहायः, -वल्लभः N. of Purûravas.

उर्वारुः A kind of cucumber; see इर्वारु.

उर्वारुकं The fruit of the above.

उल्ड् (A Sautra root) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper.-2 Soft grass (कोमलं तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोगर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकण्ठविपिनावलयो भवंति Mâl. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 3; *S*i. 4. 8. -3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a*. Belonging to this grass. —प्यः N. of Rudra.

उलिंदः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of *S*iva.

उलुप =उलप q. v.

उलुपिन् *m*. A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल (-लू)-पिन्.

उलुलिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलूकः 1 An owl; नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93

त्यजति मुदमुलूकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. -2 N. of Indra. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum; see उलप.

उलूखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननायोलूखलं Mbh.; वनस्पतिभ्य इत्येवं मुषलोलूखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. -**Comp.** —सुतः the Soma juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलूखलकं 1 A mortar. -2 Bdellium, a gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलूखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. -2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दंत° using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलूप,-पिन् See उलप, उलुपिन्.

उलूपी A Nâga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का (cf. Uṇ. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विरराज काचन समं महोल्कया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. -2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. -**Comp.** —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. —पातः the fall of a meteor. —मालिन् *m.* N. of one of Siva's attendants. —मुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Mál. 5. 13.

उल्कुषी 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

उल्बं,-ल्वं 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, fœtus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्ब्यं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; *i. e.* phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्मुकः A firebrand, torch.

उल्ब (ल्व) ण *a.* 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.); ° रुधिरं Mv. 6. 33.-2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54, 68, 12. 37; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20. 41; ° रसः U. 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23, 25; K. 299, 302. -4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासीदुल्बणो मार्गः R. 4. 33.-5 Gaudy, showy; अनुल्बणवेषेण K. 66. —णं *ind.* Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्लकसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लंघ् 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond; उल्लंघ्योचैः कुचतटभुवं Si. 7. 74, 12. 77.-2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; Si. 12. 57; Mu. 1. 10; गौरवमुल्लंघयिष्यति Mu. 4; K. 160; Si. 3. 29.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -- 2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लंघित *p. p.* 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; ° अध्वन्. -2 Transgressed, violated; ° शासन disobedient.

उल्लंबित *a.* Erected, elevated.

उल्लल *a.* 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्ललत् *a.* 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्ललित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्ललयति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावत्खरः प्रखरमुल्ललयांचकार Si. 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उल्लस् 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उल्लसितासितपताकासहस्रं K. 96; Si. 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle; उल्लसत्कांचनकुंडलाग्रं Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Mâl. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; Si. 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to jump up or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लस *a.* 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; °ता splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित *p. p.* 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; °हरिणकेतनः रथः V. 1.

उल्लासः 1 Joy, delight; सोल्लासं U. 6; सकौतुकोल्लासं U. 2; उल्लासः फुल्लपंकेरुहपटलपतन्मत्तपुष्पंधयानां S. D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदीयगुणदोषप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोराधानमुल्लासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. *ad. loc.*; cf. Chandr. 5.131-133.-4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullâsas of the Kâvyaprakâsa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्लासन *a.* Causing to leap or dance. —नं Splendour.

उल्लासित *a.* Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्लासिन् *a.* 1 Delighted.-2 Bright, splendid.

उल्लाघ *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dextrous, clever, skilful.-3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked. -6 Black.

उल्लुप् 1 P. To remove, allay; दीर्घदारुणमपि संतापं झटित्युल्लुपता U. 4.

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता मयार्यपुत्रस्योल्लापाः U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खलोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लापिक *a.* Betraying, indicating.

उल्लापिन् *a.* Calling out; indicating.

उल्लाप्यं A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उल्लिख् 6P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जलदसंहतिमुल्लिखंत्यः Si. 5. 20; K. 30; to

furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; विषाणोल्लिखितस्कंधं H. 3. 146; K. 14. -3 To grind down ; polish ; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिः S. 6. 5 ; R. 6. 32 ; त्वष्टा विवस्वंतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write, draw in a picture ; Ku. 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्लिखित *p. p.* 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared, made thin.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance ; बहुभिर्बहुधोल्लेखादेकस्योल्लेख इष्यते । स्त्रीभिः कामोऽर्थिभिः स्वर्द्रुः कालः शत्रुभिरैक्षि सः Chandr. 5. 19 ; cf. S. D. 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up ; खरमुखोल्लेख K. 191 ; कुट्टिम° 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up ; Y. 1. 188 ; Ms. 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the स्थंडिल &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्लेखिन् *a.* Tearing ; K. 50.

उल्लिंगित *a.* Famous, known.

उल्लीढ *a.* Rubbed, polished ; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44.

उलुंचनं 1 Plucking out, cutting ; पादकेशांशुककरोलुंचनेषु पणान् दश (दमः); Y. 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्लंठनं , उल्लुंठा Irony ; धीराधीरा तु सोल्लुंठभाषणैः खेदयेदमुं S. D.105; सोल्लुंठं ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लुंठित *a.* Rubbed against.

उल्लू *a.* Cutting up.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोल *a.* Violently moving, excessively tremulous ; ° स्खलित Mál. 5. 3; ° कल्लोल K. 302 high or surging ; Mv. 5. 2; लोल° violently agitated or exercised ; U. 3. 36. —लः A large wave or surge.

उल्व, उल्वण See उल्ब, उल्बण.

उशनस् *m.* [वश्-कनसि संप्र० Uṇ. 4. 238](Nom.sing. उशना; Voc. sing. उशनन्, उशन, उशनः) N. of *S*ukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kávya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bg.10.37; कवीनामुशना कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4), and as an authority on civil polity ; शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

उशना *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. —*m.* 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशेन्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cutting speech.

उशीनराः (pl.) N. of a country, (the modern Kandâhâra) and its inhabitants.

उशी (षी) रः, -रं, उशीर (षीर) रकं The fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus (वाळा, Mar. काळावाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं *S.* 3. 9. —री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक *a.* Trading in or selling Usíra.

उष् 1 P. (ओषति, उवोष, ओषांचकार, ओषित-उषित-उष्ट) 1 To burn, consume; ओषांचकार कामाग्निर्दशवक्त्रमहर्निशं Bk. 6.1,14.62; Ms.4.189. -2 To punish, chastise; दंडेनैव तमप्योषेत् Ms. 9.273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष *a.* Burning. —षः 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bdellium.

उषणं 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. —णा Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषपः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित *p. p.* 1 Burnt, consumed. -2 (fr. वस्) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. —तं Habitation.

उष्ण *a.* [उष्-नक् Uṇ. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm ; °अंशुः, °करः &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active ; आददे नातिशीतोष्णो नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. —ष्णः,-ष्णं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रीष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. —ष्णः An onion. —ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, -गुः,-दीधितिः, -रश्मिः, -रुचिः 'hot-rayed', the sun ; R. 5. 4, 8. 30 ; Ku. 3.25. —अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. —असहः the cold season. —उदकं warm or hot water. —कालः, -गः the hot season. —करण *a.* heating. —नदी the hot river वैतरणी or the river of hell. —बाष्पः 1. tears. -2. hot vapour. —वारणः -णं an umbrella, parasol ; यदर्थमंभोजमिवोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. —वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. —कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु *a.* [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् *m.* Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Gangâ, *i. e.* the Badarî (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-मक्] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* enraged. —आगमः,-उपगमः the hot season. —पः 1. the son of Bhṛigu. -2. the Manes; a deceased ancestor. —भास् *m.* the sun. —स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* [उष्-आधारे मनिन्] 1 Heat, warmth ; अर्थोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms, 9.

231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14; -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श्, ष्, स् and ह् (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मायण: The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि R. 12. 1; उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual); उषसौ or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सी The end of the day, evening twilight. -Comp. -बुध् *a.* awakening with the morning light, early awaked. -बुध *a.* awakening early. (-ध:) 1. fire; U. 6.-2. a child. -3. N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्त Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [ओषत्यंधकारं उष्-क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); cf. उखा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of the demon Báṇa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoursd of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitralekhà, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. -*ind.* Early in the morning. -2 At night -Comp. -काल: a cock. -पति:, -रमण:,-ईश: N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushá.

उषंगु: N. of Siva.

उषती = उशती q. v.

उषीर = उशीर q. v.

उष्ट्र: [उष्-ट्रन् किच्च Up. 4. 161] 1 A camel; अथोष्ट्रवामीशतवाहितार्थं R 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202. -2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage. -ष्ट्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [cf. Pers. *ushtar*; Zend *ustra*.] -Comp. -कर्णिका (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. -कांडी a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशिन् *a.* making a noise like a camel. -गोयुगं a couple of camels -ग्रीव:, -शिरोधर: piles. -यानं camel-litter.

उष्ट्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् see under उष्.

उष्णिह् *f.* (Nom. उष्णिक्) 1 A Vedic metre of 3 Pâdas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pâdas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीष:,-षं [उष्णमीषते हिनस्ति ईष्-क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head.-2 Hence, a turban, diadem, crownet; बलाकापांडुरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19; °पट्ट K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीषिन् *a.* [उष्णीष-इनि] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्प &c. See under उष्.

उस्र *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining. -स्र: 1 A ray (of light), beam सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34. -2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumâras. -स्रा 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. -Comp. -धन्वन् *a.* having a bright bow. (-*m.*) N. of Indra. -यामन् *a.* going out early in the morning (as the Asvins).

उस्रि *a.* Going (Ved.).

उस्रिक: [अल्पार्थे कन्] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. -का A cow.

उस्रिय *a.* Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. -य: An ox. -या 1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह् 1 P. (ओहति, उवोह; उहित) To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy; see ऊह्.

उह, उहह *ind.* An interjection of calling.

उहू: *f.* [उह्-कू] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उह्ल: A bull.

ऊ.

ऊ: [अवतीति, अव-क्विप् ऊठ्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. -*ind.* 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (*a*) calling; (*b*) of compassion; (*c*) protection.

ऊढ See under वह्.

ऊति: *f.* [अव्-क्तिन् P. III. 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् *n.* An udder (changed to ऊधन् in Bah. comp.); भुवं कोष्णेन कुंडोध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84. -2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted.-3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधन्य or ऊधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन *a.* [ऊन् हानौ अच् Up. 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; किंचिदूनमनूनर्द्धेः शरदामयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1; incomplete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old; ऊनं वाभ्यधिकं वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this sense used with numerals);

एकोन less by one; °विंशति: 20 minus 1 = 19; so °त्रिंशत् 29; °पंचाशत् 49; अष्टोनं शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक *a.* Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित *p. p.* Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) interrogation; (*b*) anger; (*c*) reproach, abuse; (*d*) arrogance; (*e*) envy.

ऊम *a.* Protecting. —मः Ved. A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी= उररी q. v.

ऊरी =उररी q. v.; *Si.* 2. 30.

ऊरुः (*m.*) [ऊर्णु-कर्मणि कु नुलोपश्च Uṇ. 1. 30] 1 The thigh; ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 87; R. 12. 88; (at the end of *fem.* compounds the form is °रुः or °रूः, but more usually the latter; रंभोरूः, वामोरूः, करभोरु Voc).—**Comp.** —अष्ठीवं thigh and knee. —उद्भव *a.* born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. —ग्लानिः *f.* weakness of the thigh. —ग्राहः =°स्तंभः q. v. —ज, —जन्मन्, —संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (*-m.*) a Vaisya. —दघ्न, —द्वयस,—मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् *m. n.* the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भिन्न *a.* having a rent in the thigh; see P. IV. 1. 52.—स्तंभः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (-भा) the plantain tree.

ऊरव्यः (व्याf.) [ऊरु-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmâ or Purusha); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज् *f.* [cf. P. III. 2. 177] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food; oft. with इष्; इषे त्वा ऊर्जे, इषमूर्जं सुक्षितिं &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kârtika (as giving vigour and energy); *Si.* 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of हिरण्यगर्भ (reckoned among the seven *R*ishis of the third Manvantara). —र्जा 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength, sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Vasishṭha. —र्जं Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 (A.) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जव्य *a.* Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् *n.* [ऊर्ज्-असुन्] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food; juicy, succulent. -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जस्वल *a.* [ऊर्जस्-वलच्] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55; Mv. 4. 35; Mâl. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a.* Mighty, strong, great; U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with contempt.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 (*a*) Powerful, strong, mighty; मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; Bh. 2. 76; vigorous, strong (speech); *Si.* 16. 38; Ve. 1. 13. (*b*) Great, large, exceeding, much; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior; excellent, beautiful; °श्रीः *Si.* 16. 85; मकरोर्जितकेतनं R. 9. 39; 1. 93; Mâl. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased; deep, grave; Ki. 11. 40. —तं 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जिन् *a.* Abounding in food.

ऊर्णं [ऊर्णु-ड Uṇ. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. -**Comp.**— —नाभः,-पटः,-वाभिः a spider. —म्रद,-दस् *a.* soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. -**Comp.** —पिंडः a ball of wool. —वल,-वत् *a.* woollen. —सूत्रं a thread of wool. —स्तुका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णायु *a.* Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. -2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. -3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्णु 2 U. [ऊर्णो (र्णौ) ति, ऊर्णुते, और्णोत्-और्णुत, ऊर्णुनाव-नुवे, और्ण-र्णा-र्णु-वीत्, ऊर्णु-विष्यति-ते, ऊर्ण-र्णु-वितुं, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णुनाव स शस्त्रौघैर्वानराणामनीकिनीं Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; *Si.* 20. 14. -2 To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णावयति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णुनूषति, ऊर्णुन-नु-विषति.

ऊर्द् = उर्द् q. v.

ऊर्दरं A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —रः A hero. -2 A Râkshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; °केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. -2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, °पादः &c. -3 High, superior, upper. -4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). -5 Torn (as hair). -6 Thrown up. —र्ध्वं Elevation, height. —र्ध्वं *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. -2 In the sequel (= उपरिष्टात्). -3 In a high tone, aloud. -4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते त्र्यहादूर्ध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितुरूर्ध्वं Ms. 9. 104 after the father's death; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter. -**Comp.** —अंगुलि *a.* with uplifted finger. —अयन *a.* going upwards. (-नं) motion above. —आवर्तः rearing of a horse. —आसितः the plant Momordica Charantia (कारवेल्ल). —ईहः motion or tendency upwards. —कच, —केश *a.* 1. having the hair erect. -2. one whose hair is torn. (-चः) N. of Ketu. —कंठ *a.* with the neck upraised. (-ठी) N. of a plant (महाशतावरी). —कर्ण *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect; *S.* 1. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* -क्रिया 1. motion upwards. -2. action for attaining a high place. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. —कायः, —यं the upper part of the body. —कृष्ण *a.* having the sharp qualities stirred up; effervescing (?). —ग, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Ku. 5. 23. -2. being on high. -3. virtuous, pious. (-गः) 1. a kind of disease. -2. N. of Vishṇu; °पुरं the city of Harischandra. —गत *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. —गति *a.* going upwards. (-तिः *f.*) -गमः, —गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. -2. going to heaven. -3. going above.

(as life). –चरण,–पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (–णः) a fabulous animal called *S*arabha. –चित् *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. –जानु, –ज्ञ, –ज्ञु *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमुखं जानु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; *Si.* 11. 11. –2. long-shanked. –तिलकिन् *a.* having a sectarian mark on the forehead. –दंष्ट्र (ष्ट्रा) केशः N. of *S*iva (whose teeth and hair are erect). –दृष्टि, –नेत्र *a.* 1. looking upwards.–2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (–ष्टिः *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). –देवः a superior deity, *i. e.* Vishṇu. –देहः a funeral ceremony; °निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलांजलिं Râm. –नभस् *a.* being above in the clouds. –पथः the upper region, the ether. –पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). –पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. –पुंड्रः, –ड्रकः a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brâhmaṇa. –पूरं *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing; °रं पूर्यते Sk. –पृश्नि *a.* Ved. spotted above. (–श्निः) a sacrificial beast. –बर्हिस् *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (–*m.*) a kind of manes called सोमप. –बाहुः a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. –बुध्न *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. –भागः 1. the upper part. –2. any part of a word coming after another part. –भाज् *a.* 1. being upwards. –2. enjoying the upper part. (–*m.*) the submarine fire. –मंथिन् *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmachârin. –मानं an instrument for measuring altitudes. –मायु *a.* sending forth a loud noise. –मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. –मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; cast or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (–खं) the upper part of the mouth. –मूल *a.* having the roots upwards. –मौहूर्तिक *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. –रेतस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमूर्ध्वगं नाधः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (–*m.*) 1. N. of *S*iva.–2. Bhîshma. –लिंगः N. of *S*iva. –लोकः the upper world, heaven. –वर्त्मन् *m.* the atmosphere. –वातः, –वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. –वृत *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brâhmaṇa.). –शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (–*m.*) N. of *S*iva. –शोधनं vomiting. –शोषं *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. –श्वासः expiration. –सानु *a.* rising higher and higher. (–*m.*–*n.*) the top of a mountain. –स्थ *a.* being above, superior. –स्थितिः *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. –2. a horse's back. –3. elevation, superiority. –स्रोतस् *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वरेतस्. –2. N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. –3. a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m. f.* [ऋ-मि अर्तेरुच Uṇ. 4. 44] 1 A wave, billow; पयो वेत्रवत्याश्चलोर्मि Me. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. –2 Current, flow. –3 Light. –4 Speed, velocity. –5 A fold or plait in a garment. –6 A row, line. –7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहौ जरामृत्यू क्षुत्पिपासे षडूर्मयः. –8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. –9 The course of a horse. –10 Missing, regretting. –11 Association, number, quantity. –**Comp.** –मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (–*m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिमत् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. –2 Crooked. –3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. –2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave). –3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. –4 The humming of a bee. –5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिला N. of the wife of Lakshmaṇa; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहो लक्ष्मणस्तदनुजामथोर्मिलां R. 11. 54.

ऊर्म्य *a.* Wavy, undulating. –र्म्या Night.

ऊर्व *a.* Extensive, great. –र्वः 1 Submarine fire. –2 A receptacle of water. –3 A cloud. –4 A stable for cattle. –5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्व्य *a* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. –र्व्यः N. of Rudra.

ऊर्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्व्यंग A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवताड).

ऊलुपिन् A porpoise; see उलूपिन्.

ऊलूक =उलूक q. v.

ऊष् 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊषः [ऊष्-इगुपधा-क] 1 Salt ground. –2 An acid. –3 A cleft, fissure. –4 The cavity of the ear. –5 The Malaya mountain. –6 Dawn, day-break (–षं according to some). –7 Semen. –षी Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. –2 Salt; pepper.

ऊषणः The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (चित्रक). –णं, –णा 1 Black pepper. –2 Ginger.

ऊषर *a.* [ऊष-मत्वर्थीयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. –रः, –रं A barren spot with saline soil; न हि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृष्टादूषरादिव Pt. 1. 47; *Si.* 14. 46. –**Comp.** –जं 1. salt produced from salt soil. –2. a kind of magnet.

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a salt desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5. 12.

ऊषवत् =ऊषर *a.* q. v.

ऊषा =उषा q. v.

ऊष्म *a.* Hot. –ष्मः 1 Heat. –2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. –2 The hot season, summer. –3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. –4 Ardour, passion, violence. –5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स् and ह्; applied also to ≍क्, ≍प्, अं and अः. –**Comp.** –अंत ending in an *U*shman. –अंतस्थाः (*m.* pl.) the sounds called *U*shman and semivowels. –उपगमः approach of summer. –प *a.* drinking the steam of hot food. (–पः) 1. fire. –2. a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण,–ण्य *a.* Ved. Hot, steaming.

ऊष्मायते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह् I. 1 U. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहांचकार-चक्रे, ऊहितुं, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark,

observe. -2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्यूहति पंडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. -3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहांचक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72, 3. 48, 15. 123. -4 To reason, deliberate about. -5 To reckon upon (with loc.). -6 To wait for. -7 To be regarded as. -II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. -2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —*Caus.* To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19.

ऊह *a.* Observed, perceived. —हः [ऊह्-घञ्] 1 A change, modification. -2 A guess, conjecture. -3 Examination and determination. -4 Understanding. -5 Reasoning, arguing. -6 Supplying an ellipsis. -7 Attributing, ascribing. -8 Collection. -**Comp.** —अपोहः full discussion, consideration of the *pros* and *cons*; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहा Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊहिन् *a.* Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. -2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षौहिणी).

ऊह्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable, to be investigated. -2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऋ.

ऋ *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऋ I. 1 P. (ऋच्छति, आर, आर्षीत्, अरिष्यति, ऋत; *caus.* अर्पयति; *desid.* अरिरिषति) 1 To go, move; अंभश्छायामच्छामृच्छति *Si.* 4. 44. -2 To rise, tend towards.-II. 3 P. (इयर्ति, आरत्, ऋत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. -2 To move, shake. -3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. -4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियर्ति. -5 To display. -III. 5 P. (ऋणोति, ऋण) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To attack. —*Caus.* (अर्पयति, आर्पिपत्, आर्पित) 1 To throw, cast, fling; fix or implant in; हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 87. -2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.); वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41; *S.* 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; *S.* 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 6. 11; R. 15.77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; करपल्लवार्पित *Si.* 9. 54. -3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रार्पितां *S.* 6. 15 drawn in a picture; R. 2. 31; द्वारदेशे Amaru. 62; V. 4. 35; Mu. 7.6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्पयति प्रतिष्ठां R. G. -4 To hand or make over, give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इति सूतस्याभरणान्यर्पयति *S.* 1, 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. -5 To give up, sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कलिंगगंगाशब्दौ आत्मानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. -6 To give back, restore; R. 19. 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amaru. 94; Ms. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. -7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऋकण *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt.

ऋक्थं [ऋच्-थक्] 1 Wealth. -2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रिक्थ. -3 Gold. -**Comp.** —आदानः an inheritor, heir. —ग्रहणं receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1. division of property, partition. -2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन्,-हर,-हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a co-heir.

ऋक, ऋकन् *a.* Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऋक्षः [ऋष्-स किच Uṇ. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a plant (भल्लक). —क्षः,-क्षं 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. -2 A sign of the zodiac. -3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —क्षाः (*m.* pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven *R*ishis; R. 12. 25. —क्षा The north. —क्षी A female bear. [cf. Gr. *arkos*; L. *ursus*]. -**Comp.** —गंधा the plant Argyreia Argentea (जांगली, महाश्वेता, क्षीरविदारी). —गंधिका the plant Batatas Paniculata. —चक्रं the circle of stars. —नाथः, -ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. —नेमिः N. of Vishṇu. —राज्, -जः 1. the moon. -2. Jâmbuvat, the king of bears. —हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऋक्षवत् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadâ; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5. 44; ऋक्षवंतं गिरिश्रेष्ठमध्यास्ते नर्मदां पिबन् Râm.

ऋक्षीक *a.* Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddess.

ऋक्षरः [ऋष्-क्सरन् Uṇ. 3. 75] 1 A priest (ऋत्विज्). -2 A thorn. —रा,-रं Shower of rain; stream.

ऋक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऋघायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. -2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऋघावत् *a.* Ved. Raging, violent.

ऋच् 6 P. (ऋचति, आनर्च, आर्चीत्, अर्चितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; याभ्यां गायत्रमृच्यते Rv. 8. 38. 10. -2 To cover, screen. -3 To shine.

ऋच् *f.* [ऋच्यते स्तूयतेऽनया, ऋच् करणे क्विप्] 1 A hymn (in general). -2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the *R*igveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); त्रेधा विहिता वागृचो यजूंषि सामानि *S*at. Br. -3 The collective body of the *R*igveda (pl.); ऋचः सामानि जज्ञिरे Rv. 10. 90. 9. -4 Splendour (for. रुच्). -5 Praise. -6 Worship. -**Comp.** —अयनं [ऋचामयनं] N. of a book; ऋक्पारायण; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pâṇini. —आवानं the time for reciting the Vedas. —गाथा N. of a certain song. —तंत्र,-व्याकरणं N. of the Parisishṭas of the Sâma-veda. —भाज् *a.* partaking of a *R*ik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). —विधानं the performance of certain rites

by reciting verses of the *Rig*-veda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The *Rig*veda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ash*t*akas, each of which is divided into as many Adhy*a*yas: according to another arrangement into 10 Man*d*alas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuv*a*kas, and comprises 1000 s*u*ktas. The total number of verses or *Riks* is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of *Rig*veda. —साम (°मे dual) the verses *Rik* and Sâman. °शृंगः N. of Vishṇu.

ऋग्म *a.* Having the character of a *Rik*.

ऋग्मत्, ऋग्मिन् *a.* 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

ऋग्मिय *a.* Praiseworthy.

ऋचस् *a.* Praising.

ऋचीकः [ऋच्-ईकक्] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

ऋचीषः A hell. —षं A frying-pan.

ऋच्छ् 6 P. (ऋच्छति, आर्च्छीत्, आनर्च्छ, आर्च्छितुं). 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

ऋच्छका Wish, desire.

ऋच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

ऋज् 1 A. (अर्जते, आर्जिष्ट, अर्जितुं, ऋजित) 1 To go.-2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. -4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज्.

ऋजिप्य *a.* Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

ऋजीक *a.* [ऋज्-गतौ ईकन् किच्च Uṇ. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. —कः 1 Smoke. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of a mountain.

ऋजीतिः *f.* Ved. Burning, sparkling.

ऋजीष *a.* Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —षं 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. -4 Water (Sáy.).

ऋजीषिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

ऋजु, ऋजुक *a.* [अर्जयति गुणान्, अर्ज्-उ Tv.] (जु or ज्वी *f.*) (compar. ऋजीयस्, superl. ऋजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमां स पश्यन् ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32; *Si.* 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; °प्रणाम R. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable, beneficial, good. -**Comp.** —आयत *a.* sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Ku. 3. 45; M. 2. 7. —क्रतु *a.* acting righteously. —गः 1. one who is honest in his deal-ings. -2. an arrow. —गाथ *a.* Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः *f.* Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षरा N. of a commentary on Yâjnavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitâksharâ. —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि *a.* granting auspicious gifts.

ऋजुता, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; *Si.* 20. 9.

ऋजुधा *ind.* Straight, right.

ऋजूकृ 8 U. To straighten, rectify.

ऋजूयति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

ऋजूया *ind.* In a straight line.

ऋजूयु *a.* Honest, upright.

ऋज्वच् *a.* Going straight-forward.

ऋज्वी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets).

ऋंज् I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for. -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

ऋंजसान *a.* 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. —नः A cloud.

ऋण *a.* [ऋ-क्त] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. —णं 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अनृण); ऋणं कृ to incur debt; ऋणं दा to pay off or discharge debt; अंत्यं ऋणं (पितॄणं) the last debt to be paid to the manes, *i. e.* creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). -4 A fort, strong-hold. -5 Water. -6 Land. -**Comp.** —अंतकः the planet Mars. — अपनयनं,-अपनोदनं,-अपाकरणं, -दानं, -मुक्तिः,-मोक्षः,-शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं 'recovery of a debt,' receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). —उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the creditor (by friendly or legal proceedings). —ऋणं (ऋणार्णं) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. —कर्तृ *a.* one who gets into debt. —काति *a.* one to whom praise is due as a debt; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sáy.). —ग्रस्त *a.* indebted, involved in debt. —ग्रहः 1. borrowing (money). -2. a borrower. —ग्राहिन् *a.* borrowing.(-*m.*) a debtor, borrower. —चित् *a.* acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. —दातृ,-दायिन् *a.* one who pays a debt.—दासः [ऋणाद् मोचनेन कृतो दासः] one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; ऋणमोचनेन दास्यत्वमभ्युपगतः ऋणदासः Mit. —मत्कुणः, -मार्गणः security, bail. —मुक्तः released from debt. —मुक्तिः &c. see ऋणापनयनं. —लेख्यं 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law; (Mar. कर्जरोखा).

ऋणवत् ,-वन् , or ऋणावत् *a.* One who is in debt, indebted.

ऋणिकः [ऋणमस्त्यस्य-ठन्] A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

ऋणिन् *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

ऋत् A. ऋतीयते (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, contemn. -2 To pity. -3 To go. -4 To rival; have power.

ऋत *a.* [ऋ-क्त] 1 Proper, right. -2 Honest, true; Bg. 10. 14; Ms. 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected. -4 Bright, luminous (दीप्त). -5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by; सुखेन ऋतः =सुखार्तः; so दुःख°, काम°. —तं *ind.* Rightly, properly. —तः 1 A sacrifice. -2 The sun (*n.* also). —तं (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). -2 Sacred custom, pious action. -3 Divine law, divine truth. -4 Absolution.-5 Water; सत्यं त्वा ऋतेन परिषिंचामि. -6 Truth (in general), right; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29, 2. 52, 8. 61, 104. -7 Truth (personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharma). -8 Livelihood by picking or gleaning grains

in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); ऋतमुंच्छशिलं वृत्तं Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an action. -10 Agreeable speech. -11 N. of an Aditya. -12 The Supreme spirit. (In the Vedas ऋत is usually interpreted by Sâyaṇa to mean 'water', 'sun' or 'sacrifice', where European scholars take it in the sense of 'divine truth', 'faith' &c.). **-Comp.** -जा,-जात *a.* Ved. of a true nature, sprung from sacred truth. -जातसत्य *a.* (Sáy.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. -जित् *a.* Ved. gaining the right. -ज्ञा *a.* (Sáy.) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacred law. -द्युम्न *a.* shining with truth. -धामन् *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. -2. having an imperishable place. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. -धीति *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. -ध्वजः N. of *S*iva. -नी *a.* leading in the right way. -पर्णः =ऋतुपर्णः q. v. -पेयः a sacrifice lasting one day. -पेशस् *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (*-m.*) one whose form consists of water; *i. e.* Varuṇa. -प्सुः 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. -2. one whose form is truth. -युक्तिः *f.* true application of a hymn. -युज् *a.* going to a sacrifice. -वाकः Ved. true speech. -सद् *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (*-m.*) fire. -सदनं, -नी the right or usual altar. -साप् *a.* pervading truth; steady in religious belief. -स्था *a.* standing right.

ऋतंभरः God, upholder of truth.

ऋतयति To desire sacrifice.

ऋतया *ind.* Through desire of reward.

ऋतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

ऋतावन् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. -2 Possessed of sacrifice. -3 Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

ऋतावृध् *a.* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded (?).

ऋत (ता) यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.

ऋतेन *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

ऋतिः [ऋ-क्तिन्] An army. *-f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Assault, combat. -3 Abuse, censure. -4 Emulation, envy. -5 A road. -6 Manner of proceeding. -7 Prosperity. -8 Fitness, truth. -9 Remembrance. -10 Misfortune. -11 Protection. -12 Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

ऋतिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain. -2 Unfortunate.

ऋतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight. -2 To be ashamed.

ऋतीया 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame.

ऋतीषह् *a.* Able to resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

ऋतुः [ऋ-तु-किच्च Uṇ. 1. 71] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; शिशिरश्च वसंतश्च ग्रीष्मो वर्षाः शरद्धिमः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमंत being counted together; cf. पंचर्तवो हेमंतशिशिरयोः समासेन Ait. Br. -2 An epoch, a period any fixed or appointed time. -3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. -4 A period favourable for conception; वरमृतुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt. 1; ऋतुः स्वाभाविकः स्त्रीणां रात्रयः षोडश स्मृताः Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. -5 Any fit season or right time. -6 Fixed order or rule. -7 Light, splendour. -8 A month. -9 N. of Vishṇu. -10 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' -11 A kind of collyrium. **-Comp.** -अंतः 1. the close of a season. -2. termination of menstruation. -कालः, -समयः,-वेला 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, *i. e.* 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see ऋतु above. -2. the duration of a season. -गणः the seasons taken collectively. -गामिन् *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, *i. e.* after the period of menstruation). -ग्रहः a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. -धामन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. -पतिः 1. the lord of seasons, *i.e.* the spring. -2. N. of Agni. -पर्णः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ; son of Ayutâyu, a descendant of Ikshvâku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice'; and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kuṇḍinapura before Damayantî had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband]. -पर्यायः,-वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. -पाः *m.* N. of Indra. -पात्रं the cup in which the libation is offered. -प्राप्त *a.* fertile, fruitful. -मुखं the beginning or first day of a season. -याजः a sacrifice offered to the seasons. -राजः the spring. -लिंगं 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). -2. a symptom of menstruation. -ष्ठा (-स्था) *a.* fixed at the proper seasons. -संहारः 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kâlidâsa's work on the six seasons. -संधिः 1. the junction of two seasons. -2. the last day in the bright fort-night (पौर्णमासी) and in the dark one (दर्श). -सात्म्यं diet &c. suited to the season. -स्तोमः a kind of sacrifice. -स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपभयाद्राज्ञीमृतुस्नातामिमां स्मरन् R. 1. 76. -स्नानं bathing after menstruation.

ऋतुमत् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly. -2 Enjoying the seasons -ती A woman during her courses.

ऋतव्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. -2 Devoted to or worshipping the seasons (as divinities).

ऋतुथा *ind.* 1 In order, duly. -2 Precisely, exactly. -3 At the right or fixed time.

ऋत्विय,ऋत्व्य *a.* 1 Due, regular. -2 Conforming to, or familiar with, ceremonial rules. -3 Menstruating. -4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. *-n.* Menstruation.

ऋते *ind.* Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.); ऋते क्रौर्यात्समायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि मां प्रीतमृते तुरंगमात् R. 3. 63; पापादृते *S*. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with acc. ऋतेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यंति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

ऋत्विज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly,

—*m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1; ऋत्विग्यज्ञकृदुच्यते Y. 1. 35; cf. Ms. 2. 143 also; the four chief *R*itvijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अध्वर्यु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

ऋदूदर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

ऋध् 4. 5. P. (ऋध्यति, ऋध्नोति, आनर्ध, आर्धीत, अर्धितुं, ऋद्ध); sometimes 7 P. (ऋणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322. -2 To grow, increase (fig. also). -3 To cause to succeed, make prosperous. -4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Mál. 5. 29. -5 To accomplish. —*Desid.* ईर्त्सति or अर्दिधिषति.

ऋद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8.6; splendidly furnished; मंदिरं Ku. 7. 55. -2 Increased, growing. -3 Stored (as grain). —द्धः N. of Vishṇu. —द्धं 1 Increase, growth. -2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

ऋद्धिः *f.* [ऋध्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase. -2 Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. -3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. -4 (*a*) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (*b*) Grandeur, magnificence; व्यक्तार्धि वः क्रीडितं Mál. 5. 22. -5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. -6 Accomplishment.-7 Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. -8 N. of Pârvatî, and of Lakshmî. -9 N. of a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवणी, मुरूडशेंग). -**Comp.** —काम *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. —साक्षात्क्रिया manifestation of supernatural power.

ऋद्धिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

ऋधत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; °वारः having abundant wealth.

ऋधज् (क्) *ind.* 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Particularly. -5 Truly.

ऋफ्, ऋंफ्, ऋम्फ् 6 P. To kill, injure.

ऋबीसं Ved. 1 Warmth of the earth; fire. -2 A fissure, rent, abyss.

ऋभु *a.* Ved. 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and *A*dityas). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far. —भुः 1 A deity, divinity; a god (dwelling in heaven). -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. -3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi-divine beings called *R*ibhu, Vibhvan and Vâja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvash*t*ri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices.—M. W.].

ऋभुक्षः 1 N. of Indra.-2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of *S*iva.

ऋभुक्षिन् *m.* [ऋभुक्षः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इति] (Nom. ऋभुक्षाः, acc. pl. ऋभुक्षः) 1 N. of Indra.-2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A *R*ibhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over *R*ibhus.

ऋभ्व *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

ऋभ्वन् *a.* Shining far.

ऋल्लकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

ऋल्लरी A kind of musical instrument.

ऋश् (A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To kill.

ऋश्य *a.* [ऋश्-कर्मणि-क्यप्] To be killed. —श्यः A white-footed antelope. —श्यं Killing. -**Comp.** —केतुः, -केतनः 1. N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2. N. of the god of love. —दः a pit for catching antelopes. —पद् *a.* having the feet of an antelope.

ऋष् I. 6 P. (ऋषति, आर्षीत्, आनर्ष, अर्षितुं, ऋष्ट) 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. -II. 1 P. (अर्षति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

ऋषभः [ऋष्-अभक् Uṇ. 3. 123] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अजर्षभः a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषर्षभः, भरतर्षभः &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; गावस्त्वृषभभाषिणः); *S*i. 11. 1; ऋषभोऽत्र गीयत इति *A*ryâ S. 141 -5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A boar's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. -9 N. of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Vishṇu. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). —भी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A cow.-3 A widow. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शूकशिंबी); also another plant (शिराला). -**Comp.** —कूटः N. of a mountain. —द्वीपः,-पं N. of a country. —ध्वजः N. of *S*iva.

ऋषभकः N. of a medicinal plant.

ऋषभतरः A small or young bull.

ऋषिः [cf. Uṇ. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (*e. g.* कुत्स, वसिष्ठ, अत्रि, अगस्त्य &c.). (These *R*ishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or *seers* of the Vedic hymns; ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारो वसिष्ठादयः; or, according to Yâska, यस्य वाक्यं स ऋषिः, *i. e.* they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sûkta the ऋषि is mentioned along with the देवता, छंदस् and विनियोग. The later works mention seven *R*ishis or *Saptarshayas*, whose names, according to *S*at. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अत्रि; according to Mahâbhârata, मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलस्त्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajâpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, *i. e.* दक्ष or

प्रचेतस्, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven *R*ishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear"). -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or राजर्षि; sometimes four more are added; महर्षि, परमर्षि, श्रुतर्षि and कांडर्षि. -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -**Comp.** —कुल्या 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. —कृत् *a.* making one's appearance. —गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —चोदनं Ved. inspiring the singer. —छंदस् *n.* the metre of a *R*ishi. —जांगलः, -जांगलिका the plant ऋक्षगंधा. —तर्पणं libation offered to the *R*ishis. —पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhâdrapada (observed by women). —प्रोक्ता the plant माषपर्णी. —बंधु *a.* connected or related to the *R*ishi. —मनस् *a.* inspired. —मुखं the beginning of a Maṇḍala composed by a *R*ishi. —यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to a *R*ishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). —लोकः the world of the *R*ishis. —स्तोमः 1. praise of the *R*ishis. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

ऋषीतत *a.* Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

ऋषीवत् *a.* Praising a *R*ishi.

ऋषीवन् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by sages.

ऋषि(षी)कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.).

ऋष्टु *a.* (ऋष् गतौ-कु) 1 Going. -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. —ष्टुः 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A firebrand. -3 Glowing fire. -4 A *R*ishi (who sees the Mantras).

ऋष्टिः *m. f.* [ऋष्-करणे क्तिन्] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general). -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c). -**Comp.** —विद्युत् *a.* shining with weapons.

ऋष्टिमत् *a.* Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

ऋष्यः [ऋष्-क्यप्] 1 A white-footed antelope. —ष्यं A kind of leprosy. -**Comp.** —अंकः,-केतनः, केतुः N. of Aniruddha. —गता the plant Asparagus Racemosus (=ऋष्यप्रोक्ता). —गंधा the plant ऋक्षगंधा. —जिह्वं a kind of leprosy. —प्रोक्ता N. of several plants; शूकशिंबी, अतिबला, शतावरी. —मूकः a mountain near the lake Pampâ which formed the temporary abode of Râma with the monkey-chief Sugrîva; ऋष्यमूकस्तु पंपायाः पुरस्तात् पुष्पितद्रुमः. —शृंगः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhaṇḍaka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead, and hence called 'Rishyas*r*inga', or 'deer-horned'. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of Anga, its king Lomapada, at the advice of Brahmaṇas, caused *R*ishyas*r*inga to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

ऋष्यकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्व *a.* Ved. Great, high, noble. —ष्वः N. of Indra and Agni.

ऋहत् *a.* Ved. Small, weak.

ॠ.

ॠ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (ॠः) 1 N. of Bhairava. -2 A Dânava or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. -2 Recollection. -3 Motion, going. —*n.* The breast.

ॠ 9 P. (ॠणाति, ईर्ण) To go, move.

ऌ, ॡ.

ऌ *ind.* 1 The earth. -2 A mountain. -3 The mother of the gods. -4 The female nature. -5 A mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with ऌ or ॡ, except some of the technical names of Pâṇini for tenses and moods; *e. g.* लङ् and लट्).

ॡ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* Siva. —*f.* =ऌ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ). To come, approach &c. ; (see इ).

एः *m.* N. of Vishṇu. *–ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering ; (2) envy ; (3) compassion ; (4) calling ; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a.* [इ-कन्] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14. –2 Not accompanied by any one ; U. 2. 28. –3 The same, one and the same, identical ; एकान्वयो मम *S.* 7 ; मनस्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मनां H. 1. 101. –4 Firm, unchanged ; Pt. 1. 260. –5 Single of its kind, unique, singular.–6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole ; °पार्थिव, °धनुर्धरः, °ऐश्वर्य M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty ; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. –7 Peerless, matchless. –8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. –9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं *S.* 5. 30. –10 True. –11 Little. Oft. used in the middle of comp. in the sense of 'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force ; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults ; त्वदेकेषु Ku. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भोगैकबद्धस्पृहः. एकः— अन्यः, or अपरः the one-the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); *Si.* 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. **–कः** N. of Vishṇu, the Supreme being. **–का** N. of Durgâ. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *æquus*]. **–Comp.** **–अंशः** a separate part, part in general. **–अक्ष** *a.* 1. having only one axle. –2. having one eye. –3. having an excellent eye. (–क्षः) 1. a crow. –2. N. of Siva. **–अक्षर** *a.* monosyllabic. (–रं) 1. a monosyllable. –2. the sacred syllable ओम् ; Ms. 2. 83. °कोशः a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamadeva. °संभवः the production of only one syllable, contraction. **–अग्र** *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. –2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्गीतश्रवणैकाग्रा R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18.72; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. –3. unperplexed. –4. known, celebrated. –5. single-pointed. (–ग्रः) (in Math.) the whole of the long side of a figure which is subdivided. °चित्त, –मनस् *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्तं, °चित्तता intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °दृष्टि *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. **–अग्र्य** =° अग्र. (–ग्र्यं) concentration. **–अंगः** 1. a body-guard. –2. the planet Mercury or Mars. –3. N. of Vishṇu. (–गं) 1. a single member or part. –2. sandal wood. –3. the head. **–अंगिका** preparation made with sandal-wood. **–अंडः** a kind of horse. **–अधिपतिः** a sole monarch or sovereign. **–अनंशा** the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kuhû or day of new moon (born together with Kṛishṇa and worshipped with Kṛishṇa and Baladeva and identified with Durgâ). **–अनुदिष्ट** *a.* 1.left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (–ष्टं) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). **–अंत** *a.* 1. solitary, retired. –2. aside, apart. –3. directed towards one point or object only. –4. excessive, great ; °शैत्यात्कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. –5. worshipping only only. –6. absolute, invariable, perpetual ; स्वायत्तमेकांतगुणं Bh. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109. (–तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; व्योम° विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. –2. exclusiveness. –3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action ; Pt. 3. 7. –4. exclusive aim or boundary. (–तं) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः *Si.* 2. 83. (–तं, –तेन, –ततः, –ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. –2. exceeding, quite, wholly, very much ; वयमप्येकांततो निःस्पृहाः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft. in comp. ; °विध्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57 ; °भीरु Mu. 3. 5 always timid; so एकांतकरुण very weak &c. –3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one object only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jainas. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. **–अंतर** *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; *S.* 7. 27; V. 1. (–रः) a kind of fever. **–अंतिक** *a.* final, conclusive. **–अंतित्वं** devotion to one object. **–अंतिन्** *a.* devoted to one object only. (*–m.*) a worshipper of Vishṇu. **–अन्नं** one and the same food. (–न्नः),–°आदिन् a mess-mate. **–अब्दा** a heifer one year old. **–अयन** *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path) . –2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent ; see एकाग्र. (–नं) 1. a lonely or retired place. –2. a meeting.–place, rendezvous. –3. union of thoughts. –4. monotheism. –5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15 ; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °गत = एकायन q. v. **–अर्णवः** general flood, universal deluge. **–अर्थ** *a.* 1. having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; *Si.* 2. 114. (–र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. –2. the same meaning. –3.N.of a glossary. **–अवम** *a.* inferior or less by one. **–अवयव** *a.* made up of the same components. **–अशीत** or °तितम *a.* eighty-first. **–अशीतिः** *f.* eighty-one. **–अष्टका** 1. the first or chief Ashṭakâ after the full moon. –2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Mâgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). **–अष्ठील** *a.* having one kernel. (–लः) N. of a plant (वकवृक्ष). **–अहन्** (हः) 1. the period of one day. –2. a sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अध्वा a day's journey. **–आतपत्र** *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47. °त्रां भुवं 18. 4; K. 206; *Si.* 12;

33; V. 3. 19. —आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. —आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. —आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. —आवलिः,-ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c.; एकावलीं कंठविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30; लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2. (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वापि यथापूर्वं परम्परं। विशेषणतया यत्र वस्तु सैकावली द्विधा ॥ K. P.10; cf. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रे कर्णान्तविश्रान्ते कर्णौ दोःस्तंभदोलितौ &c. and Bk. 2. 19. —उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. —उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. —उदकः (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5. 71. —उदरः,-रा uterine, (brother or sister). —उदात्त *a.* having one Udâtta accent.—उद्दिष्टं a Srâddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors; Ms.4. 110.—ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. —ऋच् *a.* consisting of one verse (ऋच्). —एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; R. 17. 43. (-कं)-एकैकशः, *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; *S.* 6. 11; °कं निर्दिशन् *S.*7 pointing to each severally. —ओघः a continuous current. —कपाल *a.* consisting of or contained in one cup. —कर *a.* (री *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2. (-रा) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. —कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, co-operating, having made common cause with; co-worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्याणां Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (-र्यं) sole or same business. —कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time. (-लं,-ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. °भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. —कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. —कुण्डलः N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and *S*esha. —कुष्ठं a kind of leprosy; कृष्णारुणं येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुष्ठं प्रवदंत्यसाध्यं Susr. —क्षीरं the milk of one(nurse &c.). —गम्यः the Supreme spirit. —गुरु,-गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रुः, -रुकः) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). —ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-मः) the same village. —चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. °वर्तिन् *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. —चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Ki. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5. gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. —चरण *a.* having only one foot. —चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2. going alone or with one follower only. (-णी) a loyal wife. —चित्त *a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one object. -2. unanimity; एकचित्तीभूय H. 1 unanimously; °ता fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. —चिंतनं thinking of only one object. —चेतस्,-मनस् *a.* unanimous; see °चित्त. —चोदन *a.* resting upon one rule. (-नं) referring to in the singular number. —ज *a.* 1. born alone or single. -2. growing alone (a tree); Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind. -4. uniform, unchanging. —जः,-जा a brother or sister of the same parents. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a Sûdra; see °जाति below. —जात *a.* born of the same parents.—जाति *a.* 1. once born. -2. belonging to the same family or caste. (-तिः) a Sûdra (opp. द्विजन्मन्); ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः। चतुर्थ एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः ॥ Ms. 10. 4; 8. 270. —जातीय *a.* of the same kind or family. —ज्या the chord of an arc; sine of 30°. —ज्योतिस् *m.* N. of *S*iva. —तान *a.* concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive; इहैकतानमनसो हि वसिष्ठशिष्याः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. attention fixed on one object only. -2. musical harmony, =°तालः. —तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौर्यत्रिकं). (-ली) an instrument for beating time, any instrument having but one note. —तीर्थिन् *a.* 1. bathing in the same holy water. -2. belonging to the same religious order; Y. 2. 137. (-*m.*) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. —तेजन *a.* Ved. having only one shaft (an arrow). —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-one; °त्रिंश 31st. —त्रिकः a kind of sacrifice performed in or lasting for a day.—दंष्ट्रः, दंतः "one-tusked," epithets of Gaṇesa. —दंडिन् *m.* N. of a class of Sannyâsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders:—कुटीचको बहूदको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः। चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात्स उत्तमः॥ Hârîta. —दिश *a.* living in the same region or quarter. —दुःखसुख *a.* sympathising, having the same joys and sorrows. —दृश्,दृष्टि *a.* one-eyed.(-*m.*)1.a crow. -2. N. of *S*iva. -3. a philosopher. —दृश्य *a.* the sole object of vision, alone being worthy of being seen. —दृष्टिः *f.* fixed or steady look. —देवः the Supreme god. —देवत,-दे(दै)वत्य *a.* devoted, directed, or offered to one deity. —देश *a.* occupying the same place. (-शः) 1. one spot or place. -2. a part or portion (of the whole), one side; °अवतीर्ण K. 22; तदेकदेशः U. 4; Mv. 2; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 'what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got a part of it'; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभावितन्याय). —देशिन् *a.* consisting of parts or portions, divided into parts. —देह, -देहिन् *a.* 1. having only one body. -2. elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet Mercury. —धनः a kind of jug with which water is taken up at certain religious ceremonies. (-नं) 1. an excellent gift. -2. honorific offering. —धनिन् *a.* obtaining an honorific offering. —धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* 1. possessing the same properties, of the same kind. -2. professing the same religion. —धुर, -धुरावह, -धुरीण *a.* 1. fit for but one kind of labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden; P. IV. 4. 79). —धुरा a particular load or con-

veyance. —नक्षत्रं a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. —नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue.—नवत: ninety-first. —नवतिः f. ninety-one.—नाथ a. having one master. (-थः) sole master or lord. —नायकः N. of Siva.—निश्चय a. come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (—यः) general agreement or conclusion,unanimity. —निष्ठ a. 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). -2. intently fixed on one object. —नेत्रः N. of Siva; (one-eyed). —पक्ष a. 1. of the same side or party, an associate. -2. partial. (-क्षः) one side or party; °आश्रयविक्लवत्वात् R. 14. 34; °क्षे in one point of view, in one case. —पतिक a.having the same husband. —पंचाशत् f. fifty-one. —पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste); तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीं Me. 10. -2. the wife of a man who has no other wives; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the wife of the same man; a co-wife; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेत्पुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. °व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7. —पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratissimum (गंधपत्रा). —पद्,-पाद् a. 1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. incomplete. (-पाद्) m. N. of Siva or Vishṇu. (-पदी) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). —पद a. 1. one-footed. -2. consisting of or named in one word. (-दं) 1. a single step. -2. single or simple word. -3. the time required to pronounce a single word. -4 present time, same time. (-दः) 1. a man having one foot. -2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). (-दे) ind. suddenly, all at once, abruptly; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48; K. 45; V. 4. 3. (-दा) a verse consisting of only one Pâda or quarter stanza. (-दी) 1. a woman having one foot. -2. a Gâyatrî consisting of one Pâda. —पर a. Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of preeminent importance. —परि ind. one over or under, (a term at dice; cf. अक्षपरि).—पर्णा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durgâ. -2. N. of Durgâ. -3. a plant having one leaf only. —पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. —पाटला N. of a younger sister of Durgâ.—पाणः a single wager.—पात a. happening at once, sudden. —पातिन् a. 1. sudden. -2.standing alone or solitary. (-नी) i. e. ऋक् a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. —पाद a. 1. having only one foot. -2. using only one foot. (-दः) 1. one or single foot. -2. one and the same Pâda. -3. N. of Vishṇu and Siva. —पादिका a kind of posture of birds. —पिंगः,-पिंगलः N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pârvatî when he cast an evil eye at her). —पिंड a. united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball; °ता, -त्वं consanguinity. —पुत्र a. having only one son. —पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being; V. 1. 1. -2. the chief person. —पुष्कलः (रः) N. of a musical instrument. —प्रकार a. of the same kind. —प्रख्य a. singularly like. —प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty.—प्रयत्नः one effort (of the voice). —प्रस्थः a measure. —प्रहारिक a. killed by one blow. —प्राणयोगः union in one breath. —बुद्धि a. having only one thought. —भक्त a. 1. serving one master only. -2. worshipping one deity. -3. eating together. (—क्तं) N. of a religious ceremony; eating but one meal (a day). °व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. —भक्ति a. 1. believing in one deity. -2. firmly devoted. (-f.) eating but one meal a day. —भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (-र्यः) one having one wife only. —भाव a. of the same or one nature. -2. sincerely devoted. -3. honest, sincerely disposed. (-वः) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness, agreement. —भूत a. 1. being one, undivided. -2. concentrated, closely attentive. —भूमः a palace having one floor. —भोजन,-भुक्त a. 1. eating but one meal. -2. eating in common. —मति a. 1. fixed on one object. -2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. —मनस् a. 1. thinking with another, of one thought; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति देवः M.2. —मात्र a. of one syllable. —मुख a. 2. having the face directed towards one place or object.-2. having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4 having one door or entrance (as a मंडप). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. a kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). —मूर्धन् = °मुख q. v. —मूला = अतसी q. v. —यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. —योनि a. 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste; Ms. 9. 148. —रजः the plant भृंगराज. —रस a. 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only; साहस° U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness; विक्रम° K. 7; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82; M. 3. 10; Bv. 2. 155; Si. 6. 26; V.1.9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable; Mál. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one); अबलैकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (—सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. —राज,-राजः m. an absolute king. —रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. —रात्रिक a. lasting or sufficient for one night only. —राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. °भूत a. collected or heaped together. —रिक्थिन् m. a coheir; Ms. 9. 162. —रूप a. 1. of one form or kind, like, similar; Ki. 8. 2, 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (-पं) one form or kind; °ता uniformity, invariableness. —रूप्य a. formed or arising from one. —लिंगः 1.a word having one gender only.-2. N. of Kubera. (-गं) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus); पंचक्रोशांतरे यत्र न लिंगांतरमीक्ष्यते। तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुत्तमा॥ Sabdak. —वचनं the singular number.—वर्ण a.1. of one colour.-2.identical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4.involving the use of one letter (°समीकरण). (-र्णः) 1. one form. -2. a Brâhmaṇa. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-र्णी) beating time, the instrument (castanet); °समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. —वर्णिक a. 1. of one colour. -2. of

one caste. –वर्षिका a heifer one year old. –वस्त्र, -वसन a. having only one garment, in one dress. (-स्त्रं) a single garment. –वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion; एकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry; °ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements. –वादः 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. –वारं, -वारे ind. 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. –विंश a. twenty-first; consisting of twenty-one. (-शः) the Ekavimsastoma. –विंशतिः f. twenty-one. –विध a. of one kind; simple. –विलोचन a. one-eyed; see एकदृष्टि. –विषयिन् m. a rival (having a common object or end in view). –वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero; धर्म° Mv. 5. 48. –वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. –वृत् f. heaven. –वृंदं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. –वृषः Ved. the chief bull. –वेणिः, -णी f. a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.); गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92; °धरा S. 7; धृत° S. 7. 21. –वेश्मन् n. a solitary house or room. –व्यवसायिन् a. following the same profession. –शत a. 101st. (-तं) 101. –शफ a. whole-hoofed. (-फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). –शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). –शरीर a. of one body or blood, consanguineous. °अन्वयः consanguineous descent. °अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. °आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. –शाख a. having one branch. (-खः) a Brâhmaṇa of the same branch or school. –शीर्षन् = °मुख q. v. –शुंग a. having one sheath. (-गा) N. of a medicinal plant. –शृंग a. having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn; rhinocerous. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. a class of Pitṛis. -4. a mountain having one top. –शेपः a tree having one root. –शेषः 'the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained; e. g. पितरौ father and mother, parents, (=मातापितरौ); so श्वशुरौ, भ्रातरः &c. –श्रुत a. once heard. °धर a. keeping in mind what one has heard once. –श्रुतिः f. 1. monotony.-2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) ind. in a monotonous manner. –श्रुष्टि a. Ved. obedient to one command. –षष्ट a. sixty-first. –षष्टिः f. sixty-one. °तम a. sixty-first. –संस्थ a. dwelling in one place; R. 6. 29. –सप्तत, °तितम a. seventy-first. –सप्ततिः f. seventy-one. –सभं a common place of meeting. –सर्ग a. closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. –सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. –साक्षिक a. witnessed by one. –सार्थं ind. together, in one company. –सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. –स्तोमः N. of a soma ceremony. –स्थ a. 1. being or centred in one place; Ku. 1. 49; Me. 104 v. l. -2. close-standing, standing side by side; Pt. 3. 53. -3. collected, combined. –स्थानं one or the same place; एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. –हंसः the chief or highest Hamsa (an allegorical designation of the soul). –हायन a. one year old; Mál. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एकक a. 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम a. (n. °मत्, f. °मा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (n. °तरं) 1 One of two, either; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतस् ind. 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one; एकतः-अन्यतः on one side-on the other side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2; एकतः,-एकतः on the one side-on the other side; S. 4. 2.

एकता,-त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र ind. [एक-त्रल्] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together; एवमेतान्येकत्र चतुर्दश कुलानि K. 136; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously; H. 4. 93.

एकधा ind. 1 In one way. 2 Singly. -3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल a. Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् ind. One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् a. Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् num. a. Eleven.

एकादश a. (शी f.) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. –शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishṇu; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitṛis on the eleventh day after decease. –शं The number eleven. -**Comp.** –अहः 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. –उत्तमः N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). –द्वारं the eleven holes of the body; see ख. –रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकादशक a. Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिन् a. Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. -2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीभू 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. -2 Common nature or property.

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceeding from, one. –यः A partisan, an associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic. P.)(एजते, एजांचक्रे, ऐजिष्ट, एजितुं, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. -2 To move, stir; धृतराष्ट्रीयमेजति Mb.-3 To shine(P.).- WITH अप to drive away. –उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक a. Shaking.

एजत्क a. Trembling.

एजथुः m. Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित p. p. Shaken, agitated.

एजि a. Affected by wind.

एठ् 1 A. (एठते, एठितुं, एठित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड *a.* Deaf. **–डः** A kind of sheep. **–Comp. –गजः** the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. **–मूक** *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; cf. अनेडमूक. -2. wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. -2 A wild goat. -3 A kind of medicinal plant. **–का** A ewe.

एडु (डू or डो) कः, –कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. -2 A tomb, a wall round bones. -3 (With Buddhists) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एकणः 1 A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse:—अनूचो माणवो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णमृगः स्मृतः। रुरुर्गौरमुखः प्रोक्तः शंबरः शोण उच्यते॥. -2 (In astr.) Capricorn. **–Comp. –अजिनं** deer-skin. **–तिलकः, –भृत्** the moon; so °अंकः, °लांछनः &c. **–दृश्** *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (*–m.*) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. -2 A kind of poisonous insect. **–Comp. –पद** *a.* having feet like those of a deer. (**–दः**) a kind of snake.

एत *a.* (एता, एनी *f.*) Of a variegated colour; shining. -2 Come, arrived. -3 Going, flowing. **–तः** 1 A deer or antelope. -2 The hide of a deer. -3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतग्व *a.* 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). -2 Variegated. **–ग्वः** A horse of a variegated colour.

एतश *a.* Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. **–शः** A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतशस् *m.* 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 A horse.

एतिः *f.* Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् *pron. a.* (*m.* एषः, *f.* एषा, *n.* एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker (समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इदं in the sense of 'here', एष पृच्छामि –एष कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c.; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि Sk.; एषोस्मि कामन्दकी संवृत्तः Mál. 1; एते नदीकृताः स्मः *S.* 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोऽहं कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. -2 As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers; एतद् (शवला) मे धनं; but may sometimes remain in the neuter; एतदेव गुरुषु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. -3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतच्चिन्त्यं; एतानि नामानि, एते ते &c.-4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; प्रच्छन्नवंचकास्त्वेते ये स्तेनाटविकादयः Ms. 9. 257. **–*ind.*** In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; *e. g.* °अनंतर immediately after this; °अंत ending thus; °अर्थः this matter; °अर्थे on this account, therefore; °अवधि to this limit, so far; °अवस्थ *a.* of such a state or condition. **–Comp. –कालः** the present time. **–कालीन** *a.* belonging to the present time. **–क्षणात्** *ind.* hence-forth. **–द्वितीय** *a.* one who does anything for the second time. **–प्रथम** *a.* one who does anything for the first time. **–योनिन्** *a.* having one's origin in that.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतर्हि *ind.* 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days; Ki. 1. 32. -2 Then (correlative to यर्हि). -3 A certain measure of time = 15 idánîms or one-fifteenth of a *Kshipra*; cf. इदानीं.

एतादृश, -दृक्ष, -दृश् (**–शी, -क्षी**) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. -2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेंद्रे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्मे विभवो भवंतं सेवितुं M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आरोपितं यद्गिरिशेन पश्चादनन्य... Ku. 1. 37. **–*ind*** So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. -2 Greatness; such a state or condition; such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. -2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorius).

एतृ *a.* Ved. 1 Going. - 2 Asking, requesting.

एदिधिषुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अग्रेदिधिषुः.

एध् 1 A. (एधते, एधांचक्रे, ऐधिष्ट, एधितुं, एधित) 1 To grow, increase; विनापि संगमं स्त्रीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. -2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort; द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते Pt. 1. 318. -3 To grow strong, become great. -4 To extend. -5 To swell, rise. **–*Caus.*** To cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour; नैदिधः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19; (तां) आशीर्भिरेधयामासुः Ku. 6. 90. **–*Desid.*** एदिधिषते.

एधः Fuel; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः *S.* 7. 15; *Si.* 2. 99; R. 9. 81.

एधतु *a.* Increased, grown. **–तुः** 1 A man. -2 Fire. -3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एधमान *a.* Prospering, increasing; °द्विष् hating the impious who prosper (Sây.).

एधस् *n.* 1 Fuel; यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भस्मसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलायागुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. -2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एधा Prosperity, happiness.

एधित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; *Si.* 14. 31. -2 Brought up; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः *S.* 2. 18. -3 Filled; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस् *n.* [इ-असुन् नुट् Uṇ. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174; *Si.* 14. 35; 16. 8. -2 Mischief, crime. -3 Unhappiness. -4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्वत् or **एनस्विन्** *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम *a.* To be obtained. **—मः, एमन्** *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishṇa and his family; cf. Mb. मौसलपर्वन्). **—कं** A woollen carpet.

एरंगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते. **—डा** Long pepper. **-Comp. —पत्रिका, -फला** the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).

एरंडकः=एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एर्वारुः, एर्वारुकः A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलंगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, **एलवालुकं** The fragrant bark of कपित्थ (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फलरेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). **-Comp. —पर्णी** the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलायति Den P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. **एव** *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick; एवो गंता; ये च एवा मरुतः Uṇ. 1. 150. **—वः** 1 A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; एवेभिरश्वैरतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sáy., a desire or hymn. **-Comp. —या** *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. **—यावन्** *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu.

2. **एव** *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:— (1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अयोग्यता विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2.40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नान्यैव, स एव वीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already; गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिंतयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise, तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity); श्रीस्त एव मे तु G. M. (=तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it *will* (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what preceeds as well as to what follows); अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84; ब्रूया एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; नैवं, मा नैवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता- अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः- एवं U. 1; एवं यदात्थ भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). **-Comp. —अवस्थ** *a.* so situated or circumstanced. **—आदि, —आद्य** *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः *S.* 5; Ku. 5. 29. **—कारं** *ind.* in this manner. **—काल** *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. **—क्रतु** *a.* Ved. thus minded. **—गत** *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. **—गुण** *a.* possessing such virtues; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि *S.* 1. 12. **—नामन्** *a.* so called, bearing this name. **—प्रकार,-प्राय** *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; *S.* 7. 24. **—भूत** *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. **—रूप** *a.* of such a kind or form. **—वादः** such an expression. **—विद्,-विद्वस्** *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. **—विध** *a.* of such a kind, such. **—वीर्य** *a.* possessing such a power. **—वृत्त** or **वृत्ति** *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावद *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एष् 1 U. (एषति-ते, एषितुं, एषित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एष *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vishṇu. **—षः** 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking. -3 Wish, choice. **—षा** Wish, desire.

एषण *a.* Seeking. **—णः** An iron-arrow. **—णं** 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. **—णा** 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. **—णी** 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एषणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एषणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get.

एषणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought. -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एषितृ *a* Wishing, desirous.

एषिन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एष्य *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐः *m.* N. of Siva. –*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Hola, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक *a.* Belonging to one.

ऐकध्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐकध्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power.–2 Absolute monarchy.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. –2 Consisting of single words. **–कं** The name given to the Naigama section of Yâska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭavas.

ऐकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. –2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकभाव्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वेषामैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

ऐकराज्यं Monarchy.

ऐकशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

ऐकशफ *a.* (फी *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

ऐकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्वर्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

ऐकसहास्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

ऐकागारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित्तु हस्तवतैकागारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. –2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकांगः A soldier of the bodyguard; Râj. T. 5. 249.

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. –2 Identity, sameness. –3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. –2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. –2 Assured, certain; Sân. K. 68; Mu. 4. –3 Exclusive. **–के** In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

ऐकान्यिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose.–2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. –2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. –3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. –2 Unanimity. –3 Identity, sameness. –4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. –5 An aggregate, whole. –6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्षव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, sugary. **–वं** 1 Sugar. –2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्षव्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-ठञ्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. –2 Bearing sugar-cane. **–कः** A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुभारिक *a.* [इक्षुभार-ठञ्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvâku. **–कः,-काः** 1 A descendant of Ikshvâku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. –2 The country ruled by the Aikshvâkus.

ऐंगुद *a.* (दी *f.*)[इंगुदी-अण्] Produced from the इंगुदी tree. **–दं** The nut of the इंगुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-ठञ्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न त्वैच्छिकः Dây. B. –2 Arbitrary.

ऐड *a.* Ved. [इडा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. –2 Containing the word (इडा) (such as a chapter). –3 Belonging to a sheep. **–डः** N. of Purûravas (इडायाः अपत्यं).

ऐडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. **–कः** A species of sheep.

ऐड(ल) विडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐडु (डू)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (णी *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐणेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [एणी-ठक्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. **–यः** A black antelope. **–यं** A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा-ठक्] Originating from Aitareya. **–यः,–यं** A descendant of Itarâ (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa and Araṇyaka were revealed. **–Comp.. –उपनिषद्** N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-ठक्] 1 Traditional. –2 Historical **–कः** 1 An historian. –2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Râm.; किलेत्यैतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramâṇas or proofs by the Paurâṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्य Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदंपर, *i. e.* having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैदंपर्यं Mâl. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐंदव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इंदु-अण्] Lunar; Mâl. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. **—वः** A lunar month. **—वी** The plant सोमराजी. **—वं 1** The asterism Mṛigaśiras. **-2** The *Vrata* called चांद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [इंद्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. **—द्रः 1** N. of Arjuna and of Vâli (who are regarded as sons of इंद्र). **-2** N. of a Samvatsara. **-3** The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. **—द्री 1** N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैंद्री समाम्नाता J. N.V.**-2** The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुंबति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. **-3** The eighteenth lunar mansion. **-4** The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. **-5** Indra's energy (personified as his wife Śachî). **-6** Misfortune, misery. **-7** A kind of cucumber. **-8** An epithet of Durgâ. **-9** Small cardamom. **—द्रं 1** The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). **-2** Wild ginger.

ऐंद्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इंद्रजालेन चरति ठक्] **1** Deceptive, magical, illusive. **-2** Familiar with magic. **—कः** A juggler; Śi. 15. 25.

ऐंद्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

ऐंद्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐंद्राशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐंद्राग्न *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐंद्रवारुण, ऐंद्रसौम्य &c.

ऐंद्रिः [इंद्रस्यापत्यं-इञ्] **1** N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vâli, the monkey-chief. **-2** A crow; ऐंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विददार स्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐंद्रिय, -यक *a.* [इंद्रिय-अण्, वुञ् वा] **1** Belonging to the senses, sensual. **-2** Present, perceptible to the senses. **—यं** The world of the senses.

ऐंद्रियेधी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐंधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [इंधन-अण्] Consisting of fuel. **—नः** N. of the sun.

ऐन्य *a.* [इन-ष्य] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [इभ-अण्] Belonging to an elephant; Mu. 3.20.

ऐयत्यं [इयत्-ष्यञ्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (see ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [इरा आपः तद्वान् इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादुत्पन्नः अण्] **1** N. of the elephant of Indra. **-2** An excellent elephant. **-3** One of the chiefs of the Nâgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pâtâla). **-4** The elephant presiding over the east. **-5** A kind of rainbow. **-6** A kind of lightning; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). **-7** The orange tree. **—तं 1** A vast and waterless region. **-2** (pl.) N. of a Varsha. **-3** N. of the northern path of the moon. **—ती 1** The female of Indra's elephant. **-2** Lightning. **-3** N. of a plant (वटपत्री). **-4** N. of the river Râvî in the Panjâba (=इरावती). **-5** N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

ऐरिणं [इरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [इरायां अन्ने भवं ढक्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐर्म्यं [ईर्म-ष्यञ्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

ऐलः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] **1** N. of Purûravas (son of Ilâ and Budha). **-2** The planet Mars. **—लं 1** Food, a quantity of food. **-2** A particular number.

ऐलवः Ved. Noise, cry; °कारः Rudra's dog.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; Śi. 13. 18. **-2** The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. **-2** Mars.

ऐश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ईश-अण्] **1** Belonging to Śiva; R. 2. 75. **-2** Supreme, regal.

ऐशान *a.* [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to Śiva. **—नी 1** The north-eastern direction. **-2** N. of Durgâ.

ऐश्वर *a.* [ईश्वर- अण्] (री *f.*) **1** Belonging to or produced by a lord or the Supreme Being, majestic. **-2** Powerful, mighty. **-3** Belonging to Śiva; R. 11. 76. **-4** Supreme, royal. **-5** Divine. **—री** N. of Durgâ.

ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) A theist.

ऐश्वर्यं [ईश्वर-ष्यञ्] **1** Supremacy, sovereignty; एकैश्वर्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1; निशाचर°. **-2** Might, power, sway. **-3** Dominion. **-4** Affluence, wealth, greatness; °मत्तेषु Ś.5. 18. **-5** Superhuman power. **-6** The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐषमस् *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐषमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐषावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐषीक *a.* Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or canes; एषीकं पर्व a section of the सौप्तिक पर्व of Mb.

ऐष्टकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इष्टि-ठक्] **1** Sacrificial, ceremonial. **-2** Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). **-Comp. —पूर्तिक** *a.* belonging to इष्टापूर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*)[इहलोक-ठञ्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इह-ठञ्] **1** Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. **-2** Local, of this place. **—कं** Business (of this world). **-Comp. —दर्शिन्** *a.* worldly-minded

ओ.

ओ *m.* (औः) N. of Brahmâ.—*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sûdra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिवौकस् or स्वर्गौकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. *oikos*].

ओक्विस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; *i. e.* to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. **—क्यं** 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोदनी, ओक्कणी.

ओकुलः A cake of flour.

ओख् 1P. (ओखति, ओखांचकार, ओखितुं, ओखित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary; despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उच्-घञ् पृषो° घ] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिर°, बाष्प° &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quantity, mass, multitude; बाण°, अघ°, जन° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकारः See under ओम्.

ओज् 1. 10. U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able. -2 To increase, grow.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. **—जं** = ओजस् q. v.

ओजस् *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet). An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समासभूयस्त्वमेतद्गद्यस्य जीवितम् Kâv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् *a.* 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तदोजस्वि तदेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजायते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ *a.* (Super. of उग्र also) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् *a.* More vehement, stronger.

ओज्मन् *a.* An instigator. **—***m.* 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडक,-डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and प).

ओडिकाः, ओडी Wild rice.

ओड्रः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. **—ड्रः** The China-rose. **—ड्रं** The *Javâ*-flower. **-Comp. —आख्या** the China-rose. **—पुष्पं** the *Javâ*-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओण् 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि *a.* Removing. **—णी** (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत *a.* [आ-वे-क्त] Woven, sewn with threads across. **-Comp. —प्रोत** *a.* 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-तं) *ind.* crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web. -2 A cat (*f.* also): as in स्थूलो (लौ) तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः,-नं [उन्द्-युच् Uṇ. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; *e. g.* दध्योदनः, घृत°, गुड°, मांस° &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught; *e. g.* ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. **—नी** The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. **-Comp. —आह्वया,-आह्वा, -ओदनिका** N. of a medicinal plant (महासमंगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोडाशं यद्योदनीयति.

ओद्मः, ओद्मन् *n.* 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् *n.* An udder.

ओपशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sây.).

ओम् *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable *om*, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (*a*) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (*b*) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममात्यः Mál. 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोऽथ शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयश्चेदोमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (*c*) command; (*d*) auspiciousness; (*e*) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is *om*, only *om*. Literally analysed, *om* is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter *a* is Vaisvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; *u* is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the

world of dreams; and *m* is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole *om* is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see *Gough's Upanishads* pp. 69-73). In later times *om* came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods *a* (Vishnu), *u* (Siva), and *m* (Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. **-Comp.** —कारः 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2. the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदोंकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector.-2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् *m.* 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् *a.* 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्या Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard scratch; Mâl. 7.

ओल *a.* Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (शूरण).

ओलंड् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंडति, ओलंडयति, ओलंडित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल *a.* Wet, damp. —ल्लः A hostage; °आगतः come or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasâlabhanjikâ).

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषण: Pungency, sharp flavour. —णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः,-धी *f.* [ओषः पाको धीयते अत्र,-धा-कि Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. **-Comp.** —ईशः,-गर्भः, -नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. —ज *a.* produced from plants. (—जः) fire. —धरः,-पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). —प्रस्थः the capital of Himâlaya; तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्पुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं *ind.* Immediately, quickly.

ओष्ट्राविन् *a.* Burning.

ओष्ठः [उष्यते उष्णाहारेण, उष्-कर्मणि थन् Uṇ. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); तावोष्ठौ छेदयेन्नृपः Ms. 8. 282; अधर °, बिंब °.—ष्ठी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (बिंबफल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in आ or ई; as बिंबो (बौ) ष्ठ-ष्ठी. [cf. L. *ostium*]. **-Comp.** —अधरौ-रं the upper and lower lip. —उपमफला the creeper Bryonia Grandis (whose fruit resembles a lip). —कोपः-प्रकोपः a disease of the lips. —ज *a.* labial (produced by the lips). —जाहं the root of the lip. —पल्लवः -वं a sprout-like or tender lip. —पुटं the cavity made by opening the lips. —पुष्पः -ष्पं the tree बंधुक. —रोगः any disease of the lips.

ओष्ठक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. —कः A lip.

ओष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. -2 Belonging to the lips, labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण *a.* A little warm, tepid (ईषदुष्ण).

ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. **-Comp.** —ब्रह्मन् *a.* one who has sacred knowledge.

ओहस् *n.* Praise; idea, true notion (?).

औ.

औ *m.* 1 A sound. -2 N. of Sesha or Ananta. —*f.* The earth. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (ho, hola); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-ठक्] A Bráhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas.*

औक्थिक्यं The text of the Ukthas.

औक्थं A peculiar mode of recitation.

औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औख्य *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं ष्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औग्र्यं [उग्र-ष्यञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औघः [ओघ-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिती [उचित-ष्यञ् यलोपे ङीष्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitableness. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वरादयः S. D. 2; in the example पातु वो दयितामुखं there is औचिती or fitness in taking मुख to mean सांमुख्यं (meeting) instead of आननं. -3 Habituation.

औच्चैःश्रवसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसं Gold.

औजसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ओजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. —कः A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. —स्यं Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-ष्यञ्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औड *a.* Wet, moist.

औडव *a.* (वी *f.*) [उडु-अण्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. —वः A kind of *Râga* (in Music).

औडुप *a.* [उडुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औडुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उडुपेन तराति ठक्] Crossing in a boat. **—कः** A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुंबर = औदुंबर q. v.

औड्रः [ओड्र-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, q. v.

औत्कंठ्यं [उत्कंठा-ष्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. -2 Anxiety.

औत्कर्ष्यं [उत्कर्ष-ष्यञ्] Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर *a.* (-री-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. **-Comp.** **—अह** *a.* belonging to the following day. **—पथिक** *a.* going in the northern direction. **—पदिक** *a.* comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तरायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Parîkshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarâ.

औत्तानपादः, -दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इञ् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. -2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पत्ति-ठक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. -2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात *a.* (ती *f.*) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14. 53. **—कं** A portent.

औत्साद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उत्साद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्साद q. v.).

औत्पुटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पुट-ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औत्र *a.* Gross, rough.

औत्स *a.* (त्सी *f.*) [उत्स-अञ्] Born or produced in a fountain.

औत्संगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्संग ठक्] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्सर्ग-ठञ्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). -2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted -3 Terminating, concluding. -4 Leaving, quitting. -5 Natural, inherent. -6 Produced naturally or directly. -7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-ष्यञ्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. -2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा *S.* 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water; °ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः [ओदनाय प्रभवति ठञ्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). -2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदय-ठञ्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when actions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदरे एव प्रसितः ठक्] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्य *a.* [उदरे भवः यत्] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्वित,-श्वित्क *a.* (ती,की *f.*) [उदश्वित् अण् ठक् वा] Made of, or seasoned with, butter-milk. **—तं** Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदस्थान-ण] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिकं (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्यं [उदार-ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्ति); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्यासोसि प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर *a.* (री *f.*) [उदुंबर-अञ्] Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. **—रः** 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. **—री** A branch of the Udumbara tree. **—रं** 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुंबरकः A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गातृ-अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgâtṛi priest.

औद्दालकं [उद्दालेन निर्वृत्तं अण् संज्ञायां कन्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वल्मीकमध्यस्थाः कपिलाः स्वल्पकीटकाः । कुर्वंति कपिलं स्वल्पं तत्स्यादौद्दालकं मधु ॥.

औद्देशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्देश-ठक्] 1 Showing, indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्धत्यं [उद्धत-ष्यञ्] 1 Arrogance, insolence. 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्धत्यमायोजितकामसूत्रं Mâl. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्धार-ठञ्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. **—कं** A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उद्भिद्-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious. **—दं** 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिद्यं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्वाहिक *a.*(की *f.*) [उद्वाह-ठञ्]

1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9.206. —कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस *a.* (सी *f.*) [ऊधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-ष्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपकर्ण-ठक्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्य, -र्या [उपकार्य-अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रास्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-ठञ्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपचार-ठक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औपच्छंदसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपजानु-ठक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपदेश-ठक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपद्रव-ठक्] Relating to, or treating of, symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रष्ट्यं [उपद्रष्ट्र-ष्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्यं [उपधर्म-ष्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [उपधि-ठञ्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (रथांग).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनयन-ठक्] Relating to or serving for उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक (की *f.*) [उपनास-ठञ्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिधि-ठक्] Forming, or relating to, a deposit. —कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिषदा जीवति ठक्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedânta phil.) —दः 1 The supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनीवि-ठक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थमसिर्येनौपनीविकः Bk. 4.26; औपनीविकमरुद्ध किल स्त्री (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष्य [उपपक्ष-ष्यञ्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपत्ति-ठक्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपात-ठक्] One who has committed an Upapâtaka, q. v.

औपभृत *a.* (ती *f.*) [उपभृत्-अञ्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपमा-ठक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-ष्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मौपम्येन भूतेषु दयां कुर्वंति साधवः H 1. 12; करका °सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

औपयज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज्, q. v.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाय-ठक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपयिकं गरीयसीं Ki. 2. 35.

औपयोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपयोग-ठञ्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक *a.* [उपराज-ठक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Bieng or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pîlu tree.

औपरो(रौ)धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपरोध-ठक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pîlu tree.

औपल *a.* (ली *f.*) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त्रं [उपवस्त्र-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (सी *f.*) [उपवास-अण्] Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवास-ठञ्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

औपवास्यं Fasting.

औपवाह्य *a.* [उपवाह्य स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). —ह्यः 1 A king's elephant. -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवेश-ठञ्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपश्लेष-ठक्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (णी *f.*) (Anything) proper to be done at the Upasankramaṇa.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसंख्यान-ठक्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसदः [उपसद्-अण्] 1 An अध्याय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसर्ग-ठञ्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a preposition. —कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, produc-

ing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसान्निपात).

औपस्थान (नी *f.*) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a* (की *f.*) [उपस्थान-ठक्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-ठक्] Living by fornication.

औपस्थ्यं [उपस्थ-ष्यञ्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

आपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपहार-ठक्] Serving as an oblation or offering. **—कं** An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाधि-ठञ्] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाध्याय-वुञ्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह्य *a.* [उपानह्-ञ्य] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक =औपयिक q. v.

औपासन *a.* (नी *f.*) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृह्याग्नि or household fire. -2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. **—नः** 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the manes.

औपेंद्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra; *Si.* 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the *S*ûdras (for ओम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औम, औमिक, औमक (मी, की *f.*) [उमा-अण्-वुञ् वा] Flaxen.

औमीनं [उमानां क्षेत्रं खञ्] A field of flax.

औरग *a.* (गी *f.*) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. **—गं** The constellation आश्लेषा.

औरभ्र *a.* (भ्री *f.*) [उरभ्र-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. **—भ्रं** 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (°भ्रः also).

औरभ्रकं [उरभ्राणां समूहः वुञ्] A flock of sheep.

औरभ्रिक *a.* [उरभ्र-ठञ्](की*f.*)Belonging to sheep. **—कः** A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; *S.* 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. **—सः, -सी** A legitimate son or daughter; Y.2.128.

औरस्क *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य =औरस q. v.

और्जित्यं [ऊर्जित-ष्यञ्] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (र्णी,-की *f.*) [ऊर्णा-अञ्, वुञ् वा] Woollen.

आर्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऊर्ध्व-काल-ठञ्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [उर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदे (दै) हिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु ठञ्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite); °क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. **—कं** Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वस्रो (स्रो) तसिकः =शैवः, a *S*aiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) [ऊरु-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. **—र्वः** 1 N. of a celebrated *R*ishi. [He was a descendant of Bh*r*igu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife *A*rushi, and grandson of Bh*r*igu). The Mahabharata relates that the sons of K*a*rtav*i*rya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bh*r*igu,) killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (*ûru*), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavirya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhargavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhy*a*]. -2 Submarine fire; त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ *S.* 3. 3; so °अनलः. **—र्वं** Fossil salt.

और्वर *a.* Earthly; *S*i. 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशेयः [उर्वश्याः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Agastya.

औलूकं [उलूकानां समूहः अञ्]A collection of owls.

औलूक्यः [उलूकस्यापत्यं, यञ्] N. of Ka*n*áda, the propounder of the Vaiseshika philosophy; (see औलूक्य-दर्शन in Sarva. S.].

औलूखल *a.* (ली *f.*) [उलूखले क्षुण्णं अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औल्बण्यं [उल्बण-ष्यञ्] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* (नी, -सी *f.*) [उशनस्-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to U*s*anas; originating from U*s*anas, or taught by him. **—सं** 1 The law-book of उशनस् (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurá*n*a.

औशिज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उशिज्-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अञ्] The son of U*s*înara. **—री** N. of the wife of king Purûravas.

औशीरं [उशीरं-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed; औशीरे कामचारः कृतोभूत् Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 An unguent made of U*s*îra. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषणं [उषण-अण्] 1 Pungency. -2 Black pepper. **—Comp. —शौंडी** dried ginger.

औषध *a.* (धी *f.*) [ओषधि-अण्] Consisting of herbs. **—धं** 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. -2 A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. -3 A vessel for herbs. -4 A mineral. -5 N. of Vish*n*u.

औषधिः,-धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. l.; see ओषधि. -2 A medicinal herb; अचिंत्यो हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. -3 An herb which emits fire; विरमंति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतींषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. -4 An annual or deciduous plant; °धीपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीकृ 8 U. To reduce to a medicament.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं,-रकं [उषरे भवं अण्, ततः कन्] 1 Rock-salt. -2 Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उषस्-अण्] Relating to dawn, early; °आतप Ki. 9.

11. –सी Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Walking out at day-break. –2 Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [उष्ट्र-अण्] 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. –2 Abounding in camels. –ष्ट्रं 1 The milk of a camel. –2 Camel-nature.

औष्ट्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्र-वुञ्] Relating to a camel. –कं A multitude of camels; *Si.* 5. 65.

औष्ट्रथ *a.* (थी *f.*) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. –**Comp.** –वर्णः a labial letter; *i. e.* उ, ऊ, प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म्, and व्. –स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. –स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्णं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, औष्म्यं [उष्ण-उष्म-ष्यञ्] Heat; R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. –2 Vishṇu. –3 Kâmadeva.–4 Fire. –5 Wind or air. –6 Yama. –7 The sun. –8 The soul. –9 A king or prince. –10 Knot or joint.–11 A peacock.–12 The king of birds. –13 A bird. –14 The mind. –15 Body. –16 Time. –17 A cloud. –18 A word, sound. –19 Hair. –20 Light,splendour.–21 Wealth, property. –कं 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus; न कं सुखं=दुःखं ; न अकं यत्र). –2 Water; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhàsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava).–3 The head; as in कंधरा (=कं शिरो धारयतीति). –**Comp.** –ज *a.* watery, aquatic. –दः a cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself; *e. g.* वृक्षकः a small tree; बालकः a chap; पुत्रकः dear boy; अश्वकः a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कन्).

कंय्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबूलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस् 2 A. (कंस्ते) 1 To go. –2 To command. –3 To destroy; see कस्.

कंसः–सं 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. –2 Bell-metal, white copper. –3A particular measure known as आढक, q. v.–सः N. of a king of Mathurâ, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Kṛishṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Kr*ishna* and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devak*i* with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devak*i* would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devak*i* every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balar*a*ma and Kr*ishna*, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Kr*ishna* grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this,he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Kr*ishna*, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akr*u*ra to bring the boys to Mathur*a*. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Kr*ishna*, in which the former was slain by the latter]. –सा N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa.–**Comp.** –अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष्, द्विष्, हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa,*i.e.* Kṛishṇa; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन Ve. 1; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे *Si.* 1. 16. –अस्थि *n.* bell-metal. –उद्भवा a fragrant earth. –कारः (री *f.*) 1. a mixed tribe; कंसकारशंखकारौ ब्राह्मणात्संबभूवतुः Sabdak. –2. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder. –माक्षिकं a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. –वणिक् *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. –वधः–हननं the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for, or relating to, a cup. –यं Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved.1 A bone.–2 Rice,the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 A. (ककते, ककित) 1 To wish. –2 To be proud. –3 To be unsteady; see कंक्.

ककजाकृत *a.* Ved. Mutilated.

ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दुः Destruction of happiness or of enemies; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of the back of the head (घाटा).

ककुंजलः The Châtaka bird.

ककुद् *f.* 1 A summit, peak. –2 Chief, head; see ककुद below. –3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. –4 A horn. –5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.). –6 Any projecting corner. –7 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma. (According to Pâṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद in adj. or Bah. comps.; *e. g.* त्रिककुद्). –**Comp.** –स्थः [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an epithet of Puranjaya, son of *S*asáda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvâku; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71. [Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted,they,headed by Indra,

went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore, called *Kakutstha* 'standing on a hump'].

ककुदः -दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). -3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; ककुदं वेदविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां R. 6.71. -4 A sign or symbol of royalty; नृपतिककुदं R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of serpent.

ककुद्मत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] 1 Furnished with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running high (as a wave). —*m.* 1 A mountain (having peaks).-2 A buffalo; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः R. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (ऋषभ). —तीं The hip and the loins.

ककुद्मत *m.* A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुद्मिन् *a.* 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. —*m.* 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. -2 A mountain.-3 N. of Vishṇu; and of king रैवतक. °कन्या-सुता N. of Revatî and wife of Balaráma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुंदरं The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जघनकूप).

ककुभ् *f.* 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; वियुक्ताः कांतेन स्त्रिय इव न राजंति ककुभः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25,3.33.-2 Splendour, beauty.-3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A sacred treatise or Sâstra.-5 A peak, summit. -6 A Râgiṇî or personified mode of music. -7 The personified quarter of the sky. -8 Breath, animation. -9 Unornamented hair; or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुभ *a.* Ved. Distinguished, superior. —भः 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. -2 The tree Arjuna; ककुभसुरभिः शैलः U.1.33. -3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit.-4 One of the Râgas or personified musical modes. —भा 1 Space; quarter. -2 One of the Râgiṇîs. —भं A flower of the Kuṭaja tree; Me. 22. -**Comp.** —अदनी 'food of the sky,' a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुह *a.* Ved. Eminent; excellent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककेरुकः A worm in the stomach.

कक् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्कटः A kind of animal.

कक्कुलः The Bakula tree.

कक्कोलः -ली N. of a plant bearing a berry; कक्कोलीफलजग्धि Mál. 6. 19 v. l. —लं,-लकं 1 A berry of this plant. -2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

कक्ख् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट *a.* 1 Hard, solid. -2 Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-place. -2 The end of the lower garment; see कक्षा.-3 A climbing plant, creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यतस्तु कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit; °अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-pit; प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं Si. 2. 42. -7 The harem of a king. -8 The interior of a forest; आशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; कक्षांतरगतो वायुः Râm.-9 The side or flank (of anything). -10 A woman's girdle; as in आबद्धनिबिडकक्षैः.-11 A surrounding wall. -12 A part of a boat. -13 The orbit of a planet. -14 A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Beleric Myrobalan or Terminalia Belerica. -17 A marshy ground. —क्षा 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. -2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall; a wall. -5 The waist, middle part; Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area. -7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलहंसकाननुसरन् कक्षांतरप्रधावितः K.63, 182.-9 A harem.-10 Similarity.-11 An upper garment. -12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.).-13 Emulation or rivalry. -14 A secluded part of an edifice. -15 A particular part of a carriage. -16 The jeweller's weight, *Retti.* -17 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband (Mar. कांसोटा). -18 Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist. -20 Border or lace. -21 The basin of a balance (कक्षः also). —क्षं 1 A star. -2 Sin. -**Comp.** —अग्निः wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. —अंतरं inner or private apartment. —अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet. -5. a debauchee. -6. a player; painter. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9. strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). —उत्था a fragrant grass, (भद्रमुस्ता Cyperus). —धरं the shoulder-joint. —पः 1. a tortoise. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera. —(क्षा) पटः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. —पुटः the arm-pit. —रुहा = नागरमुस्ता q. v. —शायः -युः a dog. —स्थ *a.* seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत *a.* Agreed to, promised.

कक्षायते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush.-2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् *m.* N. of a renowned *R*ishi, sometimes called Pajriya; author of several hymns of the *R*igveda.

कक्ष्य *a.* Ved. 1 Consisting of shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3 Filling the girth (Sây.). —क्ष्या 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. -2 A woman's girdle or zone; Ki. 7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4 The upper garment. -5 The border of a garment. -6 The inner apartment of a palace. -7 A wall, enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub yielding the black and red berry that serves as a weight. —क्ष्यं 1 The cup or receptacle of a balance. -2 A part of a carriage. -3 The hinder part. -**Comp.** —अवेक्षक = कक्षावेक्षक q. v.

कख् 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कग् 1 P. To act, perform.

कंक् 1 A. To go.

कंकः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vṛishṇi.-6 A false or pretended Brâhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishṭhira in the palace of Virâṭa. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.) **—का** 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -**Comp**. **—त्रोटः-टिः** a kind of fish. **—पत्र** *a.* furnished with the feathers of a heron. (**-त्रः**) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers ; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (**-त्रं**) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. **—पत्रिन्** *m.* = कंकपत्रः. **—माला** 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. **—मुख-वदन** *a.* shaped like a heron's mouth. (**-खः-खं**), **-वदनं** a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. **—शायः** a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः ,**कंकटकः** 1 Mail; defensive armour ; military accoutrements ; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंकणः-णं 1 A bracelet; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकंकणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमागृहीतकमनीयकंकणः(करः) U. 1. 18; Mâl. 9. 9; देव्यः कंकणमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A crest. **—णः** Water-spray ; नितंबे हारालीं नयनयुगले कंकणभरं Udb. **—णी,कंकणीका** 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -**Comp**. **—भूषण** *a.* adorned with tinkling ornaments. **—मणी** *f.* the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिन् *a.* Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः,-तं कंकती, तिका A comb, haircomb ; *Si.* 15. 33. **—तः** 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर *a.* [कं सुखं किरति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. **—रं** 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (=100 niyutas).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कंकलोडयं A kind of drug.

कंकालः -लं A skeleton ; Mâl. 5. 14. -**Comp**. **—मालिन्** *m.* N. of *Siva*. **—शेष** *a.* reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु (गु) ष्ठः -ष्ठं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकूषः The inner body(आभ्यंतरदेह).

कंकेरुः A kind of crow.

कंकेलुः—लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = कक्कोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंगु *n.*, **कंगुनी** A kind of Panic seed (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhâva P.).

कंगुलः The hand.

कच् I. 1 P. (कचति, कचित) To sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); स्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचः [कच्यंते बध्यंते इति कचाः,कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निगृह्यैतान् Mb. ; see °ग्रह below; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -5 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by *S*ukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to *S*ukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore ; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devay*a*ni, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with *S*ukra's wine ; but Devay*a*ni again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities *S*ukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of *S*ukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless ; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brahm*a*na, but would become a Kshatriya's wife.] **—चा** 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -**Comp**. **—अग्रं** curls, end of hair. **—आचित** *a.* having dishevelled hair; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. **—आमोदः** a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाळा). **—ग्रहः** seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. **—पः** 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf. (**-पं**) a vessel for vegetables. **—पक्षः**, **-पाशः**, **-हस्तः** thick or ornamented hair ; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection;पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे). **—मालः** smoke.

कचाकचि *ind.* 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगलं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु *a.* 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. **—कुः** A snake.

कचाटुरः A gallinule.

कचुः *f.* An esculent root; see कच्वी.

कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कच्चटं An aquatic plant.

कच्चर *a.* 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. **—रं** Buttermilk diluted with water.

कच्चित् *ind.* A particle of (1) interrogation (often translateable by 'I hope') ; कच्चित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानसि त्वं *S*. 6; कच्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः

R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9. (*b*) joy; (*c*) auspiciousness.

कच्छः -च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; गंधमादनकच्छोऽध्यासितः V. 5; *Si.* 3. 80; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुन्न). **—च्छा** 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (वाराही). -**Comp.** **—अंतः** the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39, 12. 54. **—देशः** N. of a place in the South. **—पः** (पी *f.*) 1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति, स हि किंचित् दृष्ट्वा शरीर एव मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति). -2. a tumour on the palate. -3. an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling. -5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-पी) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a cutaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3. a kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvatî. **—भूः** *f.* marshy ground, morass. **—रुहा** a kind of grass (दूर्वा).

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छपिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A wart accompanying gonorrhœa.

कच्छोटिका = कच्छाटिका q. v.

कच्छुः-कच्छू *f.* Itch, scab. -**Comp.** **—घ्नी** the plant (पटोल); another plant (हपुषाभेद).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon Pruriens शूकशिंबी (said to cause itching on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर *a.* [कच्छु-र-ह्रस्वश्च P. V. 2. 107 Vârt.] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Unchaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched. **—रा** N. of several plants; शटी, शूकशिंबी.

कच्छोरं A kind of Curcuma (शटी).

कच्वी A plant with an esculent root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated for food.

कज् 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy. -2 To be confused with joy, pride, or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last sense a Sautra root.).

कज See under क.

कज्जलं [कुत्सितं जलमस्मात्प्रभवति, कोः कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्वमति K. 105; अद्यापि तां विधृतकज्जललोलनेत्रां Ch.P.15; °कालिमा Amaru.88.-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium.) -3 Ink. **—ली** 1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's mineral. -2 Ink.-**Comp.** **—ध्वजः** a lamp. **—रोचकः** -**कं** the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित *a.* Covered with lamp-black or with a collyrium prepared from it.

कज्ज्वलं Lamp-black (especially considered as an application to the eyes).

कंच् 1 A. 1 To bind. -2 To shine.

कंचारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

कंचिका 1 A small boil. -2 The branch of a bamboo.

कंचुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The skin of a snake, slough; भोगिनः कंचुकाविष्टाः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); धर्म ° प्रवेशिनः *S.* 5; कपटधर्म ° Dk. 29. -4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, robe; अंतःकंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषितरसास्वादजातरोमांचकंचुकं Pt.2.64.-5 A bodice, jacket; काचिदिंद्रगजाजिनकंचुकाः *Si.* 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase:- निंदति कंचुककारं प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी नारी; cf. "a bad workman quarrels with his tools").-6 A kind of drawers or short breeches. -7 A strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कंचुकालुः A snake.

कंचुकित *a.* 1 Furnished with armour, mailed.-2 Having a garment; कथा ° Bh. 3. 130.

कंचुकिन् *a.* Furnished with armour or mail. **—***m.* 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas); अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्यार्थकुशलः कंचुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥ (he must be a Brâhmaṇa, very old, &c.; cf. V. 3.1 and *S.* 5.3).-2 A libidinous man, debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-keeper.-5 Barley.

कंचुलिका, कंचुली A bodice; त्वं मुग्धाक्षि विनैव कंचुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणीं लक्ष्मीं Amaru. 23.

कंचूलं An article of female dress, *i. e.* a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmâ. **—जं** 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.-**Comp.** **—जः** N. of Brahmâ. **—नाभः** N. of Vishṇu.

कंजकः-की A kind of bird, Gracula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet of Brahmâ. -5 A peacock.-6 A hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus Indica (ब्राह्मणयष्टिका).

कट्, कंट् 1 P. (कटति or कंटति) To go.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटितुं) 1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To encompass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2. 204. -2 The hip.-3 Hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. -4 The temples of an elephant; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of grass. -7 Excess (as in उत्कट). -8 A corpse.-9 A hearse, bier.-10 An arrow.-11 A custom.-12 A cemetery, burial ground. -13 A time or season. -14 The plant Saccharum Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant. -16 Grass (in general). -17 A thin piece of wood, plank. **—टी** Long pepper. **—टं** Dust of flowers.

–Comp.– अक्षः a glance,a side-long look, leer; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. °मुष्ट *a.* caught by a glance.°विशिखः an arrow-like look of love. –अग्निः a fire kept up with dry grass or straw; the straw placed round a criminal to be burnt. –अंतः the extremity of the temples; *Si.* 18. 42. –उदकं 1. water for a funeral libation. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). –कारः a mixed tribe (of low social position); (शूद्रायां वैश्यतश्चौर्यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). –कोलः a spitting-pot. –खादक *a.* eating much, voracious. –(-कः) 1 a jackal -2. a crow.-3. a glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl. –घोषः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen.–पूतनः,-ना a kind of departed spirits; अमेध्यकुणपाशी च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Mâl. 5. 11 (पूतन v. l.); also 23. –प्रभेदः opening of the temples, appearance of rut; R. 3. 37. –प्रू *a.* acting by will.(–प्रूः) 1. *Siva.*-2. an imp or goblin. -3. one who gambles or plays with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind of demi-god, (of the class of Vidyâdharas).–ग्रंथः,-थं the buttocks. –भंगः 1. gleaning corn with the hands. -2. any royal calamity or misfortune.–भीः N. of several plants ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c.–मालिनी wine or any vinous liquor. –व्रणः N. of Bhîma-sena. –शर्करा 1. a fragment of a mat broken off or of straw. -2. N. of a plant. –स्थलं 1. the hips and loins.-2. an elephant's temples.

कटंभर N. of the कटभी tree.–रा N. of several plants:—1 नागबला; 2 प्रसारिणी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंबिका; 6 मूर्वा.

कटकः,-कं 1 A bracelet of gold; आबद्धहेमकटकां रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P. 15; *Si.* 16. 77.-2 A zone or girdle. -3 A string. -4 The link of a chain. -5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side or ridge of a mountain; प्रफुल्लवृक्षैः कटकैरिव स्वैः Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31. -8 Table-land; *Si.* 4. 65. -9 An army, a camp; *Si.* 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk.-14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायनं The plant Andropogon Muricatus (वीरणमूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. –*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, best. –टः N. of *Siva.*

कटकटा An onomatopoetic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or gratting sound.

कटंकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of *Siva.* -5 The चित्रक tree.

कटंकटेरी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. दारुहरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा(ठा)कुः A bird.

कटाटंकः N. of *Siva.*

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher.-2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहंति, आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; *Si.* 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvîpa or division of a known continent. 10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A pan, pot.

कटिः,-टी *f.* [कट्-इन्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हरते मनः is said to be ग्राम्य.) -3 An elephant's cheek. –टी Long pepper. -Comp. –कूपः the hollow above the hip, the loins. –तटं the loins; कटीतटनिवेशितं Mk. 1. 27. –त्रं 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round the loins.-4. an armour of the hip or the loins. –देशः the loins. –(टि or टी) प्रोथः the buttocks. –मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. –रोहकः the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). –शीर्षकः the loins. –शृंखला a girdle furnished with small bells.–सूत्रं a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिल्लः A kind of gourd.

कटिल्लकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटीतलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः,-रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins, –रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors, hips; *Si.* 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (टु or ट्वी *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (*a*) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (*b*) Disagreeable, unpleasant: श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. –टुः 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. –टु *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी).–टु *n.*1 An improper action.-2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -Comp. –अंगः 1. the श्योनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilîpa. –उत्कटं ginger. –कंदः -दं 1 ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. –कीटः,-कीटकः a gnat, mosquito. –क्वाणः the टिट्टिभ bird. –ग्रंथिः,-थि *n.* dried ginger; so °भंगः °भद्रं dried ginger or ginger. –चातुर्जातकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia and of black pepper. –छदः the तगर tree. –ज *a.* prepared from acid substances. –तिक्तकः 1. the भूनिंब tree. -2. the शण tree. –तिक्ता = कटुतुंबी. –तुंबी a kind of bitter gourd. –त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. –दला = कर्कटी plant. –निष्पावः grain not inundated. –पत्रः 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सितार्जक tree. –पत्रिका N. of a tree कारी-

—पाक -पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —फलः a sort of cucumber. (—ला) N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. —बीजा long pepper. —मंजरिका the अपामार्ग tree. —मोदं a certain perfume. —रव *a.* having a harsh sound. (—वः) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. —रोहिणी the कटुकी plant. —विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —स्नेहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. —कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants:— पटोल, सुगंधितृण, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. —का N. of several plants:—कटुरोहिणी, तांबूली, राजिका, तिक्तालाबुक. —की = कटुरोहिणी. —कं 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकटुकं 'bad curds).' -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -**Comp.** —आलाबु, (बू) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. —फलः=कक्कोल (Mar. कंकोळ). (—लं) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. —रोहिणी =कटुरोहिणी. —वल्ली =कटी.

कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुंकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. —लः 1 A pungent flavour. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Châṇḍâla. -**Comp.**—वीणा a kind of lute played by the Châṇḍâlas.

कट्टारः A weapon, dagger.

कट्फलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायफळ.

कट्वर *a.* Despised. —रं 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. -3 A sauce, condiment.

कठ् 1 P. (कठति, अकठीत्, कठित) To live in distress; see कंठ्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampâyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of *rik*. —ठाः The followers of that sage. —ठी 1 A female follower of Kaṭha.-2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -**Comp.** —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Kaṭha branch of the Yajurveda. —धूर्तः a Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. —श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमर्दः An epithet of *S*iva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कठलयः,-कठल्लः Gravel.

कठाकुः A bird.

कठाहकः A gallinule.

कठिका Chalk.

कठिंजरः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं सारयंतीं Me. 92; Amaru. 72; Mu. 2. 20; so °स्तनौ. -2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विशीर्यें कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so °हृदय. -3 Inexorable, inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसीं V. 2.11.-5 Giving pain. —नः A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. -2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (*n.* also in this sense). —नी Chalk. -**Comp.** —पृष्ठः,-कः a tortoise.

कठिनता,-त्वं 1 Hardness, firmness. -2 Severity. -3 Cruelty, hard-heartedness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty, obscurity.

कठिनिका,-काठिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. —रः A needy or distressed man, a pauper.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also), solid, stiff; कठोरास्थिग्रंथि Mâl. 5. 34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रियं U. 3. 27; so °हृदय, °चित्त. -3 Sharp, piercing; °अंकुश *S*ânti. 1. 22. -4 Full, developed, complete, full-grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भां जानकीं विमुच्य U. 1, 1. 49, 6. 25; Mâl.6.19; so कठोरताराधिपलांछनच्छविः Si. 1. 20; so अ° new, young; Mâl. 1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमतिभिः K. 7; °रीभूतः दिवसः U. 2 it is noon-time. -**Comp.** —गर्भ *a.* far advanced in pregnancy; U. 1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of the Brahmâṇḍa Purâṇa.

कठोरता,-त्वं Hardness, firmness, severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish with buds, expand the blossoms of; Mâl. 9. 41.

कठोल *a.* Hard, resisting,

कड् I. 1 U. (कडति-ते, कडित) 1 To be proud.-2 To unhusk; cf. कंड्.-3 To be disturbed or confused. -II. 6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U. 1 To protect. -2 To remove the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To break off a part, separate or detach, tear.

कड *a.* 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडकं Sea-salt obtained by evaporation.

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a kind of rum.

कडंग (क) रः Straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c.

कडंग (क) रीय *a.* To be fed with straw. —यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कड (ल) त्रं 1 A kind of vessel. -2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कडंदिका Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (लं) बः 1 The stem or stalk (of a pot-herb). -2 The end or point, angle.

कडार *a.* 1 Tawny; कडारइवायं G. M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud, haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar. -2 A sacrificial knife.

कड्ड् 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough. -2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. -2 To become small. -3 To go or approach. —II. 10 P. or *-Caus.* 1 To wink, to close the eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तंडुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An atom or particle (of anything). -3 A very small quantity; द्रविण° *Sânti*. 1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. -5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगाणाम् *S*. 3. 7; अंबु°, अश्रु° Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An ear of corn.-7 Spark (as of fire) -8 The spark or facet of a gem.-9 Flake (of snow).-10 श्वेतजीरक. **—णा** 1 A kind of fly.-2 Long pepper. -3 Cumin seed. **—णी** 1 An atom, a drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia.. **-Comp. —अदः,-भक्षः, भुज्** *m*. a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). **—अन्न** *a*. one whose food consists of grains. °ता the state of one who is made to live on grains. **—गुग्गुलः** a kind of plant. **—जीरः** a white kind of cumin seed. **—जीरकं** small cumin seed. **—भक्षः, भक्षकः, भुज्** *m*. N. of Kaṇâda. **—भक्षकः** a kind of bird. **—लाभः** a whirlpool.

कणशः *ind*. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदिदं कणशो विकीर्यते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. -2 A small particle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6 N. of a purificatory ceremony, *i. e*. waving round lamps at sacrificial rites. **—का** 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. -2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of corn or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्निमंथ tree.

कणिशः, —शं An ear or spike of corn.

कणिष्ठ *a*. The smallest, the most minute.

कणीक *a*. Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तंभस्तु कणपः Vaijayanti; चापचक्रकणपकर्पण &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with a sting.

कणाटीनः,-टीरः,-टारकः A wagtail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणीचिः,-ची *f*. 1 A sound. -2 A tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे *ind*. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (श्रद्धाप्रतीघात); कणेहत्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेरः,-रुः The कर्णिकार tree. **—रा —रुः** *f*. 1 A she-elephant. -2 A courtezan, harlot.

कंट् 1 P. (कंटति, कांटित) To go or move.

कंट *a*. Thorny.

कंटकः,-कं 1 A thorn ; पादलग्नं करस्थेन कंटकेनैव कंटकं (उद्धरेत्) Châṇ. 22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting ; Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything. -4 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government ; उत्खाततलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R.14.73 ; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं *S*. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance,nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6 Horripilation, erection of hair, thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp stinging pain, symptom of a disease. -11 (In Nyâya philosophy) Refutation of arguments, detection of error. -12 Impediment, obstacle.-13 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansions. **—कः** 1 A bamboo. -2 A work-shop, manufactory. -3 Fault, defect. -4 N. of Makara or the marine monster, the symbol of the god of love. **—की** A kind of वार्ताकी.**-Comp. —अग्रः** a kind of lizard. **—अशनः भक्षकः-भुज्** *m*. a camel. **—अष्ठीलः** a kind of fish (having many bones). **—आगारः** a kind of worm. **—आढ्यः** a kind of tree. **—उद्धरणं** 1. (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. -2. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंटकोद्धरणे नित्यमातिष्ठेद्यत्नमुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252. **—द्रुमः** 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भवंति नितरां स्फीताः सुक्षेत्रे कंटकद्रुमाः Mk. 9. 7. -2. the Sâlmali tree or silk-cotton tree (Mar. सांवरी). **—फलः** 1 the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. -2. the गोक्षुर plant. -3. the castor-oil tree. -4. the Dhattûra tree. -5. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat. **—मर्दनं** suppressing disturbance. **—युक्त** *a*. having thorns, thorny. **—विशोधनं** extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble ; राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. **—वृंताकी** a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (वार्ताकी). **—श्रेणिः —णी** *f*. 1. the Solanum Jacquini. -2. a porcupine.

कंटकारः N. of a tree (शाल्मली); also विकंकत. **—री** N.of several plants:— Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton tree.

कंटकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंटकालः =कंटकफल q. v.

कंटाह्वयं The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंटकित *a*. 1 Thorny. -2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled; horripilated; प्रीति° त्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22 ; *S*. 3. 15.

कंटकिन् *a*. (नी *f*.) 1 Thorny, prickly ; कंटकिनो वनांताः Vikr. 1. 116. -2 Vexatious, troublesome. **—***m*. A fish. **—***m*. *f*. N. of several plants :— खदिर, मदन, गोक्षुर, वंश, बदर. **-Comp. —जं** *a*. 1. produced from a fish. -2. produced by the Mimosa tree. **—फलः** the bread-fruit tree (पनस). (**—ला**) मधुखर्जुरी plant.

कंटकिलः A thorny kind of bamboo.

कंटलः 1 N. of a plant (बर्बुर). -2 A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic.

कंटालुः *f*. N. of several plants:— वार्तकी, वंश, बर्बुर, बृहती.

कंटिन् *a*. Thorny. **—***m*. N. of several trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोक्षुर.

कंठ् 1.10.U. (कंठति-ते,कंठयति-ते, कंठित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. -2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case).

कंठः,-ठं 1 Throat; कंठे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः *S*. 4.5; कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं 6. 3. -2 The

neck ; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3, 97,111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. -3 Sound, tone, voice; सा मुक्तकंठं चक्रंद R. 14. 68; किमिदं किन्नरकंठि सुप्यते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोदिति U. 3. -4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. -5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ). -6 The opening of the womb. -7 A bud on a stalk. -8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited. -9 The मदन tree. -10 Guttural sound. **-Comp.**—अग्निः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard). —अवसक्त *a.* clinging to the neck. —आगत *a.* come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person). —आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace ; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण. —आश्लेषः neck-embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6; °उपगूढ Bh. 3. 82.—उक्तं personal testimony. —कुब्जः a kind of fever. —कूणिका the Indian lute. —ग *a.* reaching or extending to the throat. —गत *a.* 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; *i. e.* on the point of departing; न वदेद्यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh; Pt. 1. 296. -2. approaching or reaching the throat. —तटः, -तटं, -टी the side of the neck. —तलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. —दघ्न *a.* reaching to the neck. —नीडकः a kite. —नलिकः a large lamp or torch, a whisp of lighted straw &c ; (Mar. मशाल). —पाशः -पाशकः 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck.-2. a halter in general. —बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck. —भूषा a short necklace; विभूषां कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. —मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the neck. -2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object. —लग्न *a.* 1. clinging to the throat. -2 suspended round the neck. -3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces); Mâl. 3. 2. —लता 1. a collar. -2. a horse's halter. —वर्तिन् *a.* being at or in the throat, *i. e.* on the point of departing; °प्राणैः R. 12. 54. —शालुकं a hard tumour in the throat. —शुंडी swelling of the tonsils. —शोषः (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. -2. (fig.) fruitless expostulation. —सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck. —सूत्रं a kind of embrace; (thus defined :— यत्कुर्वते वक्षसि वल्लभस्य स्तनाभिघातं निबिडोपगूहात् । परिश्रमार्थं शनकैर्विदग्धास्तत्कंठसूत्रं प्रवदंति संतः ॥); कंठसूत्रमपदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 32.—स्थ *a.* 1. being in the throat. -2. guttural (as a letter). -3. being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. -4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः *ind.* 1 From the throat. 2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन् *a.* Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat. -2 A necklace, a collar. -3 A rope round the neck of a horse. **-Comp.** —रवः 1. a lion. -2. an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण न्यपतत् Dk. 7. -3. a pigeon. -4. explicit declaration or mention ; (इति कंठीरवेणोक्तम्).

कंठेकालः N. of *S*iva (blue on the neck).

कंठ्य *a.* 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. -2 Guttural. **-Comp.** —वर्णः a guttural letter; namely अ, आ, क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ् and ह्. —स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः 1 A boat. -2 A spade, hoe. -3 War. -4 A camel. -5 An esculent root. -6 A churning vessel. -7 A bag. —ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel. —लः, -ला A churning vessel.

कंड् I. 1 U. (कंडति-ते, कंडित) 1 To be glad or satisfied. -2 To be proud. -3 To unhusk. -II. 10 U. (कंडयति-ते, कंडित) 1 To thresh (corn, grain &c.), unhusk. -2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा. -2 Chaff. —नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. -2 A pestle.

कंडित *a.* Dislocated ; *S*. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body). -2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of *S*iva.

कंडिका 1 A short section, shortest subdivision ; (as in the शुक्लयजुर्वेद). -2 N. of a country.

कंडुः *m. f.* , **कंडूः** *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itching sensation ; कपोलकंडूः करिभिर्विनेतुं Ku. 1. 9; *S*ânti. 4. 17. **-Comp.** —आदि *m. pl.* the nominal verbs. —करी N. of a plant शूकशिंबी. —घ्नः 1 N. of a plant. -2 white mustard.

कंडुर *a.* Scratching. —रः A species of reed.

कंडूतिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch ; सुभग त्वत्कथारंभे कर्णे कंडूतिलालसा S. D.

कंडूमत् *a.* 1 Scratching.-2 Itching.

कंडूयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कंडूयित) 1 To scratch, rub gently ; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37 ; मृगीमकंडूयत कृष्णसारः Ku. 3. 36 ; so शृंगे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगीं *S*. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कंडूयन,-नक *a.* Scratching. —नं Scratching, rubbing ; कंडूयनैर्दंशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. —नी A brush for rubbing. —कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंडूया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कंडूयितं Scratching.

कंडूयितृ *a.* Scratching, a scratcher

कंडूरा N. of a plant causing itch.

कंडूल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. —लः An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room.-3 A camel (also *f.*). —ली The lute of a Chânḍâla. **-Comp.** —वीणा The lute of a Chânḍâla.

कंडोलकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.*[कण् क्वन्] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising ; प्रसक्षणो दिव्यः कण्वहोता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. —ण्वः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of *S*akuntalâ and progenitor of the line of काण्व Brâhmaṇas. He was the author of several hymns of the *R*ig-

veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. —ण्वं Sin, evil. -Comp. —जंभन a. consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kaṇvas (?). —दुहितृ,-सुता Sakuntalâ, Kaṇva's daughter. —सखिन् a. Ved. a friend of the Kaṇvas, friendly disposed to them. —होतृ a. one whose priest is a Kaṇva.

कण्वतम a Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् a. United with a praiser or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra).

कतः,-कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तन्-ड Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादनं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति ॥ Ms. 6. 67. —तं —तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतफलः The clearing nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-डतम्] (°मत् *n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्ऋतुमाधिकृत्य गास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र यानुदाहरंत्यार्यमिश्राः Mâl. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all' It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (°रत् *n.*) Who or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कततरः On which of the two sides?

कति *pron. a.* [किम्+डति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्यमयः कति सूर्यासः Rv.10.88.18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मर कति कृताः स्वांत ते विप्रलंभाः Sânti. 3. 18; -2 Some. When followed by चित्,चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नद्रौ कतिचिदबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अयच् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Me. 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having elapsed; वर्णैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयथ *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणायालति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अच् Tv.] Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कत्थ् 1 A. (कत्थते, कत्थित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कत्थिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वैतत्कर्मणा सर्वं कत्थेथाः Mb.-2 To praise, celebrate.-3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कत्थन *a.* Boasting, praising. —नं, —ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्पय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. —यं Water causing happiness.

कत्र् 10 P. (कत्रयति, कत्रित) To loosen, slaken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ् 10U.(कथयति-ते,कथित)1 To tell, relate, narrate,communicate (usually with dat. of person); राममिष्वसनदर्शनोत्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयांबभूव सः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथयित्वा सुमंत्रेण सह Râm.-4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Mâl. 8. 10; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुभयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. —*Pass.* (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-ण्वुल्] A narrator, a relator. —कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A disputant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. —नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ् नि॰ अ] A tale, story; °प्रावीण्यं U. 4 historical knowledge. -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8 -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलमश्रेयसे यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation. का कथा or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः । हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. —अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, attention. —अंतरं 1. the course of conversation; स्मर्तव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7.-2. another tale. —अवशेष or कथाशेष *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, *i. e.* deceased, dead. —आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. —आरंभः commencement of a tale. —आरामः garden of fable. —आलापः speech, conversation. —उदयः the beginning of a tale. —उद्घातः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्रधार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; *e. g.* in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrârâkshasa. -2. commencement of a tale or narration; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. —उपकथनं-उपाख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. —छलं 1. the guise of a fable. -2. giving a false account. —नायकः, -पुरुषः the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण° U. 4, 6. —पीठं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. -2. N. of the first लंबक or book of the कथासरित्सागर. —प्रबंधः

a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग *a.* 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. -2. mad, foolish. (-गः) 1. conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतुः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. -2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनैरुदाहृतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —प्राणः 1. an actor. -2. a professional story-teller. —मुखं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्यासः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त *a.* reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. —शेष *a.* see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale; *e. g.* Vetâlapanchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c.

कथिकः 1 A narrator. -2 A story-teller.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. -2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविदः R. 11. 10. -**Comp.**—पदं-पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. -2 To cause to remain only in narration.

कथीकृत *a.* Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं *ind.* [किम्-प्रकारार्थे थमु कादेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare'; सानुबंधाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि कथं वात्मापहारं करोमि *S.* 1 (where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says).-2 Oh what! indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति *S.* 6. -3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, नु, वा, or स्विद् in the sense of, 'how indeed,' 'how possibly', 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized); कथं वा गम्यते U.3; कथं नामैतत् U. 6.-4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way', 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; कथमप्युन्नमितं न चुंबितं तु *S.* 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उत्थितः Pt. 1; विसृज्य कथमप्युमां Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12,39,50,73;Pt.1 -5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिस्तादृशा संभवंति Mâl.2. 9. -**Comp.** —कथिकः an inquisitive person.—कारं *ind.* in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरोहति *Si.* 2. 52; कथंकारं भुंक्ते Sk; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण *a.* of what measure. —भावः what state. —भूत *a.* 1. how being. -2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप *a.* of what shape. —वीर्य *a.* of what power.

कथंता What sort or manner. -2 Inquiry, question demand.

कद् I. 4 A. (कद्यते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. -2 To grieve. -3 To call. -4 To kill or hurt; see कंद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U. 5. 10. -2 War. -3 Sin.

कद् *ind.* [कद्-क्विप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. -**Comp.** —अक्षरं 1. a bad letter. -2. bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ *a.* 1. useless, unmeaning. -2. having what purpose or aim ? (-र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं,-ना troubling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P.1. to despise, slight.-2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थित *a.* 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमार्ष्टुं Bh. 2. 106. -2. tormented, teased; आः कदर्थितोऽहमेभिर्वीरवारं वीरसंवादविघ्नकारिभिः U. 5. -3. insignificant, mean. -4. bad, vile. —अर्थी कृ 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थीकृत *a.* 1. despised, disdained. -2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्य *a.* 1. avaricious, miserly -2. little, insignificant, mean. -3. bad, disagreeable. (-र्यः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता-त्वं 1. avarice. -2. insignificance. -3. badness. °भावः avarice, stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (-रः) bad conduct.—इंद्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उष्ट्रः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्णं) lukewarmness.—तृणं 1. a fragrant grass. -2. the plant कुंभिका. —तोयं an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि *m. pl.* three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्रथवद्भीमं बभंज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद *a.* 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्वदो नृपः *Si.* 14. 1. -2. vile, contemptible..

कद *a.* 1 Giving water. -2 Giving happiness. —दः A cloud.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः,-कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U.3. 20, 42; Mâl. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. -2 A kind of grass. -3 Turmeric. -4 The mustard-seed plant. -5 A particular mineral substance. —बी N. of a plant (देवदाली). *S.* 6; U.5.18. —बं A multitude. —कं 1 A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S.* 2. 6. -2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबकराजितं Ki. 5. 9. -3 A kind of grass (देवताड).-**Comp.**—आनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. -2. spring. —कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय.—पुष्पा,-ष्पी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kadamba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze; =°अनिल.

कदंबरः The mustard seed plant.

कदरः 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. -रः, -रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. -रं coagulated milk.

कदलः,-कदलकः The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं मृगदृशः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95.-ला N. of several plants:- पृश्नि डिंबिका, and शाल्मलि. -ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk.1. 20; यास्यत्यूरुः सरसकदलीस्तंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag carried by an elephant. -4 A flag or banner. -**Comp.** -(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant.-दंडः-स्कंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag; Mâl. 6.

कदलिन् *m.* A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A beautiful woman.

कदा *ind.* When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once'; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान्न बिभेति कदाचन; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचित्तु Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now'; कदाचित् काननं जगाहे कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 *et seq.*) [cf. L. *quando*].

कद्रु *a.* [कद्-रु] (द्रु or द्रू *f.*) 1 Tawny, 2 Variegated, spotted. -द्रुः 1 The tawny colour. -2 The variegated colour. -द्रुः, -द्रूः *f.* Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nâgas. -**Comp.** -पुत्रः, सुतः a serpent.

कद्रुण *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny.

कद्वरं 1 Whey. -2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधप्री *a.* Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतुं). 1 To be satisfied or contented. -2 To love, wish. -3 To shine. -4 To go.

कनकं Gold; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते *S.* 3. 13; Me. 2, 37, 67. -कः 1 The Palâsa tree. 2 The Dhattûra tree. -3 Mountain ebony. -**Comp.** -अंगदं a gold bracelet. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुचौ ते स्पर्धेते किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv. 2. 9. -अध्यक्षः the treasurer. -आह्वः the धत्तूर tree. (-ह्वं) =नागकेशर. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -आह्वयः the Dhattûra tree. (-यं) a flower. -क्षारः borax. -टंकः a golden hatchet. -दंडं -दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -दंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. -निकषः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touch-stone). -पत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपंत्या Ch. P. 10. -परागः gold-dust. -पलः a kind of fish. (-लं) a weight of gold. -प्रभ *a.* bright as gold. (-भा) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. -प्रसवा the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. -भंगः a piece of gold. -रंभा the स्वर्णकदली plant. -रसः 1. a yellow orpiment. -2. fluid gold. -शक्तिः N. of Kârtikeya. -सूत्रं a gold necklace; काकया कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय *a.* Made of gold, golden.

कनखलं N. of a Tîrtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं); तस्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां जह्नोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन *a.* One-eyed; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कीर्तिं नः कनयंति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद *a.* Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. -2 The youngest. -3 Lower. -4 Having the feet downwards. -ष्ठः N. of *S*iva. -ष्ठा 1 The little finger. -2 A kind of heroine. -3 The wife of a younger brother. -**Comp.** -पदं -मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक *a.* The smallest. -ष्ठिका The little finger; कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा Subhâsh. -कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन *a.* Ved. Young. -नी 1 The little finger.-2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनकः 1 A boy, youth. -2 The pupil of the eye. -का 1 A maiden, girl. -2 The pupil of the eye. -निका 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger; कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनीयस *a.* 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger. -सं Copper.

कनीचिः *f.* 1 A cart. -2 A creeping plant.

कनूज =कन्याकुब्ज. q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant; (cf. कणेरा).

कंत *a.* Happy.

कंतु *a.* Happy. -तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). -3 Granary.

कंथा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णा कंथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; *S*ânti. 4. 4, 19. -2 A wall. -3 A town. -**Comp.** -धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. -धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद् 1 P. (कंदति, कंदित) 1 To cry, lament. -2 (A) To be confounded or perplexed. -3 To confound.

कंदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. -2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकंद. -3 Garlic. -4 A knot, swelling. -5 An affection of the male or female organ. -दः 1 A cloud. -2 Camphor. -**Comp.** -मूलं a radish. -संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. -सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदिन् *a.* Having a bulbous root. -*m.* An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदट्टं The white water-lily; cf. कंदोट.

कंदरः,-रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदराः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 69; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी V. 1. 16; Me. 56. **-रः** A hook for driving an elephant. **-रा-री** A cave, valley, hollow. **-रं** Dry ginger.-**Comp.** **-आकरः** a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. -2 Love. (कंदर्प is thus derived:—कं दर्पयामीति मदाज्जातमात्रो जगाद च । तेन कंदर्पनामानं तं चकार चतुर्मुखः ॥) **-Comp.** **-कूपः** pudenda muliebre. **-ज्वरः** fever of love, passion, vehement desire. **-दहनः,-मथनः** N. of *S*iva. **-मुषलः-मुसलः** the male organ of generation. **-शृंखलः** 1. membrum virile. -2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. -2 Reproach, censure. -3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. -4 A portent. -5 Sweet sound. -6 The plantain tree; कंदलदलोल्लासाः पयोबिंदवः Amaru. 48. -7 Collection; U. 3. 11. **-लः** 1 Gold. -2 War, battle. -3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. **-लं** A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनलालितः *S*i. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आरक्तराजिभिरियं कुसुमैर्नवकंदली सलिलगर्भैः । कोपादंतर्बाष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. **-Comp.** **-कुसुमं** 1. a mushroom. -2. the flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित *a.* 1 Budded, blown. -2 Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरी N. of a plant (Mar. लाजाळू.)

कंदुः *m. f.* [Uṇ. 1. 14] A boiler, oven. **-Comp.** **-पक्व** *a.* parched, roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः,-कं A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R.16. 83.**-कं** A pillow; Bh. 3.145. **-Comp.-लीला** any game with a ball.

कंदोटः (-ट्टः) 1 The white lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a provincial form for नीलोत्पल); मोहमुकुलायमाननेत्रकंदोट्टयुगलः Mál. 7. **-ट्टं** A blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1 The neck. -2 'The holder of water', a cloud. -4 A kind of grass. -4 N. of a vegetable (मारिष).**-रा** The neck; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कस्यचित् Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धीयतेऽत्र] The ocean. *-f.* The neck.

कन्नं [कन्-क्त] 1 Sin. 2 A swoon, a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. -2 An unmarried girl, virgin, maiden; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्वहंति Mál. 7; Y. 1. 105. **-3** A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका प्रोक्ता अत उर्ध्वं रजस्वला *S*abdak.) -4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यस्त्री. -5 The sign *Virgo*. **-Comp.** **-छलः** seduction; पैशाचः कन्यकाच्छलात् Y. 1. 61. **-जनः** a maiden; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mal. 7. 1. **-जातः** the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (=कानीन.); for instance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यना Ved. Calling a girl (कन्याह्वान); a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. A girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother. **-सा** The little finger. **-सी** The youngest sister.

कन्या [Uṇ. 4. 111] 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. -2 A girl ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in general. -5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, *i. e.* Virgo. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 Large cardamoms. **-Comp.** **-अंतःपुरं** the women's apartments; सुरक्षितेपि कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. **-आट** *a.* following after or hunting young girls. **(-टः)** 1. the inner apartments of a house. -2. a man who hunts or goes alter young girls. **-कुब्जः** N. of a country. **(-ब्जं)** N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. **-कुमारि** *f.*, **-री** N. of Durgâ. **-गतं** the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. **-ग्रहणं** taking a girl in marriage. **-दानं** giving away a girl in marriage. **-दूषणं** defilement of a virgin. **-दोषः** a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). **-धनं** dowry. **-पतिः** 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. **-पालः** a dealer in slave girls. **-पुत्रः, गर्भः** the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). **-पुरं** the women's apartments. **-भर्तृ** *m.* 1.a son-in-law. -2.N.of Kârtikeya. **-रत्नं** a very fine girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. **-राशिः** the sign *Virgo*. **-वेदिन्** *m.* a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. **-शुल्कं** money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. **-स्वयंवरः** the choice of a husband by a maiden. **-हरणं** ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2 A virgin.

कन्यस *a.* Younger. **-सा** The little finger. **-सी** The youngest sister.

कन्यामय *a.* Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. **-यं** The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

कन्युषं The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move see; कंप्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of demons.

कपटः,-टं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. **-टी** A measure equal to the capacity of the hollows of the two hands joined together. **-Comp.** **-तापसः** one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. **-पटु** *a.* adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty; छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनृतेन कपटपटुरैंद्रजालिकः *S*i. 15. 35.**-प्रबंधः** a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. **-लेख्यं** a forged document. **-वचनं** deceitful talk. **-वेश** *a.* disguised, masked. (**-शः**) disguise, false dress.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् *a.* Fraudulent, dishonest. *-f.* A kind of perfume (चिडा).

कपनः Shaking. **—नः -ना** Ved. A worm, caterpillar (घुण).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin).-2 Braided and matted hair, especially of *Siva*; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or *cowrie* (used as a coin); मित्राण्यमित्रतां यांति यस्य न स्युः कपार्द (र्दि) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् *a.* [कपर्द-इनि] 1 Shaggy. -2 Wearing braided and matted hair. **—m.** N. of *Siva*.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः-टं [कं वातं पाटयति तन्नार्ति रुणाद्धि Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34 ; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door; *Si*. 11. 60. **-Comp.** **—उद्घाटनं** 1. the opening of a door. -2. a door-key. **—घ्नः** a house-breaker, thief. **—वक्षस्** *a.* broad-chested ; R. 3. 34. **—संधिः** 1. the junction of the leaves of a door. -2. a manner of multiplying. **—संधिकः** a disease of the ear.

कपालः,-लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालयति] 1 The skull, skull-bone; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Mâl. 1. 2; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थी Ms. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, collection. -4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6. 44. -5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपालं. -6 A cover or lid.-7 A treaty of peace on equal terms. **—लं** 1 The shell of an egg.-2 The cotyla of the leg of a man, any flat bone.-3 A kind of leprosy. **—ली** A beggar's bowl. [cf. L. *caput*; Gr. *kephale*]. **-Comp.** **—नालिका** a sort of pin or spindle for winding cotton &c. **—पाणिः** -भृत्, -मालिन्, -शिरस् *m.* epithets of *Siva*. **—मालिनी** N. of Durgâ. **—संधिः** a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालिः N. of *Siva*.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250.-2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3.243. -2 Wearing skulls ; कपालि वा स्यादथवेंदुशेखरं (वपु) Ku. 5. 78.—*m.* 1 An epithet of *Siva* ; करं कर्णे कुर्वंत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brâhmaṇa mother and fisherman father). **—नी** N. of Durgâ.

कपिः [कंप्-इन् नलोपः ; Uṇ. 4. 143.] 1 An ape, a monkey ; कपेरत्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. -2 An elephant. -3 A species of Karanja. -4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलारस). -5 The sun. -6 N. of Vishṇu. **—पिः** *f.* **-पी** A female monkey. **-Comp.** **—आख्यः** incense. **—इज्यः** an epithet of (1) Râma; (2) of Sugrîva. **—इंद्रः** (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanûmat ; नदयंति ददर्श वृंदानि कपींद्रः Bk. 10. 12 ; (2) of Sugrîva ; व्यर्थं यत्र कपींद्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45 ; (3) of Jâmbavat. **—कच्छुः** *f.* N. of a plant. **—कंबुकं** the skull. **—केतन, —ध्वजः** N. of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 20. **—चूडा,चूतः** the hog-plum tree. **—जः,-तैलं,-नामन्** *n.*storax or benzoin. **—प्रभुः** 1. an epithet of Râma. -2. of Sugrîva. **—रथः** an epithet of (1) Râma ; (2) Arjuna. **—लोमन्** *f.* a kind of perfume. **—लोहं** brass. **—वक्त्रः** N. of Nârada. **—शाकः-कं** a cabbage **—शीर्षं** the upper part (cop ing) ofa wall. **—शीर्षकं** vermilion (Mar. हिंगुळ). **—शीर्ष्णी** a kind of musical instrument.

कपिंजलः 1 The Châtaka bird. -2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. **—त्थं** 1 The fruit of the above tree. -2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. **-Comp.** **—आस्यः** a kind of monkey.

कपिल *a.* [कपि-लच्] 1 Tawny, reddish ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. -2 Having tawny hair ; Ms. 3. 8 ; (Kull. =कपिलकेश). **—लः** 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. -2 A dog.-3 Benzoin. -4 Incense. -5 A form of fire. -6 The tawny colour. -7 Impure benzoin. -8 N. of the sun. -9 N. of a country. -10 One of the incarnations of Vishṇu. **—ला** 1 A brown cow. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of timber. -4 The common leech. -5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. **-Comp.** **—अक्षी** a kind of deer. **—अंजनः** N. of *Siva*. **—अश्वः** an epithet of Indra. **—आचार्यः** Vishṇu. **—द्युतिः** the sun. **—द्राक्षा** a vine with brown grapes. **—द्रुमः** a kind of perfume. **—धारा** 1. N.of the Ganges. -2. a holy place. **—स्मृतिः** *f.* the Sànkhya Sûtras of Kapila.

कपिश *a.* [कपि-मत्वर्थे श] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. -2 Reddish; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां *S*. 3. 27 ; तोये कांचनपद्मरेणुकपिशे 7. 12 ; V. 2. 7 ; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. **—शः** 1 The brown colour. -2 A compound of red and black colour. -3 Storax or coarse benzoin. **—शा** 1 The Mâdhavî creeper. -2 N. of a river. **—शा,-शी,-शं** A spirit, a kind of rum. **-Comp.** **—अंजनः** N. of *Siva*. **—अयनः** 1. spirit, a kind of rum. -2. a deity.

कपिशित *a.* Embrowned; *Si*. 6. 5.

कपिशीका A kind of liquor.

कपीतनः N. of several plants:- such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. -2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. -2 A bird in general. -3 A particular position of the hands.-4 The grey colour of a pigeon. **-Comp.** **—अंघ्रिः** *f.* a sort of perfume. **—अंजनं** antimony. **—अरिः** a hawk, falcon. **—आभ** *a.* of the colour of a pigeon. (**-भः**) a pale or dirty white colour. **—चरणा** a sort of perfume. **—पालिका,-पाली** *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. **—राजः** the king of pigeons. **—वर्णी** small cardamoms. **—वाणा** a kind of perfume. **—सारं** antimony. **—हस्तः** a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा *S*. 6.

कपोतकः 1 A small pigeon. -2 A mode of folding the hands together. **—कं** Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. -2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Uṇ. 1. 66] A cheek;

क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap. -**Comp.** —काषः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5.36.—फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्तिः *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (*i.e.* broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभित्ति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन फलति फल्-ड Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादारोग्यैकमूलमाशयाग्निदीप्तिः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. -2 A watery foam or froth in general. -**Comp.** —अरिः dry ginger. —कूर्चिका saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —घ्न,-नाशन,-हर *a.* removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —ज्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् *m.* pepper.

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —*m.* An elephant (?).

कफणिः, कफोणिः (णी *f.*) The elbow.

कफेलू *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफौडः Ved. The elbow.

कब् 1 P. (कबति, कबित) 1 To colour. -2 To praise.

कबंधः,-धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्वं) नृत्यत्कबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. -2 A cloud. -3 A comet. -4 N. of Râhu. -5 Water (said to be *n.* also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. -6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Râmâyaṇa. [While Rama and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rama and Lakshmana. He advised Rama to form friendship with Sugriva; see R. 12. 57].

कबं (वं) धिन् *a.* 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —*m.* N. of Kâtyâyana.

कबर,-री Usually written कवर, -री q. v.

काबित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कबिल *a.* Tawny. —लः The tawny colour.

कबुलिः *f.* The hinder part of an animal.

कम् *ind.* Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1. 10. A. (कामयते, कामित, चकमे-कामयांचक्रे, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्ये कामयमानं मां न त्वं कामयसे कथं Kâv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता); कलहंसको मंजरिकां कामयते Mâl. 1. -2 To long for, wish, desire; न वीरसूशब्दमकामयेतां R. 14. 4; निष्क्रष्टुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. -3 To have intercourse with. -4 To value highly.

कमन *a.* [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. -2 Wishing for, desirous; Si. 6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. —नः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka tree. -3 N. of Brahmâ. -4 A Brâhmaṇa. -**Comp.** —छदः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमंकं Ku. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirous.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्र *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful.

कमठः [Uṇ. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संप्राप्तः कमठः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्तवादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. —ठी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -**Comp.** —पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः,-लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलूपमोऽमास्यस्तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -**Comp.** —तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. —धरः an epithet of Siva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. —लः 1 The Sârasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahmâ. —ली A collection of lotuses. —लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्त°, नेत्र,° चरण°, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Sârasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. -**Comp.** —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. —आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epithet of Lakshmî; Mu. 2. —आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahmâ; क्रांतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. —ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —जं 1. an epithet of Brahmâ. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohiṇî. —जन्मन् *m.*, -भवः, -योनिः, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmâ.

कमलकं A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 An excellent woman. -**Comp.** —पतिः,-सखः an epithet of Vishṇu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप् 1 A. (कंपते चकंपे, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —*Caus.* 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कंप्-घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्प्रतिगृह्य मूर्ध्नः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युत्कंपः &c. -2 A modification of the Svarita accent. —पा Shaking, moving, tremor. -**Comp.** —अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. —लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* [कंप्-युच्] Trembling, shaking. —नः 1 Sisira season (November-December). -2 A kind of missile. -3 A kind of fever (सान्निपातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल्ल =कांपिल्ल q. v.

कंपित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Causing to shake.

कंप्र *a.* [कंप्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कंप्राणि मुखानि कं मति N. 1. 142; कंप्रा शाखा Sk. -2 Agile, quick.

कंब् 1 P. (कंबति, कंबित) To go, move.

कंबर *a.* Variegated. **–रः** Variegated colour.

कंबलः [Uṇ. 1. 106] **1** A blanket (of wool); कंबलवंतं न बाधते शीतं Subhâsh.; कंबलावृतेन तेन H.3. **–2** A dew-lap.–**3** A sort of deer.–**4** An upper garment of wool. **–5** A wall. **–6** A small worm. **–लं** Water. **–Comp.** **–वाह्यकं** a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलकः, **–कं** A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबालिका 1 A small blanket.–**2** A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन् *a.* Covered with a blanket. **–m.** A bullock, ox. **–Comp.** **–वाह्यकं** a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबिः –बी *f.* **1** A ladle or spoon. **–2** A shoot. **–3** A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंबु *a.* (**बु** or **बू** *f.*) Spotted, variegated. **–बुः –बु** (*m.*, *n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंबुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादनीयः N. 22. 22; *Si.* 18.54.**–बुः 1** An elephant.–**2** The neck. **–3** The variegated colour. **–4** A vein of the body.–**5** A bracelet. **6** A tube-shaped bone. **–Comp.** **–आतायिन्** *m.* a kind of kite. **–कंठी** a lady having the neck like a conch-shell.**–ग्रीवा** 1. a conch-shaped neck, (*i. e.* a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). –2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंबुकः **1** A conch, shell. **–2** A mean or contemptible person.

कंबू *a.* Stealing. **–m. 1** A thief, plunderer. **–2** A bracelet; cf. Uṇ. 1. 93.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. **–2** A kind of elephant. **–3** (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कंभु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर)

कयाधूः *f.* The wife of Hiraṇyakasipu and mother of Prahlâda.

कर *a.* (रा or री) [करोति, कीर्यते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अप्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःख°, सुख°, भयं° &c. **–रः 1** A hand; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं *S.* 1. 24. **–2** A ray of light, beam; समुद्धर्तुं पूषा व्यवसित इवालंबितकरः V. 4. 34; also प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि *Si.* 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). **–3** The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. **–4** A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराक्रांतमहीभृदुच्चकैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः *Si.* 1.70; (where कर means 'ray' also) (ददौ) अपरांतमहीपालव्याजेन रघवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. **–5** Hail. **–6** A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs.–**7** The asterism called हस्त. **–Comp.** **–अग्रं** 1. the forepart of the hand.–2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. **–आघातः** a stroke or blow with the hand. **–आरोटः** a finger-ring **–आलंबः** supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. **–आस्फोटः** 1. the chest. –2. a blow with the hand. **–ऋद्धिः** *f.* 1. a cymbal. –2. a small musical instrument. **–कंटकः,-कं** a finger-nail. **–कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं** a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलवितीर्णैरंबुनीवारशष्पैः U. 3. 25. **–कलशः, शं** the hollow of the hand (to receive water). **–किसलयः,-यं** 1. 'sprout-like hand', a tender hand; करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. –2. a finger. **–कुड्मलं** the finger. **–कोषः** the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; °पेयमंबु Ghaṭ. 22. **–ग्रहः,-ग्रहणं** –1. levying a tax. –2. taking the hand in marriage. –3. marriage. **–ग्राहः** 1. a husband. –2. a tax-collector. **–घर्षणः,-घार्षिन्** *m.* the churning-stick. **–छदः** the teak tree. **–जः** a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजक्षुण्णात् Ve. 4. 1; *Si.* 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105; Amaru. 85. (**–जं**) a kind of perfume. **–जालं** a stream of light. **–तलः** the palm of the hand; वनदेवताकरतलैः *S.* 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an *âmalaka* fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. °स्थ *a.* resting on the palm of the hand. **–तालः,-तालकं** 1. clapping the hands; स जहास दत्तकरतालमुच्चकैः *Si.* 15. 39. –2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. **–तालिका,-ताली** 1. clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. –2. beating time by clapping the hands. **–तोया** N. of a river. **–द** *a.* 1. paying taxes –2. tributary; करदीकृताखिलनृपां मेदिनीं Ve. 6. 18. –3. giving the hand to help &c.**–दक्ष** *a.* handy, dexterous. **–पत्रं** 1. a saw. –2. playing in water. °वत् *m.* the palm tree. **–पत्रकं** a saw. **–पत्रिका** splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. **–पल्लवः** 1. a tender hand. –2. a finger; cf. °किसलय. **–पालः,पालिका** 1. a sword. –2. a cudgel. **–पात्रं** 1. splashing water about while bathing. –2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. **–पीडनं** marriage; cf. पाणिपीडन. **–पुटः** the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything **–पृष्ठं** the back of the hand. **–बालः,-वालः** 1. sword; अघोरघंटः करवालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Mâl. 9; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् Gît. 1, *Si.* 13. 60. –2. a finger-nail. **–भारः** a large amount of tribute. **–भूः** a finger-nail. **–भूषणं** an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet.**–मालः** smoke. **–मुक्तं** a kind of weapon; see आयुध. **–रुहः** 1. a finger-nail; अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः *S.* 2. 10; Me. 96. –2. a sword. **–वालिका** a small club. **–वीरः,-वीरकः** 1. a sword or scimitar. –2. a cemetery. –3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. –4. a kind of tree. (**–रा**) red arsenic. (**–री**) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother –2. N. of Aditi. –3. a good cow. (**–रं**) the flower of the tree. **–शाखा** a finger. **–शीकरः** water thrown out by an elephant's trunk.**–शूकः** a finger-nail. **–शोथः** swelling of the hands.**–सादः** 1. weakness of the hand. –2. the fading of rays.**–सूत्रं** a marriage string worn round the wrist. **–स्थालिन्** *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. **–स्वनः** clapping of the hands.

करकः,-कं [किरति करोति वा जलमत्र, कृ-कृ-वुन् Tv.] **1** The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. **–2** The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). **–कः 1** The pomegranate tree. **–2** Hand. **–3** Tax. **–4** A kind of bird. **–कः, का,–कं** Hail; तान्कुर्वीथास्तुमुलकरकावृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54; Bv. 1. 35;

U. 3. 40. **Comp**–. –अंभस् *m.* the cocoa-nut tree. –आसारः a shower of hail. –जं water. –पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करंकः 1 A skeleton.–2 The skull; प्रेतरंकः करंकादंकस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. –3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut); a small box, as in तांबूलकरंकवाहिनी (used in Kâdambarî). –4 A kind of sugar-cane. –5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरति मदं, कृ-अटन् Uṇ.4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. –2 Safflower. –3 A crow; Sânti. 4.19. –4 An atheist, unbeliever. –5 A degraded Brâhmaṇa –6 A man of a low profession. –7 A musical instrument. –8 The first Srâddha ceremony performed in honor of a dead man. –टा 1 An elephant's cheek. –2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. –2 N. of कर्णीरथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. –3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करटिन् *m.* An elephant; दिगंते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (रे) टुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण *a.* [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing.–2(Ved.) Clever, skilled. –णः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. –2 A man of a mixed tribe. –3 A writer. –णं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहित°, संध्या °, प्रिय ° &c. –2 Act, action. –3 Religious action. –4 Business, trade. –5 An organ of sense; वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. –6 The body; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. –7 An instrument or means of an action; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. –8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:– व्यापारवदसाधारणं कारणं करणं. –9 A cause or motive (in general). –10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.); साधकतमं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्यद्व्यापारादनंतरम्। विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥. –11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. –12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. –13 (In astrol.) A division of the day; (these Karaṇas are eleven). –14 The SupremeBeing.–15 Pronunciation. –16 The posture of an ascetic. –17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. –18 A field. –19 Plastering with the hand. –20 The usage of the writer caste. –णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. –2 A surd or irrational number. –**Comp**. –अधिपः the soul. –ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. –त्राणं the head.

करंडः [कृ-अंडन् Uṇ. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडपीडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायाकरंडं 1. 77.–2 A bee-hive.–3 A sword. –4 A sort of duck (कारंडव). –5 Liver.

करंडकः,–करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

करंडिन् *m.* A fish.

करंधय *a.* Kissing the hand.

करभः [कृ-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122; करे भाति, भा-क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus. as in करभोरूः R. 6. 83; see करभोरू below. –2 The trunk of an elephant. –3 A young elephant. –4 A young camel; Si. 5. 3. –5 A camel in general. –6 A kind of perfume. –भी A she-camel. -**Comp**. –ऊरूः *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् *m.* An elephant.

करभीरः A lion.

करमट्टः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् *m.* A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित *a.* [कृ-अंबच्; Uṇ. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विवृण्वती N. 1. 115, 85; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबकरंबितामिव यमुनाजलपूरं Git. 11. –2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds.–2Mud; करंभवालुकातापान् Ms. 12. 76 (where the word is variously interpreted;but Medhâtithi takes it to mean ' mud '). –3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. –4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. –2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः N. of a country ; (perhaps the modern Karhâda in Satâra district); करहाटपतेः पुत्री त्रिजगन्नेत्रकार्मणम् Vikr. 8. 2. –2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. –3 A group of lotuses.

करांगणः 1 A market or fare. –2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind. of crane.)

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Mâl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98 ; Mv. 3. 48. –2 Gaping, opening wide ; U. 5. 6. –3 Great, large, high, lofty. –4 Uneven, jagged ; pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Mâl. 1. 38. –5 Harsh ; Mâl. 5. 3. –6 Wide, spacious; Mk. 3. 12. –7 Deformed. –लः 1 Resin, pitch. –2 A disease of the teeth. –3 Black Tulasî. –ला A terrific form of Durgâ ; ° आयतनं ; न करालोपहाराच्च फलमन्यद्विभाव्यते Mâl. 5. 33. –ली One of the seven tongues of fire. –लं A particular condiment. -**Comp**. –दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. –वदना an epithet of Durgâ.

करालिकः 1 A tree.–2 A sword. –का N. of Durgâ.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् *m.*[कर-इनि] 1 An elephant. –2 The number'8'(in Math.).–**Comp**. –इंद्रः, –ईश्वरः,–वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मदांधबुद्ध्या Nîtipr. 2. –कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant ; Bv. 2. 177. –कुसुंभः a fragrant powder of नागकेशर. –गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant (बृंहितं करिगर्जितं Ak.) –दंतः ivory. –दारकः a lion. –नासिका a musical instrument. –पः an elephant-driver. –पोतः, –शावः –शावकः a cub, young elephant. –बंधः a column to which an elephant is tied.–माचलः a lion. –मुखः an epithet of Gaṇesa. –यादस् *n.*,

a water-elephant. —वर = °इंद्र q. v. —वैजयंती a flag carried by an elephant. —स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant; कथमेत्य मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [कृ-ईरन् Uṇ. 4. 30] 1 The shoot of a bamboo.–2 A shoot in general; भानैर्नियैरे वंशकरीरनीलैः Si.4. 14; N.5.14.–3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलैस्तस्य करीरस्थ दुरात्मनः। येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhásh.–4 A water-jar. —रा-री 1 The root of an elephant's tusk. –2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करीरिकं Battle, fight.

करीषः,-षं [कृ-ईषन् Un. 4. 26] Dry cow-dung. -Comp. —अग्नि fire of dry cow-dung.

करीषंकषा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [करोति मनः आनुकूल्याय, कृ-उनन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exciting pity, mournful; करुणध्वनिः V. 1; Si. 9. 67; विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः U. 1. 28. —णः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. –2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13; 7. 12; विलपन्...करुणार्थग्रथितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. –3 The supreme being.–4 A Jaina saint. —णं Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -Comp. —मल्ली the Mallikà plant. —विप्रलंभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रांतरात्मा Me. 93; so सकरुण kind; अकरुण unkind. -Comp. —आत्मन् a. tender-hearted. —आर्द्र a. tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. —निधिः store of mercy.—पर,-मय a. very kind. —विमुख a. merciless, cruel; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना R. 8. 67. —स्वनः-ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कृ-एणु Uṇ. 2. 1; के मस्तके रेणुरस्य Tv.] An elephant in general; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. –2 The Karṇikàra tree. —णुः-णूः f. 1 A female elephant; ददौ रसात्पंकजरेणुगंधि गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 16. –2 N. of the mother of Pâlakâpya. –3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Comp. —भूः,-सुतः N. of Pâlakâpya the founder of the science of elephants.

करेणकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu.

करेणू m. f. A male or female elephant.

करेन (व) रः Storax.

करोटं, -करोटिः f. 1 The skull; Mv. 5. 19. –2 A cup or basin.

कर्क् 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क a. [कृ-क Uṇ. 3. 40] 1 White. –2 Good, excellent. —र्कः 1 A crab. –2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. –3 Fire. –4 A water-jar. –5 A mirror. –6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. *kark*; L. *cancer*; Gr. *korkinos*]. -Comp. —चिर्भटी small cucumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. –2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. –3 A kind of crane. –4 The fibrous root of a lotus. –5 A thorn. –6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. –7 A kind of coitus (रतिबंध). –8 The radius of a circle. –9 Compass, circuit. –10 A kind of pin or wedge. —टी 1 A female crab. –2 A kind of cucumber. –3 The curved end of a balance. –4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. –2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. –3 Compass, circuit. –4 A kind of sugar-cane. –5 A hook. —की A female crab. —कं 1 A poisonous root. –2 A particular fracture of the bones.–Comp. —अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a crab. —रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः,-टी f. A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber; Pt. 5. –2 A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of crane.

कर्कंधुः, —धूः f. [कर्कं कंटकं दधाति धा-कु Uṇ. 1. 93] The jujube tree; कर्कंधूफलपाकमिश्रपचनामोदः परिस्तीर्यते U. 4. 1; कर्कंधूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या S. 4. v. l. –2 The fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. –2 Firm. —रः 1 A hammer. –2 A mirror. –3 A bone, broken piece (of skull); fragment; Mál. 5. 19. –4 A strap or rope of leather. -Comp. —अक्षः a wag-tail. —अंगः the Khanjana bird. —अंधुकः a blind well; cf. अंधकूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु); सुरद्विपास्फालनकर्कशांगुलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; ऐरावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमिंद्रः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. –2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.). –3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवं R. 9. 68. –4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. –5 Strict, imperative, peremptory; Mv. 2. 11. –6 Desperate. –7 Ill-conducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). –8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्के वा भृशकर्कशे मम समं लीलायते भारती P. R. —शः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कारुकः A gourd; Mk. 1. 51.

कार्किः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्केतनः —नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, —टकः One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkoṭa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity] –2 The sugar-cane. –3 The बिल्व tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. —रं 1 Gold. –2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर्ज् 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण् 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. –2 To hear; usually

with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण *a.* Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain). **-र्णः** 1 The ear ; अहो खलभुजंगस्य विपरीतवधक्रमः। कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते॥ Pt.1.305,304 also ; कर्णं दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known ; R. 1. 9 ; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear ; Ch. P. 10 ; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; cf. षट्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 (In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahábhárata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child ; whence Karna is often called *Sútaputra*, *Rádheya* &c. Karna, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karna's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it ; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] **-Comp. -अंजलिः** the auditory passage of the outer ear. **-अनुजः** Yudhishthira. **-अंतिक** *a.* close to the ear ; स्वनासि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S.* 1. 24. **-अंदुः-दू** *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. **-अर्पणं** giving ear, listening. **-आस्फालः** the flapping of the elephant's ears. **-इंदुः** *f.* a semicircular ear-ring. **-उत्तंसः** an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammaṭa says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व ; cf. also his remark *ad loc*:—कर्णावतंसादिपदे कर्णादिध्वानिनिर्मितः । संनिधानार्थबोधार्थं स्थितेष्वेतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7). **-उपकर्णिका** rumour ; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). **-ऊर्णः** a kind of deer. **-कीटा-टी** 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. **-क्ष्वेडः** (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. **-गूथं** ear-wax. (**-थः**) **-गूथकः** hardening of the wax of the ear. **-गोचर** *a.* audible **-ग्राहः** a helmsman. **-जप** *a.* (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. **-जपः-जापः** slandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. **-जलूका** a small centipede. **-जाहं** the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशितानन: Mâl. 5. 8. **-जित्** *m.* 'conqueror of Karṇa', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pândava prince. **-ज्वरः** pain to the ear; U.5.6. **-तालः** the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it ; विस्तारितः कुंजरकर्णतालैः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 17. 37. **-दर्पणः** an ear-ring. **-दुंदुभिः** = कर्णकीटा. **-धारः** a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्लवेतेह नौरिव H.3.2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. **-धारिणी** a female elephant. **-पथः** the range of hearing. **-परंपरा** from ear to ear, hearsay ; इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं Ratn. 1. **-पर्वन्** *n.* the eighth (*i. e.* Karṇa) section of the Mahâbhârata. **-पाकः** inflammation of the outer ear. **-पालिः-ली** *f.* 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (**-ली**) an ornament of the ear. **-पाशः** a beautiful ear ; U. 6. 27. **-पुटं** the auditory passage of the ear. **-पूरः** 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring ; इदं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Sirisha tree. -4. the blue lotus. **-पूरकः** 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. **-प्रणादः,-प्रतिनाहः** a disease of the ear. **-प्रांतः** the lobe of the ear. **-फलः** a kind of fish. **-भूषणं,-भूषा** an ear-ornament. **-मूलं** the root of the ear ; R. 12. 2. **-मोटी** a form of Durgâ. **-योनि** *a.* having the ear as a source. **-लता-लतिका** the lobe of the ear. **-वंशः** a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. **-वर्जित** *a.* earless. (**-तः**) a snake. **-विवरं, -छिद्रं,-पुटं,-रंध्रं** the auditory passage of the ear. **-विष्** *f.* ear-wax. **-विषं** 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. **-वेधः** piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. **-वेधनी,-वेधनिका** an instrument for piercing the ear. **-वेष्टः,-वेष्टनं** an ear-ring. **-शष्कुली** the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage) ; N. 2. 8. **-शूलः,-लं** ear-ache. **-श्रव** *a.* audible, loud ; कर्णश्रवेऽनिले Ms. 4. 102. **-स्रावः,-संस्रवः** 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. **-सूः** *f.* Kunti, mother of Karṇa. **-हीन** *a.* earless (**-नः**) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence ; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees.-3 A tendril. -4 White hair ; Bh. 3. 126.-5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः *a.* Having ears.

कर्णवत् *a.* 1 Long-eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णाकर्णि *ind* From ear to ear.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears.-2 Having a helm. **-कः** A steersman. **-का** 1 An ear-ring. -2 A knot, round protuberance. -3 Pericarp of a lotus. -4 A small brush or pen. -5 The middle finger. -6 A fruit-stalk. -7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -8 Chalk. -9 A trowel. -10 A bawd. **-Comp. -अचलः** N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. -2 Long-eared. -3 Barbed (as an arrow).

–*m*. 1 An ass. –2 A helmsman. –3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. –4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन् *m*. An elephant.

कर्णिल *a*. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटेंद्रोर्जगति विदुषां कंठभूषा त्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. –**टी** *f*. 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटीचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 29. –2 The हंसपदी plant. –3 One of the Râginîs or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6, 20. –2 The pericarp of a lotus. –**रं** A flower of the Karnikâra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28.:—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गंधतया स्म चेतः। प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). –**Comp.** –**प्रियः** an epithet of *S*iva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). –2 N. of the mother of Mûladeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. –**Comp.** –**रथः** a covered litter; a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णीरथस्थां रघुवीरपत्नीं R. 14. 13. –**सुतः** Mûladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथेव संनिहितविपुलाचला K. 19; कर्णीसुतप्रहिते च पथि मतिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्त् 10 P. (कर्तयति-कार्तत) 1 To slacken, unloose. 2 To remove.

कर्त *a*. Ved. Cutting. –**र्तः** 1 A hole, cavity. –2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन *a*. Cutting. –**नं** 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286.–2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं)

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तरिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. –2 A knife. –3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *a*. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः। रिपुस्थानेषु वर्तंतः कर्तव्या भूतिमिच्छता ॥ Mb.

कर्तृका A small sword, a knife.

कर्त्रिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. –2 Scissors.

कर्तव्य *pot. p*. What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्राप्तं निःसत्त्वं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. 1. –**व्यं,कर्तव्यता** What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तृ *a*. or *s*. [कृ-तृच्] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य° R. 2. 64; व्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; ऋणस्य कर्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. –2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). –3 The Supreme spirit. –4 An epithet of Brahmâ. –5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. –6 A priest. –**Comp.** –**अभिप्राय** *a*. accruing to the agent. –**वाच्यः** the active voice.

कर्तृक *a*. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्रे Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्व *a*. Ved. To be done. –**र्त्वं** 1 Obligation, duty.–2 Task.

कर्द् 1 P. (कर्दति,कार्दत) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). –2 To caw (as a crow).

कर्दनं Rumbling of the bowels. –**नी** The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्दः,–कर्दटः 1 Mud. –2 Clay. –3 The fibrous root of the lotus. –4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्दमः [Un. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नूपुरलग्नकर्दमधरौ प्रक्षालयंती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35; पथश्चाश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24. –2 Dirt, filth. –3 (Fig.) Sin. –4 N. of a Prajâpati. –**मं** Flesh. –**Comp.** –**आटकः** a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्दमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. –2 A kind of serpent.

कर्दमित *a*. 1 Muddy. –2 Made clotty; Mâl. 3, 9.

कर्पटः,-टं 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. –2 A piece of cloth, strip. –3 A soiled garment; or a red-coloured garment. –4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्पटिक,–न् *a*. Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रकणपकर्पणप्रासपट्टिश &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. –2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). –3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्पर; जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. –4 The skull. –5 A kind of weapon. –6 A back-bone; Mâl. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, –सं,–सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः,–रं [Un. 4. 90.] Camphor. –**Comp.** –**खंडः** 1. a field of camphor. –2. a piece of camphor. –**तैलं** camphor liniment. –**नालिका** a kind of food. –**मणिः** 1. a kind of jewel. –2 a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्फरः A mirror.

कर्ब् 1 P. (कर्बति) To go, move, approach.

कर्बु *a*. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्बु (र्बु) र *a*. 1 Variegated, or spotted; कचिल्लसद्घननिकुरंबकर्बुरः *S*i. 17. 56. –2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैर्भस्म कपोतकर्बुरं Ku. 4. 27. –**रः** 1 The variegated colour. –2 Sin. –3 An evil spirit, demon. –4 The Dhattûra plant. –5 Rice growing amidst inundation. –**रा** N. of a plant (बर्बरी). –**री** An epithet of Durgâ. –**रं** 1 Gold. –2 Water. –3 The Dhattûra plant.

कर्बु (र्बु) रित *a*. Variegated; U. 6. 4; *S*i. 5. 68.

कर्बू (र्बू) र *a*. Variegated. –**रः** 1 A demon. –2 N. of a plant. –3 The variegated colour. –**रा** A leech. –**रं** 1 Gold. –2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् *n*. [कृ-मनिन् Un. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. –2 Execution, performance. –3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. –4 A religious rite (it may be either नित्य, नैमित्तिक or काम्य). –5 A specific action, moral duty. –6 (*a*) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahman (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (*b*) Labour, work. –7 Product, result. –8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth).–9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मायत्तं फलं पुंसां बुद्धिः कर्मानुसारिणी Bh. 2. 89, 94. –10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. –11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—

एकद्रव्यमगुणं संयोगविभागेष्वनपेक्षकारणं कर्म Vais. Sûtra. (It is five-fold:—उत्क्षेपणं ततोऽवक्षेपणमाकुंचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च गमनं कर्माण्येतानि पंच च ॥ Bháshá P. 6.) -12 Organ of sense. -13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. -**Comp.** —अक्षम *a.* incapable of doing anything. —अंगं part of any act ; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darsa sacrifice). —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. —अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. —अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to, acts. —अंतः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3. a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मांतः इक्षुधान्यादि संग्रहस्थानं Kull.). -4. cultivated ground. —अंतरं 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक *a.* final. (-कः) a servant, workman. —अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to an the act or rite. (-र्हः) a man. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.) —आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the principles of action, active ; Ms. 1. 22. (—*m.*) the soul. —इंद्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेंद्रिय ; (they are:—वाक्पाणिपादपायूपस्थानि; Ms. 2. 99 ; see under इंद्रिय also). —उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. —करः 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकराः स्थपत्यादयः Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16. -2. Yama. —कर्तृ *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action ; *e. g.* पच्यते ओदनः, it is thus defined:— क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । सुकरैः स्वैर्गुणैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तेति तद्विदुः ॥. —कांडः,-डं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a black-smith ; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणम् ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. —कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan, workman. —कार्मुकः,-कं a strong bow. —कीलकः a washerman. —क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty ; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. —क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष ; cf. कर्मभूमि. —गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). —घातः leaving off or suspending work. —चं(चां)डालः 1. ' base in deed ', a man of very low acts or deeds ; Vasishṭha mentions these kinds:—असूयकः पिशुनश्च कृतघ्नो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥. -2. one who commits an atrocious deed ; U. 1. 46. -3. N. of Râhu. —चेष्टा active exertion, action. —चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —ज *a.* resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the holy fig-tree.-2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts:—संयोग, विभाग &c. -5. heaven. -6. hell. —ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with religious rites. —त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespectable. —दोषः 1. sin, vice ; Ms. 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. -3. evil consequence of human acts. -4. discreditable conduct. —धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpurusha, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition) ; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. —नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. —नाशा N. of a river between Kâsî and Vihâra. —निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. —न्यासः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life ; Pt. 1. 372. —प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case ; *e. g.* आ in आ मुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीय ; so अनु in जपमनु प्रावर्षत् &c.; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life ; (pain, pleasure). —बंधः, -बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). —भूः, -भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites, *i. e.* भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); प्राप्येमां कर्मभूमिं Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. —मीमांसा the Mîmâmsâ of ceremonial acts ; see मीमांसा. —मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga. —योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. —वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. —वज्रः an epithet of a Sûdra. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —वाटी a lunar day(तिथि). —विपाक=कर्मपाक. —शाला a work-shop. —शील,-शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. —शौचं humility. —संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः,-संन्यासिन् *m.* 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. —साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man ; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूर्यः सोमो यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) —सिद्धिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object ; success. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a.* [कर्मन्-अठच् P. V. 2. 35]. 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. —ठः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful,

clever. —ण्या Wages. —ण्यं Activity.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46. —*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मंदिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamboo (वंशलोचन).

कर्मारः 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1.163; Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मीर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्व् 1 P. (कर्वति, कर्वित) To be proud, boast.

कर्वः 1 Love. desire. -2 A rat.

कर्वटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Declivity of a mountain; (also कर्वटक in this sense). —टं A city.

कर्व (र्बु) र *a.* Variegated. —रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. —री 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 Night. -3 A Ràkshasî.-4 A tigress.

कर्शन *a.* Rendering lean. —नः Fire.

कर्षः [कृष्-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. —र्षः, —र्षं A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Mâshas. -**Comp.** —आपण =कार्षापण q. v.

कर्षक *a.* [कृष्-ण्वुल्] Who or what draws, attracts &c. —कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षण *a.* 1 Dragging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. —णं [कृष् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); भज्यमानमतिमात्रकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्षणिः *f.* An unchaste woman.

कर्षित *a.* 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्षिन् *a.* 1 Who or what draws &c.-2 Attractive. —*m.* A ploughman. —णी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कर्षूः *f.* 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. —*m.* 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कर्हि *ind.* Ved. When, at what time?

कर्हिचित् *ind.* At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल् I. 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; करालकरकंदलीकलितशस्त्रजालैर्बलैः U. 5. 5; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gît. 1; कलितललितवनमालः; हलं कलयते *ibid.*; कलय वलयश्रेणीं पाणौ पदे कुरु नूपुरौ 12; *S*ânti. 4. 18. -2 (*a*) To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30 (*b*) To measure; सदा पांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114.-3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमांशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Mál. 1. 22; *S*i. 4. 36, 9. 59.-4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्नपि सव्यथोऽवतस्थे *S*i. 9. 83; कोपितं विरहखेदितचित्ता कांतमेव कलयंत्यनुनिन्ये 10. 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12, Màl. 2. 9. -5 To think, regard, consider; कलयेदमानमनसं सखि मां *S*i. 9. 58, 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; *S*ânti. 4. 15; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gît. 4, 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by; मदलीलाकलितकामपाल Màl. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite; Màl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10 P. (कालयति, कालित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 Te collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल *a.* [कल्-घञ्] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टमधुर); कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति H. 1. 81; सारसैः कलनिर्ह्रादैः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. (Hence) -2 Low, soft, sweet (note &c.); melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, jingling, tinkling &c.; भास्वत्कलनूपुराणां R. 16. 12; कलक्रिंकिणीरवं *S*i. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude; undigested. —लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mâtras. -3 (*m. plu.*) A class of manes. —लं Semen. -**Comp.** —अंकुरः the Sàrasa bird. —अनुवादिन् *m.* 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee. -3. the Châtaka bird. —अविकलः a sparrow. —आलापः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलालापविलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकम् K. 2. -3. a bee. —उत्ताल *a.* high, sharp. —कंठ *a.* having a sweet voice. (—ठः) (ठी *f.*) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo.-2. a goose, swan. -3. a pigeon —कलः 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकलकलोऽलकलोलदृशान्यया *S*i. 6. 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in (dramas); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of *S*iva. -4. resin, pitch. —कूजिका, —कूणिका a wanton woman. —घोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तूलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. —धूतं silver. —धौतं 1. silver; *S*i. 13. 51, 4. 41. -2. gold; विमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3. -3. a low or pleasing tone. °लिपिः *f.* 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. characters written in gold; मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Gît. 8. —ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a pigeon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. —नाद *a.* having a low and sweet tone. (—दः) a swan; see कलध्वनि. —भाषणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. —रवः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. —विशुद्ध *a.* soft and clear; *S*. 5. —हंसः 1. a gander, a swan; वधूदुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. -3. the supreme soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलंकषः (षी *f.*) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन *a.* (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. —नः A sort of cane-

–नं 1 A spot, mark. –2 A defect, an offence, fault. –3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. –4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. –5 Sounding. –6 An embryo at the first stage after conception. **–ना** 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. –2 Doing, effecting. –3 Subjection. –4 Understanding, comprehension. –5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित *p. p.* 1 Held, seized, taken; U. 5. 5. –2 Broken; Pt. 1. –3 Plucked, gathered; U. 3. 6. –4 Arisen, produced; U. 5. 2; कलितकुलिशघाताः केपि खेलंति वाताः R. G. –5 Influenced; Mâl. 8. –5 Mixed; Mâl. 10. 10. –7 Known, understood; Mâl. 8. 13, 2. 9. –8 Furnished, endowed, Mâl. 6. 6; Ku. 6. 76. –9 Gained, obtained. –10 Reckoned, counted. –11 Separated, divided. –12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. –2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. –2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. –3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. –4 Rust of iron. **–Comp. –हृत्** *m.* an epithet of *S*iva.

कलंकयति Den. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित *a.* Spotted, stained, defamed; U. 6. 37.

कलंजः 1 A bird. –2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. –3 Tobacco. **–जं** Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत *a.* Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. –2 The hip and loins; इंदुमूर्तिमिवोद्दाममन्मथविलासगृहीतगुरुकलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. –3 Any royal citadel. –4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलंदरः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलभः (भी *f.*) 1 [कल्-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122; करेण शुंडया भाति; भा-क, रस्य लत्वं Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलभेन यूथपतेरनुकृतं M. 5; द्विपेंद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 38. –2 An elephant 30 years old. –3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Uṇ. 4. 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुतनपांडवः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. –2 A pen, a reed for writing with. –3 A thief. –4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. –2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुट (Fresh) Butter.

कललः,–लं 1 The fœtus, uterus. –2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. –2 Womb.

कलविंकः, –गः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. –2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, –सः (शं, -सं) [केन जलेन लश-स-ति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. °जन्मन्, °उद्भवः N. of Agastya. –2 A churn. –3 A kind of measure. –4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. **–Comp.** (स) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी *f.*) A pitcher, a jar. *S*i. 11. 8. –. **–Comp –सुतः** N. of Agastya.

कलहः,-हं [कलं कामं हंति हन्-ड Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel; ईर्ष्याकलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° *S.* Til. 8; so शुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. –2 War, battle. –3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. –4 Violence, kicking, beating &c; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhâtithi and Kullûka explain कलह by दंडादिनेतरेतरताडनं and दंडादंड्यादि respectively). –5 A road, way. –6 The sheath of a sword. –7 A cry, sound; Mâl. 9. 18. **–Comp. –अंतरिता** a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D. :– चाटुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपास्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. **–अपहृत** *a.* taken by main force or violence. **–कार, –कारिन्** *a.* quarrelsome, turbulent. **–प्रिय** *a.* fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (**–यः**) an epithet of Nârada. (**–या**) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-कच्] A small part of anything; U. 1. 1; a bit, jot; कलामप्यकृतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रगात्रस्य कलां नार्हंति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. –2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 71; Me. 89. –3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); घनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवतो निधिरंभसामुपचयाय कलाः *S*i. 9. 32 (where कला means 'digits' also). –4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. –5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. –6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. –7 Skill, ingenuity. –8 Fraud, deceit. –9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. –10 A boat. –11 The menstrual discharge. –12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body; (they are:— आद्या मांसधरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । मेदोधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं धत्ते षष्ठी पित्तधरा मता । रेतोधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्तकलाः स्मृताः॥). –13 An atom. –14 A term for the embryo. **–Comp. –अंतरं** 1. another digit. –2. interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lîlâ. **–अयनः** a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). **–आकुलं** deadly poison. **–केलि** *a.* gay, wanton. (**–लिः**) an epithet of Kâma. **–क्षयः** waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. **–धरः, –निधिः, –पूर्णः** the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परोपकारः। यथास्यमध्ये पतितापि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. **–भृत्** *m.* 1 the moon. –2. an artist &c.

कलावत् *a.* Versed in the (64) arts; Mâl. 2. 10. **–*m.*** The moon (having digits); Ku. 5. 71; Mâl. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलांकुरः 1 The Sârasa bird, crane. –2 N. of Kamsa.

कलाचिक–कलाची 1 A ladle.

-2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीनः The white water wagtail.

कलादः,-दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls; रशनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकंठकं शिखिनं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कांची or रशना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11 A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा°) or knot of braided hair. **-पी** A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भिस्तु कलापकं); for an illustration see Ki 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. **-कः** 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (=कलाप); Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् *a.* 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail (as a peacock). **-m.** 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकदंबकं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails).

कलापिनी The night.

कलांबिः *f.* 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. वाटाणा); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल्-इनि] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिवर्ज्यानि इमानि &c. -4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhîtaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. **-f.** A bud. -**Comp.** **-कारः,-कारकः,-क्रियः** an epithet of Nârada. **-द्रुमः,-वृक्षः** the Bibhîtaka tree. **-प्रिय** *a.* quarrelsome. (**-यः**) 1. N. of Nârada. -2. a monkey, ape; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका,-कलिः *f.* 1 An unblown flower, a bud; चूतानां चिरनिर्गतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3; किमाम्रकलिकाभंगमारभसे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग *a.* 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. **-गाः** (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिंगाभिमुखो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगन्नाथात्समारभ्य कृष्णातीरांतगः प्रिये। कालिंगदेशः संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गपरायणः॥). **-गः** 1 The fork-tailed shrike. -2 N. of several plants; (as शिरीष, प्लक्ष &c.). **-गा** A beautiful woman. **-गं** Indra grain (इंद्रयव).

कलिंजः A mat, a screen.

कलित see under कल्.

कलिंदः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunâ rises. -2 The sun. -3 The Bibhîtaka plant. -**Comp.** **-कन्या, -जा, -तनया, -नंदिनी, -सुता** epithets of the river Yamunâ; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिंदजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Git. 3. **-गिरिः** the Kalinda mountain. °**जा**, °**तनया**, °**नंदिनी** epithets of the river Yamunâ; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल *a.* [कल् -इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed, blended with; तत एवाकंदकलिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. -3 Affected by, subject to; अकल्ककलिलः Si. 19. 98. -4 Impervious, impenetrable. **-लं** A large heap, confused mass; विशसि हृदय क्लेशकलिलं Bh. 3. 34; confusion; यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतितरिष्यति Bg. 2. 52.

कलुकः A cymbal. **-का** 1 A tavern. -2 A meteor.

कलुष *a.* [कल्-उषच् Uṇ. 4. 75] 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghaṭ. 13. -2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed; full of; S. 6. 8. -4 Angry, displeased, excited; U. 3. 13; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64 (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). -5 Wicked, sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8 Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted; °भूतायां बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः &c. **-षः** A buffalo. **-षं** 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषमंभः Rs. 3. 22. -2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -**Comp.** **-योनिज** *a.* illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित *a.* 1 Turbid or muddy. -2 Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. -3 Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid or unclean. -2 To obscure, taint, sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः,-रं The body; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कल्क *a.* [कल्-क Uṇ. 3. 40] Sinful, wicked. **-ल्कः,-ल्कं** 1 The viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. -2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. -3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general). -4 Ordure, fæces. -5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. -6 Sin. -7 Levigated powder; तां लोध्रकल्केन हृतांगतैलां Ku. 7. 9. -8 Incense. -9 The wax of the ear. -**Comp.** **-फलः** the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, over-reaching, falsehood.

कल्किः The tenth and last incarnation of Vishṇu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatâras* of Vishṇu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki* avatâra:—म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि कर-

वालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम्। केशव धृतकल्किशरीर जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gît. 1. 10.)

कल्किन् *a.* 1 Foul, turbid, dirty. -2 Wicked. —*m.* see कल्कि above.

कल्प *a.*[क्लृप्-घञ्]1 Practicable, feasible, possible. -2 Proper, fit, right. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः Bhâg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid.* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एषामधिरोढुमंजसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वभरणाकल्प &c. —ल्पः 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. -2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदारः कल्पः *S.* 7. -4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites): क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पविल्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world, universal destruction. -6 A day of Brahmâ or 1,000 Yugas, being a period of 432 million years of mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीश्वेतवाराहकल्पे (the one in which we now live); कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किम् Sânti. 4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the sick. -8 One of the six Vedângas, *i. e.* that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदांग. -9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्नृषिकल्पे राजनि *S.* 2; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so मृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. -10 The doctrine of poisons and antidotes. -11 One of the trees of paradise; cf. कल्पद्रुम. —ल्पा-ल्पं A kind of intoxicating liquor. -Comp. —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. °स्थायिन् *a.* lasting to the end of a कल्प. —आदिः renovation of all things in the creation. —कारः 1. author of Kalpasûtra, q. v. -2. a barber. —क्षयः end of the world, universal destruction; *e. g.* पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —तरुः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः,-वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1. 75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. -2. a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; न बुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्य सिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. -3. (fig.) a very generous person; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः 1 a protector of order. -2. a seller of spirituous liquors. —लता, -लतिका 1. a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. -2. a creeper supposed to grant all desires; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् *a* conversant with sacred precepts; R. 1. 94. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sûtras.

कल्पकः [क्लृप्-ण्वुल्] 1 A rite. -2 A barber.

कल्पनं [क्लृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Forming, fashioning, arranging. -2 Performing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping, cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —ना 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, performing, doing. -3 Forming, arranging; विषमासु च कल्पनासु Mk. 3. 14; केश° Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, ornamenting. -5 Composition. -6 Invention. -7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनापोढः Sk. =कल्पनाया अपोढः. -8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); *Sânti.* 2. 8. -9 Fabrication. -10 Forgery. -11 A contrivance, device. -12 (In Mîm. phil.) =अर्थापत्ति q. v. -13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; *S.* 3. 22; see क्लृप् caus. —तः An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मन् =कर्मन् q. v.

कल्मालिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलीकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —षः, -षं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वंसकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22. —षः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (षी *f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —षः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. —षी N. of the river Yamunâ. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. —षं Stain. -Comp. —कंठः an epithet of Siva. —पादः N. of a king (सौदास).

कल्य *a.* [कलयति चेष्टामत्र, कल्-यक्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलासु साधु कला-यत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान्कुटुंबी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; यावदेव भवेत्कल्यस्तावच्छ्रेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. —ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spritous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. -Comp. —आशः, —जग्धिः *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. —पालः, -पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (—र्तं) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; स्त्रीकल्यवर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इगनीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कारणादिदमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरीतकी). -3 Congratulation. -Comp. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [कल्ये प्रातः अण्यते शब्द्यते, अण्-घञ्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; त्वमेव कल्याणि तयोस्तृतीया R. 6. 29; Me. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2; कल्याणानां

त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mál. 1. 3. **–णं** 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्रक्ष कल्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलमात्मदेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K. 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. **–णी** 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. **-Comp.** –कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. –धर्मन् *a.* virtuous. –बीजं a kind of pulse; (Mar. मसुरा). –वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (णिका *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. –णिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्ल् 1 A. (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf; °ता-त्वं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. –लः 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कल्लोललोलं Bh. 3. 82; कल्लोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लोलिनि त्वं पापं तिरयाधुना मम भवव्यालावलीढात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुलपुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्यः.

कल्हारं A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as a poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. –कं A mushroom; विड्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः,–चं [cf. Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हुं-हूं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. **-Comp.** –पत्रः the birch tree. –हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (-रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवडः Water for washing the mouth.

कवत्तु *n.* A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव (ब) र *a.* [Uṇ. 4. 154.] (–रा, –री *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. –रः,–रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. –रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव (ब) री A braid or fillet of hair; दधती विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. **-Comp.** –भरः, –भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांचीमंच स्रजा कवरीभरं Git. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः,–लं [केन जलेन वलते चलति, वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Mál. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलिता.

कवष,–कवष् *a.* Ved Sounding, creaking (as the door). –षः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवारं A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [कु-इ Uṇ. 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. –विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुशना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्ब्रूहि रामचरितं आद्यः कविरसि U. 2; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी R. 1. 3; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. -4 Válmíki, the first poet. -5 Brahmâ. -6 The sun. –*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका. **-Comp.** –ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Válmíki, the first poet. –पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. –राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्षं कविराजराजिमुकुटालंकारहीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. –रामायणः an epithet of Válmíki.

कविकः,–का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता यद्यस्ति राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरो भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः। हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय॥ P. R. 1. 22.

कवि (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण *a.* Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67.

कव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147, 97, 128. –व्यः A class of manes. **-Comp.**– वालः 1. fire. -2. a class of manes. –वाह् *m.*, -वाहः,–वाहनः fire.

कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.). –शा A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः। तव गात्रे पतिष्यंति सहास्माकं मनोरथैः॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be *m.* or *f.*) -2 Flogging. -3 A string, rope. -4 The mouth. -5 A quality.

कश्य *a.* [कशामर्हति, कशा-यत्] Fit to be whipped or flogged. –श्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A horse's flank.

कशस् *n.* Water.

कशिकः A mungoose.

कशिपु *m.* or *n.* 1 A mat. -2 A pillow. -3 A bed. –पुः 1 Food. -2 Clothing. -3 Food and clothing (according to विश्व).

कशे (से) रु *m.n.* 1 The backbone. -2 A kind of grass. –रुः One of the nine divisions of Jambudvípa.

कशेरुकः, कसेरुकाः–का A sort of grass. –का The back-bone.

कश्मल *a.* [Uṇ. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मत्संबंधा-

त्कश्मला क्रिवदंती स्याद्येदस्मिन्हंत धिङ्मामधन्यं U.1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of mind,lowness or depression of spirits; कश्मलं महदाविशत Mb.; कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. –2 Sin –3 A swoon. –4 Consternation, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country, the modern Kâshmira. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:— शारदामठमारभ्य कुंकुमाद्रितटांतकः । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनात्मकः).**-Comp.** —जः, -जं, -जन्मन् *m., n.* saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कटुताऽपि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71. v. l.

कश्यपः *a.* Having black teeth. —पः 1 A tortoise. –2 A sort of fish. –3 A kind of deer. –4 N. of a *R*ishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti, and thus the father both of gods and demons, (so called because he drank कश्य 'liquor,' cf.कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रोऽभूत कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mârk. P.) [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahm*a*. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mah*a*bh*a*rata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi the twelve *A*dityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Praj*a*pati]. **-Comp.** —नंदनः an epithet of Garuda.

कष् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, काषित) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape ; समूलकाषं कषति Sk; Bk. 3. 49. –2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); छदहेम कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N 2. 69. –3 To injure, destroy. –4 To itch. –5 To leap.-II. 10 P. (काषयति) To hurt.

कष *a.* [कष्-अच्] Rubbing, scratching. —षः 1 Rubbing. –2 A touchstone; छदहेम कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17. **-Comp.** —पट्टिका a touch-stone; Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण *a.* [कष्-ल्युट्] Unripe, immature. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking, scratching; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9; कषणकंपनिरस्तमहाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा=कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. –2 The sun.

कषि *a.* Injurious, harmful, hurtful.

कषित *a.* Hurt, injured.

काष्टिः *f.* 1 Test, trial. –2 Injury, trouble, pain.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent; *S.* 2. –2 Fragrant; स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. –3 Red, dark-red; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32. –4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Mâl. 7. –5 Brown. –6 Improper, dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see कटु; यो वक्त्रं परिशोषयति जिह्वां स्तंभयति कंठं बध्नाति हृदयं कषति पीडयति च स कषायः Susr. –2 The red colour. –3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. –4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. –5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1.4.–6 Gum,resin, extract or exudation from a tree. –7 Dirt, uncleanness. –8 Dulness, stupidity. –9 Attachment to worldly objects. –10 Decay, ruin. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. –2 Kali yuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured ; अमुनैव कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34; Si. 7. 11. –2 Affected.

कषायिन् *a.* 1 Yielding a resinous exudation, astringent. –2 Dyed of a red colour. –3 Worldly-minded. —*m.* N. of several plants :—खर्जूर, शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषीका A kind of bird.

कषे (से) रुका The backbone, the spine.

कक्कष; A kind of poisonous insect.

कष्ट *a.* [कष्-क्त] 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition). –2 Painful, grievous ; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं खलु भृत्यभावः Ratn. 1 full of cares ; Ms. 7. 50 ; Mâl. 9. 37 ; Y. 3. 29 ; कष्टा वृत्तिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः । निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा दरिद्रता ॥ Chân. 59 –3 Difficult ; स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधिकारः V.3.1 ; U. 7. –4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy) ; Ms. 7. 186, 210. –5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. –6 Boding evil. –7 Sorrowful, miserable. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain ; कष्टं खल्वनपत्यता S. 6 ; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. –2 Sin, wickedness. –3 Difficulty, effort ; कष्टेन some how or other. —ष्टं *ind.* Alas ! Ah. ! हा धिक् कष्टं; हा कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैरवज्ञायते Pt.4. 78.**-Comp.** —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —कारः-कारकः the world (as the scene of miseries). —तपस् *a.* one who practises hard penance ; *S.* 7 —संश्रय *a.* attended with troubles ; Pt. 1. 163 ; 2. 118. —साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कस् I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. –II. 2 A.(कस्ते or कंस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone; cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boild rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Ved. The prop of a carriage-pole.

कस्तीरं Tin.

कस्तु (स्तू) रिका, कस्तूरी Musk; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. **-Comp.** —मृगः the musk-deer.

कस्मल =कश्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going; –2 Injuring.

कहाहः A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपद्मकुसुमानि मुहुर्विधुन्वन् Rs. 3. 15.

कह्वः A kind of cane.

कांशिः A cup ; (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसाय पानपात्राय हितं कंसीयं तस्य विकारः यञ् छलोपः cf. P. IV. 3.168] Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 65. —स्यं 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. –2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः,—स्य A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; *S*i. 15. 81. **-Comp.** —कारः

(री *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [कै शब्दकरणे-कन् Un. 3. 43] 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च भुंक्ते Pt. 1. 24.-2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. -3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). -5 A sectarial mark (तिलक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of a Dvîpa. —का N. of several plants: काकनासा, काकोली &c. —की 1 A female crow. —का 1 A multitude of crows.-2 A modus coeundi. -**Comp.** —अक्षिगोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदरः a snake; काकोदरो येन विनीतदर्पः Kavirâja; काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. —उलूकिका, -उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —चिंचा the Gunjâ plant. —छदः, -छदिः 1. a wag-tail. -2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (anything) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो नु खलु भोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Mâl. 5; काकतालीयवत्प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमग्रतः H.Pr.35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; फलंति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14. °न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकिन् *a.* contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; °गवेषणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः, -पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); ककपक्षधरमेत्य याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पदं 1. the sign(∧)in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. -2. an incision in the skin. (-दः) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, -पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पेय *a.* shallow, काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —मद्गुः a gallinule. —यवः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः। नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि धनहीनास्तथा नराः॥Pt.2.86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb.; (काकयवाः= निष्फलतृणधान्यं). —रुतं the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); *Si.* 6. 76. —वंध्या a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone(as that of a crow).

काकणं Leprosy with black and red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small coin.

काकरु (रू) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की *f.*) An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the windpipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A kind of rice.

काकलिः,-ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुबद्धमुग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; फणिमुखकाकलीसंदंशक...प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk 49. -3 Scissors.-4 The Gunjâ plant. -**Comp.** —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकलीकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water (कं जलमाकिरति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or *cowrie* used as a coin. -2 A sum of money equal to 20 *cowries* or to a quarter of a Paṇa. -3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Mâsha. -4 A part of a measure. -5 The beam of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Paṇa q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3 cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. -2 The upper part of the neck,.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger; भिन्नकंठध्वनिर्धीरैः काकुरित्यभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकुकरणकुशलतां K. 222. (Hence) -2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4 Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [ककुत्स्थस्यापत्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. -2 A snake. -3 A boar. -4 A potter. -5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. -6 A poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुत्सितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कादेशः; cf. P. VI. 3. 104]A side-long look, a glance. —क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेणानादरेक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

कांक्ष् 1 P. (epic Atm. also). कांक्षति, कांक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, (long for; यत्कांक्षंति तपोभिरन्यमनयस्तस्मिंस्तपस्यंत्यमी *S.* 7. 12; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष्-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकांक्षा.

कांक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Expected. —तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [कांक्ष् णिनि] Wishing for, desirous; दर्शन,° जल° &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया *Sânti.* 1. 12; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते। यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः॥ H.2.68. -2 A loop, a swinging shelf,a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes. -5 The string of the balance. —चं 1 Alkaline salt.-2 Wax. -**Comp.** —अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (बक). —घटी a glass ewer. —भाजनं a

glass vessel. —मणिः crystal, quartz. —मलं, -लवणं, -संभवं black salt or soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. -2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचित *a.* Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काचिघः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काचूकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravâka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

कांच् 1 A. (कांचते, कांचित) 1 To shine. -2 To bind.

कांचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कांच्-ल्युट्] Golden, made of gold; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका कांचनी वासयष्टिः Me. 79; कांचनं वलयं *S.* 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold; (ग्राह्यं) अमेध्यादपि कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. —नः 1 The Dhattûra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. —नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. **-Comp.** —अंगी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. —भूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

कांचनारः (लः) The Kovidâra tree.

कांचनीय *a.* Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

कांचिः, -ची *f.* [कांच् बंधने इन्]1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि कांचीगुणस्थानमनिंदितायाः Ku. 1 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; *Si.* 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). **-Comp.** —पुरी, नगरी the same as कांची (2). —पदं the hips and loins.

कांचिकं Sour gruel.

कांजिकं, कांजिका, कांजी, कांजीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं *S.* 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण् निमीलने कर्तरि घञ् Tv.] 1 One-eyed; अक्ष्णा काणः Sk; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie); प्राप्तः काणवराटकोऽपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच माम् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. फुटकी कवडी). —णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. -2 A cock. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tâla tree.

काणेयः, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1. An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. **-Comp.** —मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किंचिच्चिह्नं यदुपलक्षयसि Mk. 1,

कांडः, -डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्खातमृणालकांडकवलच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru 95, Ms. 1. 46, 48, Mâl. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kàṇdas of the Râm. 5 A separate department or subject, *e.g.* कर्म° &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). **-Comp.** —कारः a maker of arrows. (—रं) the betel-nut. —गोचरः an iron arrow. —पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; *Si.* 5. 22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पृष्ठः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jâmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपृष्ठ; (स्वकुलं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत्। तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः ॥). (—ष्ठं) the bow of Karṇa & Kâma. —भंगः -भग्नं a fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा the lute of a Chânḍâla. —संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्पृष्टः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईरन् ईरच् वा] An archer (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour; यन्मयैश्वर्यमत्तेन गुरुः सदसि कात्कृतः Bhâg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kârtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ईषत्तरति स्वकार्यसिद्धिं गच्छति, तृ-अच् कोः कादेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयंति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; किमेवं कातरासि *S.* 4. -3 Agitated; perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79. —रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं श्वापदचेष्टितम् R. 17. 47.

कानि *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kâtyâyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote

Vârtikas to supplement the Sûtras of Pâṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yâjnavalkya. -3 N. of Pârvatî. -**Comp.** -पुत्रः,-सुतः N. of Kârtikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Kâtyâyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

कार्थचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां साधुः,कथा-ठक्] A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Uṇ. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29.-3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -बं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds; Mâl. 9. 16; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादंबरं 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree; निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66.. -री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S 6; or कादंबरीमदविघूर्णितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभृतः पतनं पृथिव्याम् Udb.; °रसभरेण K. 240. -3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Incidental, occasional.

काद्रवेयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

कानक *a.* [कनक-अण्] Golden. -कं The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननावनि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahmá. -3 A house.- **Comp.** -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. -ओकस् *m.* 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनेयः,-यी [कनिष्ठा-अपत्यार्थे ठक् इनङ् च] The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः [कन्याया अनूढाया अपत्यं अण् कनीनादेशः; P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karṇa.

कांत *p. p.* [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं क्रतुं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिदूनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A kind of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयस्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kârtikeya, (2) Krishṇa. -तं 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -**Comp.** -अयसं the loadstone. -पक्षिन् *m.* a peacock (of iron). -लोहं the loadstone. -लौहं steel.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10. 73. -3 The Priyangu creeper. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -**Comp.** -अंघ्रिदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः,-रं 1 A large or dreary forest; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity. -रः 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony.-3 A bamboo. -री A kind of sugarcane. -रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः *f.* [कम् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me. 15; अक्लिष्टकांति S. 5. 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me. 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishmedt. -4 Wish, desire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्तिः—रूपयौवनलालित्यं भोगाद्यैरंगभूषणं । शोभा प्रोक्ता सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युतिः। कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते 130, 131).-6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 A digit of the moon. -**Comp.** -कर *a.* beautifying, illuminating, brightening. -द *a.* beautifying, adorning. (-दं) 1 bile. -2 clarified butter. -द,-दायक, -दायिन् *a.* adorning. -भृत् *m.* the moon.

कांतिमत् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5. 71; Me. 30. -*m.* The moon.-2 N. of Cupid.

कांदवं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदविकः A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; मृगजनः कांदिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1.-2 (Hence) Terrified afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कपट-ठक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Wicked, perverse. -कः 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

कापथः [कुत्सितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -थं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल, कापालिक *a.* [कपाल-अण्-ठक्-वा] Relating to skulls. -लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Mâl. 4.

कापालिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sânkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायनं 1 Liquor; *Si.* 10. 4. -2 A deity.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापेयं [कपेर्भावः कर्म वा, ढक्] 1 The monkey species. -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron. -4 Fossil. —तः The grey colour. -**Comp**. —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः,-कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3, 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarâma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. —मा Desire, wish. —मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology— the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. -**Comp.** —अग्निः 1. a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire of passion. °संदीपनं 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. —अंकुशः 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. —अंगः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. —अनलः see कामाग्नि. —अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (—धः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अन्नि॒न् *a.* getting food at will. —अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. —अरण्यं a pleasant grove. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a mineral substance. —अर्थिन् *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अशनं 1. eating at will -2. unrestrained enjoyment. —आख्या -अक्षी N. of Durgâ. —आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh. —आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आत्मन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. —आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (—धः) the mango tree. —आयुस् *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuḍa. —आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. —आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. —उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. —उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. —कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kâma. —काम, -कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. —कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (—रः) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 12. —कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. —कृत् *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (—*m.*) the Supreme soul. —केलि *a.* lustful. (—लिः) 1. a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. —क्रीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. —ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (—गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. —गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. —गुणः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. —चर, —चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. —चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (—रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शंकनीयः R. 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; कामचारानुज्ञा Sk.; Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. —चारिन् *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. self-willed. (—*m.*) 1. Garuḍa. -2. a sparrow. —ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. —तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. —द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (—दः) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. —दा =कामधेनु q. v. —दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. —दुघ *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुघा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Mâl. 3. 11. —दुघा, दुह् *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. —दूती the female cuckoo. —देवः 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3 N. of Vishṇu. —दोहिन् *a.* granting desires. —धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलतिवलती कामधेनूः. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पति, -पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. —पालः N. of Balarâma; also of Siva. —प्रद *a.* granting desires. (—दः) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. —प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कच्चित् कामप्रवेदने Ak. —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —फलः a species of the mango tree. —भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratifications. —महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. —मालिन् *m.* N. of Gaṇesa. —मूढ, -मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. —रसः seminal discharge. —रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. —रूप *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं

कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रूपिन् *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-*m*) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyâdhara. -रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtezan. -लता membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्लभः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3 the mango tree. (-भा) moonlight. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद् *a.* saying anything at will. -विहंतृ *a.* disappointing desires. -वीर्य *a.* 'showing heroism at will,' an epithet of Garuḍa. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृंतं the trumpet flower. -शर 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-*m.*) N. of Vâsudeva. (-*f.*) N. of Rukmiṇî. -सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vâtsyâyana. -2. 'thread of love,' love-incident; Mâl. 1. 4. -हैतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः, -कामेन *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामंधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; Sânti. 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent), it may be that; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Mâl. 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न); काममामरणात्तिष्ठद् गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि । न चैवैनां प्रयच्छेत्तु गुणहीनाय कर्हिचित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितृ, *a.* Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3.

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher. -*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for. -कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. -तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-णिनि] 1 Lustful. -2 Desirous. -3 Loving, fond. -*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. -2 A uxorious husband. -3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. -4 A sparrow. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The moon. -7 A pigeon. -8 The Supreme being. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. -2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंडपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. -3 A woman (in general); मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63; Rs. 1. 28. -4 A timid woman. -5 Spirituous liquor.

कामुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उकञ्] 1 Wishing, desirous. -2 Lustful, libidinous. -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कामुकैः कुंभीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. -2 A sparrow.. -3 The Asoka tree. -का A woman desirous of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable: सुधा विष्ठा च काम्याशनं Sânti. 2. 8. -2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. -3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -म्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -**Comp.** -अभिप्रायः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -गिर् *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (-*f.*) an agreeable speech. -दानं 1. an acceptable gift. -2. a free-will offering voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -वृत्तं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिल्लः, कांपिलः, -कांपिल्लकः N. of a tree; Mâl. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-ठक्] 1 A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. -2 A king of the Kambojas. -3 The Punnâga tree. -4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदम्लं] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, -यं [चीयतेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिकमिति कायः; चि-घञ् आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभाति कायः करुणापराणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. -2 The trunk of a tree. -3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). -4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. -5 Principal, capital. -6 Home, residence, habitation. -7 A butt, a mark. -8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, es-

pecially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prajâpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3.38. -**Comp**. —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्लेशः bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body —बंधनं 1. girdle. -2. the union of semen virile and blood. —वलनं an armour.—स्थः 1. the Supreme being. -2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother). -3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्था) 1. a woman of that caste. -2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a*. corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f*.), **कायिक**(की *f*.) *a*. [काय-ठक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8.—का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -**Comp**. —वृद्धिः *f*. 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. -2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a*. Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a*. (री *f*.) [कृ-घञ्] (At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author ; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकार &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. -2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected;as अकार Ms.2. 76, 125;ककार, फूत्कार &c. -3 Effort, exertion; *Si*. 19. 27. -4 Religious austerity. -5 A husband, lord; master. -6 Determination. -7 Power, strength. -8 A tax or toll. -9 A heap of snow. -10 The Himâlaya mountain. -11 Water produced by hail.-12 Killing, slaughter. -**Comp**. —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishâda father and Vaidehî mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a*. working, acting as agent. —भूः a toll-station.

कारक *a*. (रिका *f*.) [कृ-ण्वुल्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c.: स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. -2 An agent. -3 Intending to act or do. —कं 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence, (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kârakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive:(1)कर्तृ;(2)कर्मन्; (3);करण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. -2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; *i.e*. syntax. -3 Water produced from hail.-**Comp**. —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kâraka is connected with several verbs in succession; *e. g*. खियाति कूणाति वेल्लति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्नंदति चुंबितुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधूः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a*. 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. -2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज *a*. Relating to the finger-nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason;कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M.1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. -2 Ground, motive, object;किं पुनः कारणंMbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमानुषीं तनुं R.16. 22. -3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. -4 (In Nyâya phil.). A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted;or, according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyâyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि(non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based.-12 Action.-13 A legal instrument or document.-14Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation.) -16 Killing, injuring. —णा 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that; द्वेष° on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake; Pt. 1. 22.) -**Comp**. —अन्वित *a*. having a cause or reason. —उत्तरं a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). —कारणं an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. —गत *a*. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. —गुणः a quality of the cause.—बलवत् *a*. strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. —भूत *a*. 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. —माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10 ; *e. g*. Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. —वादिन् *m*. a complainant, plaintiff. —वारि *n*. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —विहीन *a*. without a cause. —शरीरं (in Vedânta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक *a*. (का or की *f*.) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य *a*. To be caused or performed ; ° दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितृ, **कारयिष्णु** Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः *f*. Action, act, work. —*m*. An artist, a mechanic.

कारित *a*. Caused to be done or effected. —ता Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). —तं The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् *a.* Making, doing, causing, bringing about (at the end of comp). —*m.* A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck; तन्नं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2 23.

कारंधमिन् *m.* 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारभ *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिका Camphor.

कारंभा N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः N. of a tree (किंपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute. -**Comp** —अगारं,-गृहं,-वेश्मन् *n.* a prison house, a jail; कारागृहे निर्जितवासवेन लंकेश्वरेणोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sânti. 4. 10. —गुप्तः a prisoner. —पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधनी A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; *e. g.* Bhartṛihari's Kârikâs on grammar; सांख्यकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारीर *a.* [करीर-अञ्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [करीषाणां समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cowdung.

कारु *a.* (रू *f.*) [कृ-उण् Uṇ. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. -2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्वप्नहेतवे Vb. 1. 13; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 129; 10. 12. (They are :— तक्षा च तंत्रवायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा। पंचमश्चर्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः॥). -3 Terrible, horrible. —रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मन् the architect of the gods. -2 An art, a science. -**Comp.** —चौरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. —जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारुकः,-का An artisan.

कारुणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [करुणा-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender; Nâg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Gît. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2.

कारुंडिका, —कारुंडी A leech.

कारेणव *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत (त्त)मः-रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

कार्कण *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव *a.* Relating to a cock (कृकवाकु).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्कीक *a.* Like a white horse.

कार्ण *a.* Relating to an ear. —र्णं 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An earring. —र्णः N. of Vṛishaketu.—**Comp.** —छिद्रकं a sort of well. —वेष्टकिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

कार्तयुग *a.* Relating to the कृतयुग.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavîrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Mâhishmatî. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purana he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavirya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavirya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.].

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स तप्तकार्तस्वरभासुरांबरः Si. 1. 20; ° दंडेन K. 82.

कार्तांतिकः [कृतांतं वेत्ति ठक्] An astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्तांतिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं बभ्राम Dk. 130.

कार्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kârtika; R. 19. 39. —कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. —की The full moon day in the month of Kârtika.

कार्तिकिकः The month of Kártika.

कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ढक्] N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikâs). [Kartikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Parvati's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Krittikas (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadanana, Shanmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravanabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] -**Comp.** —प्रसूः *f.* Pârvatî, mother of Kârtikeya.

कार्त्स्न्यं Totality; entirety; तान्निबोधत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (मी *f.*), **कार्दम (मि) क** *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्दम-अण्-ठक् वा] Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petition-

er, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lac.

कार्पटिकः [कर्पट-ठक्] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness ; व्यक्तकार्पण्या Dk. -2 Compassion; pity -3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg. 2. 7.-4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पाणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास *a.* (सी *f.*) [कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. —सः —सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper.—सी The cotton plant.-**Comp.** —अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. —नासिका a spindle.—सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म *a.* [कर्मन्-ण] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण *a.* (णी *f.*) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. —णं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कार्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कार्मारः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मारकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्मन्-ठक्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्मणे प्रभवति उकञ् P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. —कं 1 A bow; तस्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके *S.* 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -**Comp.** —भृत् *m.* 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्य *pot. p.* [कृ-कर्मणि ण्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी *S.* 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्याः Ms. 8.61; so दंडः, विचारः &c. —र्यं 1 (*a*) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms.5. 150. (*b*) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; *Si.* 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprize, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; *Si.* 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हृतेन दयितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment.-8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; बहिर्निष्क्रम्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation; विभक्तिकार्यं declension. -11 The denouement of a drama ; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3.-12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf. Germ. *kàra*; Pers. *kár*; Prâk. *kajja*; Mar. *kàja*].-**Comp.** —अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्ये to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. —अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. —अधिपः 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose.—अर्थिन् *a.* 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause in court, going to law ; Mk. 9. —आसनं seat of transacting business. —ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs ; Ms. 7. 141. —उद्धारः discharge of a duty. —उद्योगः active engagement in any business. —कर *a.* efficacious. —कर्तृ *m.* 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor ; Pt. 1. 131.—कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect ; object and motive; °वर्जितः Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act ; Pt. 1. 412. °भावः the relation of cause and effect. —कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity.—गौरवं importance of the act, deed, or occasion ; respect for the performance ; U. 7. —चिंतक *a.* 1. prudent, cautious, considerate (—कः) manager of a business, executive officer ; Y. 2. 191. —च्युत *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office.—ज्ञातं, —दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2. inquiry into public affairs. —निर्णयः settlement of an affair.—पदवी line of conduct, course of action; Mál. 2. 13 —पुटः 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. —प्रद्वेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. —प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. —भाजनं,-पात्रं any one engaged in active life. —वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. —विपत्तिः *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. —शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair.-3. part of a business. —सिद्धिः *f.* success. —स्थानं a place of business, office. —हंतृ 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2 opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक *a.* 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् *a.* 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

कार्शानव *a.* Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः,-र्षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing.—र्षिः Fire.—*f.* 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षीवणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्ष्मन् Ved. The goal of a race-course.

कार्षापणः,-णं (or —पणकः) A coin or weight of different values ; Ms. 8. 136, 336 ; 9. 282.(- कर्षं). —णं Money.

कार्षापणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिक=कार्षापण q. v.

कार्ष्ण *a.* (र्ष्णी *f.*) [कृष्ण अण्] 1 Belonging to Krishṇa or Vishṇu; R. 15. 24. -2 Belonging to Vyâsa. -3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. -4 Black. —र्ष्णं Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्ष्णायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [कृष्णायस-अण्] Made of black iron; U.3.43.—सं Iron.

कार्ष्णि: [कृष्णस्यापत्यं इञ्] An epithet of the god of love ; Si. 19. 10.

कार्ष्ण्यं Blackness, darkness.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -2 Injuring, hurting. —ल: 1 The black or dark-blue colour. -2 Time (in general); विलंबितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time ; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. -3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing) , proper time or occasion ; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69 ; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षी Mk. 10.60.- 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) ; षष्ठे काले दिवसस्य V. 2. 1 ; Ms. 5. 153.-5 The weather. -6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiseshikas. -7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle ; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh.3.39.-8 (*a*)Yama,the god of death;कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. (*b*) Death, time of death.-9 Fate, destiny. -10 The black part of the eye. -11 The (Indian) cuckoo. -12 The planet Saturn. -13 N. of *Siva*. -14 A measure of time (in music or prosody).-15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor.-16 A section, or part -17 A red kind of plumbago. -18 Resin, pitch -19 N. of an enemy of *Siva*. -20 (with the Jainas) One of the nine treasures.-21 A mystical name for the letter म. —ला 1 N. of several plants. -2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -3 An epithet of Durgâ. —ली 1 Blackness. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 An epithet of Pârvatî, Siva's wife. -4 A row of black clouds. -5 A woman with a dark complexion. -6 N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -7 Night. -8 Censure, blame. -9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. -10 A form of Durgâ ; कालीतनयः a buffalo. -11 One of the Mâtṛis or divine mothers. -12 N. of a wife of Bhîma. -13 A sister of Yama. -14 A kind of learning (महाविद्या). -15 A small shrub used as a purgative. —लं 1 Iron. -2 A kind of perfume. **-Comp.** —अयसं iron. —अक्षरिक: a scholar, one who can read and decipher.—अगरु *n.* a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (–*n.*) the wood of that tree ; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. —अग्निः, —अनलः 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. -2. an epithet of Rudra. -3. a kind of bead (रुद्राक्ष). —अंग *a.* having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). —अजिनं the hide of a black antelope. —अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. (–नी) a small shrub used as a purgative. —अंडजः the (Indian) cuckoo.—अतिक्रमः -मणं delay, being late; Pt. 1. 154. —अतिपातः, —अतिरेकः loss of time, delay; Mâl 2. —अतीत *a.* elapsed, passed by. —अत्ययः 1. delay, lapse of time. -2. loss by lapse of time. —अध्यक्षः 1. 'presiding over time', epithet of the sun. -2. the Supreme soul. —अनुनादिन् *m.* 1. a bee.-2. a sparrow.-3. the Châtaka bird. —अनुसारकः 1. Tagara tree. -2. yellow sandal. —अनुसारिः, -अनुसारिन्,-अनुसारिवा,-अनुसार्यः, -र्यकः benzoin. —अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing.—अंतरं 1. an interval. -2. a period of time. -3. another time or opportunity. °आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. °क्षम *a.* able to bear delay ; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263 ; *S.* 4. °प्रेक्षिन् Pt. 3. 172. °विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. —अभ्रः a dark, watery cloud. —अवधिः appointed time. —अवबोधः knowledge of time and circumstances ; Mâl. 3. 11. —अशुद्धिः *f.*,—अशौचं period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. —आकृष्ट *a.* 1. led to death. -2. produced or brought by time. —आत्मक *a.* depending on time or destiny. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आयसं iron. —उप्त *a.* sown in due season. —कंजं a blue lotus. —कटंकटः an epithet of *Siva*. —कंठः 1. a peacock. -2. a sparrow. -3. a wagtail. -4. a gallinule. -5. an epithet of *Siva* ; U. 6.—कंठकः-कंटकः a gallinule. —कंडकः a water-snake. —करणं appointing or fixing time. —कर्णिका, —कर्णी misfortune. —कर्मन् *n.* death. —कलायः dark pulse. —कल्प *a.* fatal, deadly. —कालः Supreme being.—कीलः noise. —कुंठः Yama. —कुष्ठः a myrrh.—कूटः, —टं (*a*) a deadly poison ; *S* 6. (*b*) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by *Siva* ; अद्यापि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकूटं Ch. P. 50. —कृत् *m.* 1. the sun.-2. a peacock. -3. Supreme spirit. —कृत 1. produced by time. -2. fixed, appointed. -3. lent or deposited. -4. done for a long time. (—तः) the sun. —क्रमः lapse of time, course of time ; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time ; Ku. 1. 19. —क्रिया 1. fixing a time. -2. death.—क्षेपः 1. delay, loss of time ; Me. 22 ; मरणे कालक्षेपं मा कुरु Pt. 1. -2. passing the time. —खंजं, —खंजनं, —खंडं the liver. —गंगा the river Yamunâ. —ग्रंथिः a year. —घातिन् *a.* killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison).—चक्रं 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). -2. a cycle. -3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (—क्रः) an epithet of the sun. —चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. —चोदित *a.* summoned by the angel of death. —ज्येष्ठ *a.* senior in years, grown up; U. 5. 12. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33 ; Si. 2. 83. (—ज्ञः) 1. an astrologer. -2. a cock. —ज्ञानिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —त्रयं the three times ; the past, the present, and the future; °दर्शी K. 46. —दंडः death. —दमनी an epithet of Durgâ. —धर्मः, —धर्मन् *m.* 1.the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. -2. the law or rule of time. -3. effects proper to the time. -4. fated time, death ; न पुन-

जीवितः कश्चित्कालधर्ममुपागतः Mb.; परिताः कालधर्मणा &c. —धारणा prolongation of time. —नरः (in astrology) the figure of a man's body. —नाथः, —निधिः Siva. —नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; लंघ्यते न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. —निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. —नेमिः 1. the rim of the wheel of time. –2. N. of a demon, uncle of Râvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanûmat. –3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishṇu. °अरिः, रिपुः, हरः, हन् *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa. —पक्व *a.* ripened by time, *i. e.* spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. —परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. —पाशः the noose of Yama or death. —पाशिकः a hangman. —पृष्ठं 1. a species of antelope. –2. a heron. (—कं) 1. N. of the bow of Karṇa; Ve. 4. –2. a bow in general. —प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). —भक्षः an epithet of Siva. —भृत् *m.* the sun. —भैरवः an epithet of Siva. —मानं a measure of time. —मुखः a species of ape. —मेषी *f.* the Manjishṭha plant. —यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Kṛishṇa and an invincible foe of the Yâdavas. Kṛishṇa, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —यापः, —यापनं procrastination, delay, putting off. —योगः fate, destiny. °तः according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रात्रिः, —रात्री *f.* 1. a dark night. –2. a sister of Yama. –3. the Amâvasyâ on which lamps are lighted (in the Divâli holidays). –4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgâ). –5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —लोहं-लौहं steel. —विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. —वृद्धिः *f.* periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —वेला the time of Saturn, *i. e.* a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. —संकर्षा a girl 9 years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —संरोधः 1. keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. –2. lapse of a long period of time. —सदृश *a.* opportune, timely. —संपन्न *a.* dated, bearing a date. —सर्पः the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —सारः the black antelope. (—रं) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —सूत्रं, —सूत्रकं 1. thread of time or death. – 2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —स्कंदः the Tamâla tree. —स्वरूप *a.* terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —हरः an epithet of Siva. —हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. —हानिः *f.* delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक *a.* Black, dark-blue. —कः 1 A mole, freckle, mark. –2 A water-snake. –3 The black part of the eye. –4 A kind of grain. —का Ved. 1 A kind of bird. –2 A daughter of Daksha. —कं 1 The liver. –2 An unknown quantity (in alg.).

कालायनी N. of Durgâ.

कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [काल-ठन्-ठक्वा] 1 Relating to time. –2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. –3 Seasonable, timely. —कः 1 A crane. –2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness, black colour. –2 Ink, black ink. –3 Price of an article to be paid by instalments. –4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. –5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. –6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold –7 The liver. –8 A female crow. –9 A A scorpion. –10 A spirituous liquor. –11 N. of Durgâ; Si. 17. 44. –12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. –13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. –14 A small singing bird. –5 A kind of fragrant earth. –16 A girl four years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —कं 1 Black sandal wood. –2 Hostility.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar mansion.

कालिय *a.* Relating to time, timely. —यः The Kaliyuga.

कालीन *a.* [काल-ख] 1 Belonging to a particular time. –2 Seasonable.

कालीयं [काल-छ] A kind of sandal-wood; also कालीयक.

कालकुंचः N. of Vishṇu.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kallinjar). –2 An assembly of religious mendicants. –3 An epithet of Siva. —रा or री An epithet of Durgâ.

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. –2 A serpent's hood. –3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. –4 A student of the Kalâpa grammar. –5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalâpa. –2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalâpa.

कालिंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [कलिंग-अण्] Produced in, or belonging to, the Kalinga country. —गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजग्राह कालिंगस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40. –2 A snake of that country. –3 An elephant. –4 A species of cucumber. –5 A poisonous plant. –6 A sort of iron. —गाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिंग. —गं A water-melon.

कालिंद *a.* (दी *f.*) [कलिंद-अण्] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunâ. —दी 1 The river Yamunâ; कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपिताम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Sânti. 4. 13. –2 A sort of vessel. –3 N. of a wife of Krishṇa. —दं A water melon. —**Comp.** —कर्षणः, —भेदनः an epithet of Balarâma q. v. —सूः *f.* Sanjnâ (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—*m.*) the sun. —सोदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् *m.* 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57. –2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालियः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunâ (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Kṛishṇa when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Si. 17. 69. —याः (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19. 28. —**Comp.** —दमनः, —मर्दनः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall of Yama.

कालीयकः,-कं A species of aloe wood. -2 A kind of turmeric. -3 Yellow sandal. -4 A dark kind of sandal wood.-5 Saffron ; *Si.* 12. 14.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. -2 Opacity. -3 Disagreement.

कालेय *a.* Belonging to the Kali age. **-यं** 1 The liver. -2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. -3 Saffron.

कालेयकः A kind of aloe wood. **-कं** 1 A fragrant wood. -2 The black sandal wood. -3 A disease like jaundice. **-कः** A dog, hound.

कालेयरुः 1 A dog. -2 A species of sandal.

कालप *a.* [कल्प-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. -2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्पनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कल्पना-ठक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः. -2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य *a.* [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. -2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. **-ल्या** 1 A cow fit for the bull. -2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). **-ल्यं** Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कवच-ठञ्] Armorial. **-कं** A multitude of men in armour.

कावारं Moss. **-री** An umbrella without a stick.

कावृकः 1 A cock.-2 The Chakravâka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1N.of a river in the south of India ; कावेरीं सरितां पत्युः शंकनीयमिवाकरोत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtezan. -3 Turmeric.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यण्] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. **-व्यः** N. of *Sukra*, preceptor of the Asuras. **-व्या** 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. **-व्यं** 1 A poem ; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c.-2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तददोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलंकृती पुनः क्वापि K. P. 1; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1 ; रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10 ; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरीतिर्गुणभूषिता। सालंकाररसाऽनेकवृत्तिर्वाक् काव्यनामभाक् ॥ Chandr. 1.7.).-3 Happiness, welfare.-4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purposes of a Kâvya as mentioned by Mammaṭa are:—काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षतये। सद्यःपरनिर्वृतये कांतासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे ॥ K.P.1). **-Comp.** **-अर्थः** a poetical thought or idea. °**चौरः** a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवंति Vikr.1.11. **-चौरः** a stealer of other men's poems. **-मीमांसकः** a rhetorician,critic. **-रसिक** *a.* one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. **-लिंगं** a figure of speech ; thus defined :— काव्यलिंगं हेतोर्वाक्यपदार्थता K. P. 10; *e. g.* जितोसि मंद कंदर्प मच्चित्तेऽस्ति त्रिलोचनः Chandr. 5. 119. **-हास्यं** a farce.

काश् 1. 4. A. (काश-श्य-ते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful ; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; *Si.* 6.74.-2 To appear, be visible; नैव भूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिरे Mb. -3 To appear,or look like.

काशः, -शं [काश्-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c. **-शं** A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. **-शः** 1=कास q. v.-2 Appearance.-3 Splendour.

काशि *m. pl.* N. of a country.

काशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of ; जितकाशिन् *e. g.* one who behaves like a conqueror ; see the word.

काशिल *a.* Made of Kâsa grass.

काशिष्णु *a.* Shining, brilliant.

काशिः,-शी *f.* N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities ; see कांची. **-शिः** 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3 The sun.-4 Light,splendour.**-Comp.** **-पः** an epithet of *Siva.* **-राजः** N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benaras. -2 N. of a commentary on Pâṇini's Sûtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. **-Comp.** **-नाथः** an epithet of *Siva.* **-यात्रा** pilgrimage to Benaras.

काश्मरी A plant commonly called गांभारी; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mâl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to, or coming from, Kâshmîra. **-राः** *pl.* N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. **-राः** A sort of grape ; see कश्मीर also. **-रं** 1 Saffron ; काश्मीरगंधमृगनाभिकृतांगरागां Ch. P. 8 ; Bh. 1. 41 ; काश्मीरगौरवपुषामभिसारिकाणां Git. 11; also 1.-2 Root of a tree. **-Comp.** **-जं, जन्मन्** *n.* saffron ; Bv. 1. 71 ; *Si.* 11. 53.

काश्मीर (रि) क *a.* Born or produced in Kâsmîra.

काश्मीर्यं Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. **-Comp.** **-पं** flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kaṇâda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. **-पी** The earth; तानपि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. **-पं** Flesh. **-Comp.** **-नंदनः** 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god.-4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपेयः 1 An epithet of the twelve *A*dityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

काषः [कष्-घञ्] 1Rubbing, scratching ; पथिषु विटपिनां स्कंधकाषैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकरिणां कपोलकाषः Ki. 5. 26 ; see कपोलकाष also.

काषाय *a.* (यी *f.*) [कषायेण रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; काषायवसनाधवा Ak. **-यं** A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M.5 ; R. 15. 77 ; न काषायैर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश्-क्थन् Uṇ. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood,especially one used as fuel ; Ms. 4.49, 241; 5. 69.-2 Wood or timber, a piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोदधौ H.4.69; Ms.4. 49.-3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for

measuring length. -**Comp.** —अगारः, —रं a wooden house or enclosure. —अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. —कदली the wild plantain. —कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. —कुटः, —कूटः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood). —कुद्दालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. —तक्ष् *m.*, —तक्षकः a carpenter. —तंतुः a small worm found in timber. —दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु.—द्रुः the Palâsa tree. —पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. —प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. —भारिकः a wood-carrier. —मठी a funeral pile. —मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. —लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकूट). —लोहिन् *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. —वाटः,—टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world. direction, region (दिश्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku.5.28. -3 The last limit, extremity , pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठागतस्नेहरसानुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time $=\frac{1}{30}$ Kalâ. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Daksha.

काष्ठीला The plantain tree.

कास् 1 A. (कासते , कासित) 1 To shine,; see काश्. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः,-सा [कास्-घञ्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -**Comp.** —कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (-ठः) an epithet of Yama. —घ्न, —हृत *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (—घ्नी) a sort of prickly nightshade. —मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन् *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः,-रं A pond, pool, lake; Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. हिराकस).

कासू (शू) *f.* [Un. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light,lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासृतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musical instrument.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive,spacious, large. —लः 1 A cat. -2 A cock. -3 A crow. -4 A sound in general. —लं 1 Indistinct speech. -2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. —लं *ind.* Very much, excessively; Si.18.54. —ला A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः,-ला,-लं A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किंवत् *a.* Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारुः 1 The beard of corn. -2 A heron. -3 An arrow.

किंशुकः [किंचित् शुक इव शुकतुंडसदृशपुष्पत्वात्तथात्वं] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभंते निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः Chân. 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. —कं The blossom of this tree; किं किंशुकैः शुकमुखच्छविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किंशु(ल)लुकः The Palâsa tree;see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. -2 The blue jay. -3 The Châtaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकित्, किकिदिवि, किकीदिवि.

किकिशः A kind of worm, (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किखिः A monkey, an ape.—*f.* A jackal; fox.

किंकणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंकणीका A small bell or tinkling ornament; क्वणत्कनककिंकिणीझणझणायितस्यंदनैः U.5. 5; 6. 1; Si.9. 74; Ku. 7. 49. -2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 A large black bee. -4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. -5 The red colour. —रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. —रा Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 Cupid. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A species of amaranth.

किंचिलि (लु) कः An earth-worm.

किंजं, -किंजलः, -किंजल्कः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पद्मकिंजल्कगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किट् 1 P. (केटति) 1 To go or approach. -2 To frighten, terrify. -3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. -2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, -किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्न°.-**Comp.** —वर्जितं semen virile.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. -2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. -2 A wart, a mole.-3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —ण्वः,—ण्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8. 326.

किण्विन् *m.* A horse.

कित् I. 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire. -2 To live. -3 (चिकित्सति) To heal, cure. -4 To doubt, suspect. -II. 3 P. Ved. (चिकित्ति) To know.

कितवः (वी *f.*)1A rogue,liar,cheat; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -3 A kind of perfume. -4 A gamester, gambler. -5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree.

किंधिन् *m.* A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किम् *ind.* Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration', 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; *e. g.*, किंसखा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. -**Comp.** —दासः a bad slave,

or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. a kind of musical instrument. (-री *f.*) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. -2. a kind of lute. —पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. °ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. —प्रभुः a bad master or king; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राजन् *a.* having a bad king. (—*m.*) a bad king. —सखि *m.* (nom. sing. किंसखा) a bad friend; स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki.1.5.

2. किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः *S.* 6.25; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमानात्मना विकत्थते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; *i. e.* के आवां परित्रातुं दुष्यंतमाक्रंद *S.* 1 'who are we &c.', *i. e.* what power have we &c.; नृपसद्मनि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we, *i. e.* what position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव; का खलु वेला तत्रभवत्याः प्राप्तायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' *i. e.* a long time has elapsed, &c; so कोऽपि कालस्तस्याआगत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or क इव कालः Mâl. 3. -2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55; किं तया दृष्टया *S.* 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9.7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्वित् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Mâl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1.33; किमपि किमपि...जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्मनि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Mâl. 1. किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescribable'; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां *S.* 1. 20; see इव also. —*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्धन्यते पूज्यते क्वचित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; ततः किं what then. -2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपंत्यै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. -3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). -**Comp.** —अपि *ind.* 1. to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. -2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). -3. very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं *S.* 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. —अर्थ *a.* having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः. —अर्थे *ind.* why, wherefore. —आख्य *a.* having what name; किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी. *S.* 7. —इति *ind.* why, indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mâl. 1; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषविसर्पः किमु मदः U. 1. 35; Amaru. 9. -2. why (indeed); प्रियसुहृत्सार्थः किमु त्यज्यते. -3. how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमविवेकिता। एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं॥ H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करः a servant, slave; अवेहि मां किंकरमष्टमूर्तेः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (री) the wife of a servant. —कर्तव्यता, —कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —कारण *a.* having what reason or cause. —किल *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किंकिल वृषलं याजयिष्यति Sk. —क्षण *a.* one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —गोत्र *a.* belonging to what family. —च *ind.* moreover, and again, further. —चन *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. —चित् *ind.* to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुत्क्रांतशैशवौ R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. °ज्ञ *a.* 'knowing little,' a smatterer. °कर *a.* doing something, useful. °कालः sometime, a little time. °प्राण *a.* having a little life. °मात्र *a.* only a little. —छंदस् *a.* conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तर्हि *ind.* how then, but, however. —तु *ind*, but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनामनघेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —दैवत *a.* having what deity. —नामधेय, नामन् *a.* having what name. —निमित्त *a* having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् *ind.* why, wherefore, —नु *ind.* 1. whether; किं नु मे मरणं श्रेयो परित्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10.10.-2. much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं नु महीकृते Bg. 1.35.-3. what indeed; किं नु मे राज्येनार्थः —नु खलु *ind.* 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किं नु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ण्य इष्टजनविरहादृतेपि बलवदुत्कंठितोऽस्मि *S.* 5. -2. may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् *S.* 1. —पच, -पचान *a.* miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम *a.* of what power or energy. —पुनर् *ind.* how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुषूत्पद्यते स्नेहः किं पुनरंगसंभवेष्वपत्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. —प्रकारं *ind.* in what manner. —प्रभाव *a.* possessing what power. —भूत *a.* of what sort or nature. —रूप *a.* of what form or shape. —वदंति, -ती *f.* rumour, report; मत्संबंधात्कश्मला किंवदंती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा *ind.* 1. a particle of interrogation; किंवा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या *S.* 7. -2. or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि सुप्ता किंवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तत्किं मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण व्यापादयामि *ibid.*; *S.* Til. 7. —विद् *a.* knowing what. —व्यापार *a.* following what occupation. —शील *a.* of what habits. —स्वित् *ind.* whether, how; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् *a.* [cf. P.V. 2. 40] (Nom. sing. कियान् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियत्

n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्तवैवं स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं भूतावासो विमृश कियतीं याति न दशां Sânti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति *S.* 1. 13; कियदवशिष्टं रजन्याः *S.* 4. -2 Of what consideration, *i. e.* of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मातः कियंतोऽरयः Ve. 5. 9. -3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसंतः संति संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gît. 6.-**Comp.** -एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् *ind.* 1. how long. -2. some little time. -चिरं *ind.* how long; कियाचिरं श्राम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं *ind.* 1. how far, how distant, how long; कियद्दूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1.137.-2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 Ascribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-क्यु Uṇ. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसहिष्णु *S.* 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतींदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3; Sânti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; °मय radiant, brilliant. -2 A small particle of dust. -3 The sun. -**Comp.** -मालिन् *m.* the sun.

किरातः [किरं पर्यंतभूमिं अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः क यांतु संत्रस्ताः। यदि नटगणकचिकित्सकवैतालिकवदनकंदरा न स्युः ॥ Subhâsh.; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यंताश्रयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्नः किरातैः कृतं Ratu. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15.-2 A savage, barbarian. -3 A dwarf. -4 A groom, a horseman. -5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirâta. -ताः (pl.) N. of a country. -**Comp.** -अर्जुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhâravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirâta or mountaineer is poetically described). -आशिन् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa.

किरातिः *f.* 1 The Ganges. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

किराती 1 A female Kirâta, a woman of the Kirâta tribe. -2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. -3 A bawd, a procuress. -4 Pârvatî in the disguise of a Kirâtî. -5 The celestial Gangâ.

किरिः [किरति भूमिं, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. -2 A cloud.

किरिटिः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः,-टं [कृ-किटन्; Uṇ. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटबद्धांजलयः Ku. 7. 92. -2 A trader.- **Comp.** -धारिन् *m.* a king. -मलिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् *a.* [किरीट-इनि] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -*m.* N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name :—पुरा शक्रेण मे बद्धं युध्यतो दानवर्षभैः। किरीटं मूर्ध्नि सूर्याभं तेनाहुर्मां किरीटिनं ॥).

किर्मिः *f.* 1 A hall, building. -2 An image of gold or iron. -3 The Palâsa tree.

किर्मीर *a.* Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Râkshasa slain by Bhîma; Ve. 6. -2 The variegated colour. -3 The orange tree. -**Comp.** -जित्, -निषूदनः, -सूदनः epithets of Bhîma.

किर्मीरित *a.* Variegated, spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल् I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. -2 To freeze. -3 To play, sport. -II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. -2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः 1 Play, trifling. -**Comp.** -किंचितं amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; त्वयि वीर विराजते परं दमयंतीकिलकिंचितं किल N. 2. 44.

किल *ind.* 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1. 18. -2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13. 51; जघान कंसं किल वासुदेवः Mbh. -3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्यगाधे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. -4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विजेष्यते कुरून् G. M. -5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वदंति G. M. -6 Contempt; त्वं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. -7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare). स किलैवमुक्तवान् G.M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः,-ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Mâl. 5. 11. -लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् *m.* A bamboo.

किलास *a.* Ved. Leprous. -सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

किलिंजं 1 A mat. -2 A thin plank of green wood, board; also किलिंचं.

किलिंजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twist of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किल्विन् *m.* A horse.

किल्विषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

किशलं A sprout, shoot.

किशलयः,-यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः [Uṇ.1.65] 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहार). -3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

किष्किंधः,-ध्यः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. -धा,-ध्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. -ष्कुः *m.* or *f.* 1 The fore-arm.-2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः,-लं, किसलयः,-यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अधरः किसलयरागः *S.* 1. 21; किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः 2.10; किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. -टाः (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -टः A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. **–सं** A bone (*m.* also); Mv. 5. 19. **–Comp.** **–आस्यः,–मुखः** a bird in general.

कीकिः A blue jay.

कीचकः [Uṇ. 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. –2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायंते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. –3 N. of a people. –4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virâṭa. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhima, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhima to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhima]. **–Comp.** **–जित्** *m.* an epithet of Bhîma, the second Pâṇḍava prince.

कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

कीट् 10 P. (कीटयति, कीटित) 1 To tinge or colour. –2 To bind, fasten.

कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. **–टः** 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारोहति सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45.–2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः Pt. 1; &c. **–Comp.** **–घ्नः** sulphur. **–जं** silk. **–जा** lac. **–मणिः** a fire-fly.

कीटक *a.* Hard, harsh. **–कः** 1 A worm. –2 A bard of the Mâgadha tribe.

कीटिका 1 A small worm. –2 A poor insignificant creature; Pt. 1.

कीदृश, कीदृश (शी *f.*), कीदृक्ष (क्षी *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तज्ज्ञैः कीदृगसौ विवेकविभवः कीदृक् प्रबोधोदयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

कीनं Flesh.

कीनारः Ved. A vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [Uṇ. 5. 36] 1 Cultivating the soil. –2 Poor, indigent. –3 Niggardly. –4 Small, little. **–शः** 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विधेहि कीनाशनिकेतनातिथिं Si. 1. 73. –2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवंकीरवरं मनोरथमयं पीयूषमास्वादयति Bv. 1. 58; N. 3. 12. **–राः** (pl.) The country and the people of Kâshmîra. **–रं** Flesh. **–Comp.** **–इष्टः** the mango tree (liked by parrots). **–वर्णकं** a kind of perfume.

कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. –2 A Buddha. –3 A kind of tree.

कीरिः Ved. Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण *p. p.* [कॄ-क्त] 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. –2 Covered, filled. –3 Placed, put. –4 Injured, hurt. **–Comp.** **–वर्त्मन्** *a.* strewing the way; S. 1. 7.

कीर्णिः *f.* [कॄ-क्तिन्] 1 Scattering. –2 Covering, hiding, concealing. –3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृत्-ल्युट्] 1 Telling, narrating. –2 Praising, celebrating. –3 A temple; any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनैरलंकृता मेदिनी K. 280; 119. **–ना** 1 Narration, recital. –2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय् =कृत् q. v.

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्तिं R. 2. 64; Me. 45. –2 Favour, approbation. –3 Dirt, mud. –4 Extension, expansion.– 5 Light, lustre, splendour.–6 Sound. –7 Mention, speech, report. **–Comp.** **–भाज्** *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (*–m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. **–शेषः** survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame: *i. e.* death; cf. नामशेष, आलेख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं गतवति भुवि विक्रमादित्ये Vâs.

कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. –2 Mentioned, told. –3 Known; notorious. –4 Praised, celebrated.

कील् 1 P. 1 To bind. –2 To pin. –3 To stake.

कीलः [कील्-घञ्] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21. –2 A lance. –3 A post, pillar. –4 A weapon. –5 The elbow. –6 A blow with the elbow. –7 A flame. –8 A minute particle. –9 N. of Siva. –10 A gnomon. –11 A position of the fœtus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. –2 A fence. –3 A pillar, column; see कील.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. –2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिदमसमशरकीलितं Gît. 7; सा नश्चेतसि कीलितेव Mâl. 5. 10. –3 Staked, impaled. –4 Pierced, transfixed. –5 Set (as a stake or pole). **–तं** A tie.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amṛita, beverage of the gods. –2 Honey. –3 A beast. **–कं** 1 Blood. –2 Water. **Comp.** **–जं** flesh. **–धिः** the ocean. **–पः** a demon, goblin.

कीशः *a.* Naked. **–शः** 1 An ape, monkey. –2 The sun. –3 A bird.

कुः *f.* 1 The earth. –2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. **–Comp.** **–पुत्रः** Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration,' 'depreciation', 'sin,' 'reproach,' 'littleness,' 'want,' 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कदश्व), कव (कवोष्ण), का (कोष्ण), किं (किंप्रभुः); cf. Pt. 5. 17. **–Comp.** **–कर्मन्** *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. **–ग्रहः** an unpropitious planet. **–ग्रामः** a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an *agnihotrin*, a physician, or a river). **–चेल** *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. **–चर्या** wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. **–जन्मन्** *a.* low-born. **–तनु** *a.* deformed, ugly. (**–नुः**) an epithet of Kubera. **–तंत्री** a bad lute. **–तर्कः** 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. –2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking; कुतर्केष्वभ्यासः सततपरपैशुन्यमननम् G. L. 31. °**पथः** a sophistical mode of arguing. **–तीर्थं** a bad teacher. **–दिनं** an evil or unpropitious day. **–दृष्टिः** *f.* 1. weak sight. –2. an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). –3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines;

Ms. 12. 95. —देशः 1. a bad place or country. -2. a country where the necessaries of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. —देह *a.*ugly, deformed.(—हः) an epithet of Kubera. —धी *a.*1.foolish,silly, stupid. -2. wicked. —नटः 1. a bad actor -2. a sort of trumpet flower. -3. red arsenic. —नदिका a small river, rill; सुपूरा स्यात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. —नाथः a bad master. —नामन् *m.* a miser. —पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). -2.a heterodox doctrine. —पथ्य *a.* unwholesome, improper. —परीक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly; Bh. 2. 15. —पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. —पुरुषः a low or wicked man. —पूय *a.* low, vile, contemptible. —प्रिय *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. —प्लवः a bad boat; कुप्लवैः संतरन् जलम् Ms. 9. 161. —ब्रह्मः, —ब्रह्मन् *m.* a bad or degraded Brâhmaṇa. —मंत्रः 1. bad advice.-2. a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. —योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). —योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. —रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (—सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. —रूप *a.* ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. —रूप्यं tin. —वंगः lead. —वचस्, —वाक्य *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous; using abusive, or foul language. (—*n.*) abuse, bad language. —वज्रकं crystal; a stone resembling a diamond. —वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. —विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. —वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. —वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. —शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered —स्थलं a bad place. —सरित् *f.* a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यंते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. —सृतिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. -2. conjuring, magic. -3. roguery. —स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (कवते) To sound. –II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. -2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (स) 1. 10. P. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कुक् 1 A. (कोकते) To take, accept, seize.

कुकभं A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुकु (कू) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुकुंद (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनकूप); see ककुंदर.

कुकुराः (pl.) 1 N. of a country; also called दशार्ह.-2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yâdavas; *Si.* 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुकूलः,-लं 1 Chaff; कुकूलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 38. -2 A fire made of chaff. —लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). -2 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A whisp of lighted straw, a firebrand. -3 A spark of fire. —टी 1 A hen. -2 A small house-lizard. -3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः,-टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. -2 A cock in general. -3 Varnish.

कुक्कुरः (री *f.*) [Uṇ. 1. 41] A dog; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जंघांतरं चर्व्यते Mk. 2. 11.—रं A vegetable perfume. -**Comp.** —वाच् *m.* a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्मिताध्मातकुक्षिः (भुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. -2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the fœtus; कुंभीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15; *Si.* 13. 40. -3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). -4 A cavity in general. -5 A cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 N. of Bali.-8 A bay, gulf. -**Comp.** —शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिंभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. -2 Filling or pervading the interior; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुमं 1 Saffron; लग्नकुंकुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -2 Saffron paint; Mâl. 1. 37.-**Comp.** —अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

कुच् I. 6 P. (कुचति, कुचित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). -2 To go. -3 To polish. -4 To contract, bend.-5 To be contracted.-6 To stop, impede. -7 To write or delineate. -8 To mix, connect. -II. 1 P., कुंच् also (कोचति, कुंचति, कुंचित) 1 To make crooked, bend or curve. -2 To move or go crookedly. -3 To make small, lessen. -4 To shrink, contract. -5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [कुच्-क] The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. -**Comp.** —अग्रं, —मुखं a nipple. —तटं, —तटी the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). —फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. -2 Small, little.

कुचर *a.* (रा,-री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. -3 Detracting, censorious. —रः A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree; Pt. 3. 93. -2 The planet Mars. -3 N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa(also calledनरक q.v.).—जा N.of Sitâ; also of Durgâ.

कुजंभलः,कुजंभिलः,-रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः, कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुंच् See कुच् II.

कुंचनं 1 Curving,bending, contraction.-2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुंचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत्कुंचिः.

कुंचिका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. -2 The shoot of a bamboo.-3 A sort of reed. -4 A kind of fish.

कुंचित *a.* Contracted, curved,bent &c.

कुंज् 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur; cf. कूज्.

कुंजः, —जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower,an arbour; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शीलय नीलनिचोलं Gît. 5; वंजुललताकुंजे 12; Me. 19; R. 9. 64. -2 The lower jaw. -3 A cave. -4 A tooth. -5 The tusk of an elephant.-**Comp.**—कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with

plants and creepers; गुंजत्कुंजकुटीरकौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; Mâl. 5. 19; कोकिलकूजितकुंजकुटीरे Gît. 1.

कुंजरः [कुंजो हस्तिहनुः. सोऽस्यास्ति, कुंज-र, P. V. 2. 107 Vârt.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:—स्युरुत्तरपदे व्याघ्रपुंगवर्षभकुंजराः । सिंहशार्दूलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थवाचकाः ॥. -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त- -5 Hair. **—रा,-री** A female elephant. **-Comp.—अनीकं** the division of an army consisting of elephant-corps. **—अशनः** the Asvattha tree. **—अरातिः** 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). **—ग्रहः** an elephant-catcher.

कुंजलं Sour gruel.

कुट् I. 6 P. (कुटति, कुटित) 1 To be crooked or curved.-2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive.-II.4 P.(कुट्यति) To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2.-2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, burn.

कुटिक-त *a.* Bent, crooked.

कुटः,-टं [कुट् -क] A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. **—टः** 1 A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree.-4 A house. -5 A mountain. **-Comp.—जः** 1. N. of a tree; Mâl. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Droṇa. **—हारिका** a female servant.

कुटकं A plough without a pole. **—कः** The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

कुटंकः A roof, thatch.

कुटंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुटपः 1 A measure of grain (=कुडव). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. **—पं** A lotus.

कुटरः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुटरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

कुटलं A roof, thatch.

कुटिः [कुट्-इन्] 1 The body. -2 A tree. **—*f.*** 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. **-Comp. —चरः** a porpoise.

कुटिरं A cottage, hut.

कुटिल *a.* [कुट्-इलच्] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदाद् भ्रुवोः कुटिलयोः *S.* 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 Tortuous, winding; क्रोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3 (fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest; अ° Pt. 1. 126. **—ला** 1 N. of Sarasvatî. -2 A kind of perfume. **—लं** 1 N. of a plant (तगर). -2 Tin. **-Comp. —आशय** *a.* evil-minded, malevolent. **—पक्ष्मन्** *a.* having curved eye-lashes. **—मति, -बुद्धि** *a.* evil-minded, malevolent; Mu.1. 7. **—स्वभाव** *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलक *a.* Curved, bent, crooked.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. -2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A cottage, hut; प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण °, अश्व ° &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. 4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of perfume (मुरा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A bawd, procuress. **-Comp.—चकः** a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचकबहूदकौ। हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. **—चरः** a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः,-रं, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2. 29; Amaru. 48. **—रं** 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुटीका A small house.

कुटुंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुटुनी A bawd, procuress; see कुट्टनी.

कुटुंबं, कुटुंबकं A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. **—बः, -बं** 1 A kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr. 1. 92.**-Comp.—कलहः,-हं** internal or domestic quarrels. **—भरः** the burden of the family; भर्त्रा तदर्पितकुटुंबभरेण सार्धम् *S.* 4. 19; °चिंतया Pt. 5. 4. **—व्यापृत** *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् *m.* 1 A householder, married man, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family; *S*ânti. 4. 9. **—नी** 1 The wife of a householder, a house wife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाहूय पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवंत्योऽपि हि भर्तृषु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru. 48. -2 A large household or family. -3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट् 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

कुट्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) Dividing, cutting; grinding. **—ट्टः** (in Math.) A multiplier.

कुट्टकः 1 A grinder.-2 A kingfisher.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (ट्टि) नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टाक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंगरविधाविभकुंभकूटकुट्टाकपाणिकुलिशस्य हरेः प्रमादः Mâl. 5. 32.

कुट्टित *a.* 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. **—ता** Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine]. The S. D. thus defines it :—केशस्तनाधरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेपि संभ्रमात् । प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविधूननम् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain. **—रं** 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम *a.* Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. **—मः,-मं** 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कांतेंदुकांतोपलकुट्टिमेषु *S*i. 3. 44; R. 11. 9.

–2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. –3 A jewel-mine. –4 The pomegranate.–5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित =कुट्टमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave ; cf. कुटहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टीरकं A small house, hut.

कुट्मल =कुड्मल q. v.

कुठः A tree ; cf. कुट.

कुठर See कुटर.

कुठाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुठाटंकः,-का An axe.

कुठारः-री 1 An axe, or hatchet ; मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुठारा वयं Bh. 3. 11.–2 A sort of hoe or spade. **—रः** A tree.

कुठारकः A small axe.

कुठारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुठारिका A small axe.

कुठारुः 1 A tree. –2 An ape, a monkey. –3 An armourer.

कुठिः 1 A tree. –2 mountain.

कुठेरः Fire.

कुठेरुः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुड् 6 P. (कुडति) 1 To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुडंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुडवः (**–पः**) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुडिः The body; cf. Uṇ. 4. 143.

कुडिका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुडी A hut; cf. कुटी.

कुडुपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुड्मल *a.* [Uṇ. 1.106] Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. **—लः** An opening bud; विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; *Si.* 2. 7. **—लं** A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुड्मलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. –2 Cheerful, smiling. –3 Half-closed; Mâl. 9. 32.

कुड्यं 1 . A wall; भेदे कुड्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. –2 Plastering (a wall). –3 Eagerness, curiosity. **–Comp.** **—छेदिन्** *m.* a house-breaker, a thief. **—छेद्यः** a digger. (**–द्यं**) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण् I.6 P.(कुणति,कुणित) 1 To support,aid.–2 To sound.–II. 10 P.(कणयति)1 To counsel, advise. –2 To converse or speak with. –3 To invite. –4 To salute.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप *a.* (पी *f.*) [cf. Uṇ. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. **—पः,-पं** A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेध्यकुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71 ; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. **—पः** 1 A spear.–2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणारु *a.* Ved. Crying out,(क्रिणनशील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. **–2** A whitlow.

कुंटक *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुंठ् 1 P. (कुंठति,कुंठित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. –2 To be lame or mutilated. –3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. –4 To loosen. **—***Caus.* or 10 P. To hide.

कुंठ *a.*1 Blunt,dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमहत्सु कुंठं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुंठत्वमायाति गुणः कवीनां साहित्यविद्याश्रमवर्जितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; *Si.* 12. 12;कुंठीभवंत्युपलादिषु क्षुराः S. B. –2 Dull, foolish, stupid. –3 Indolent, lazy. –4 Weak.

कुंठकः A fool.

कुंठित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); बिभ्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेप्यकुंठितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. –2 Stupid. –3 Mutilated. –4 Grasped, held. –5 Encircled.

कुंड् I. 1 A. 1 To burn. –2 To eat. –3 To heap. –II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. –III. 10 U. To protect.

कुंडः,-डी,-डं [cf. Uṇ. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. –2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. –3 A hole in general; अग्निकुंडं. –4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. –5 The bowl of a mendicant. **—डः** (डा *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्यौ जीवति कुंडः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. **—डा** An epithet of Durgá. **–Comp.** **—आशिन्** *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंड *i. e.* a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158 ; Y. 1. 224. **—ऊधस्** (कुंडोध्नी) 1. a cow with a full udder.–2. a woman with a full bosom. **—कीटः** 1. a keeper of concubines. –2. a follower of the Chârvâka doctrine, an atheist. –3. a Brâhmaṇa born in adultery. **—कीलः** a low or vile man. **—गोलं, -गोलकं** 1. gruel. –2. a group of कुंड and गोलक (taken together).

कुंडलः, -लं [कुंड -मत्वर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. –2 A bracelet. –3 The coil of a rope.–4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंडलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered ; तदोजसस्तद्यशसः स्थिताविमौ वृथेति चित्ते कुरुते यदा यदा । तनोति भानोः परिवेषकैतवात्तदा विधिः कुंडलनां विधोरपि ॥ N 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुंडलिन् (नी *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. –2 Circular, spiral. –3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). **—***m.* 1 A snake. –2 A peocock. –3 An epithet of Varuṇa, and of *S*iva. –4 The spotted or painted deer. **—नी** A form of Durgâ or *S*akti.

कुंडलीकृत *a.* Forming a ring, coiled.

कुंडिका 1 A pitcher.–2 A student's water-pot (कमंडलु).

कुंडिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of *S*iva. –2 A bastard. –3 A horse.

कुंडिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुंडि (डी) र *a.* Strong. **—रः** A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brâhmaṇa.–2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). –3 The sun. –4 Fire. –5 A guest. –6 An ox, a bull. –7 A daughter's son. –8 A sister's son. –9 Grain. –10 The eighth Muhúrta of the day; अह्नो मुहूर्ता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो मुहूर्तो यः स कालः कुतपः स्मृतः ॥ –11 A musical instrument. –12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the manes. **—पं** 1 The *Kusa* grass

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते *S.* 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो.... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; *S.* 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्त्य *a.* 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (=कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च काचिदमुं यमुनाजलकूले। मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Gît. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतूः *f.* A small leathern bottle for oil. —पः 1 The eighth Muhûrta of the day.-2 =कुतप 12 q. v.

कुतूहल *a.* 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्झितशब्देन जनितं नः कुतूहलं *S.* 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतूहलं Gît. 1; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13. 21; 15. 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुतूहलिन् *a.* 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Mâl. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र *ind.*1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt.1.328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc.sing of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र becomes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य *a.* Where living or residing.

कुत्स् 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; *S*ânti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. —ना Expression of contempt.

कुत्सित *p.p.* 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. —तं Censure.

कुथ् 4 P. (कुथ्यति, कुथित) To stink, become putrid, or foul.

कुथः The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -थं, -था 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुद्दारः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kânchana tree. —लकं A copper pitcher.

कुद्मलं =कुड्मल q. v.

कुद्रंकः,-गः 1 A watch-house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुध्रः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुंताः प्रविशंति K. P. 2. (*i. e.* कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विरहिनिकृंतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेतकिदंतुरिताशे Gît. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतनुविरलैः प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Gît. 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. —लाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति *m.*) N. of a country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ. -Comp. —भोजः N. of a Yâdava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntî.

कुंती N. of पृथा, daughter of a Yâdava named शूर, adopted by कुंतिभोज. [She was the first wife of *Pandu*. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage *Durvasas*, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma, *Vayu* and Indra, and had from them Yudhish*th*ira, Bhima and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Kar*n*a by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brâhma*n*a.

कुंथ् 1. 9. P. (कुंथति, कुथ्नाति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

कुंदः,-दं [Uṇ. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; *S.* 5. 19. —दं The flower of this plant; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65, 47. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number 'nine'. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe.- **Comp. —करः** a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप् I. 4. P. (कुप्यति, चुकोप, अकुपत, कोपितुं, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यंति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रगुप्तश्चाणक्यस्योपरि Mu.2; M. 3. 21;U. 7; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यंति Susr.—*Caus.* (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up.-II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; *i. e.* पित्तकोप, वातकोप. &c. **-Comp.**—आकुल,-आविष्ट *a.* enraged, furious.—क्रमः 1.an angry orpassionate man. -2. the course of anger.—दीप्त, —ज्वलित *a.* inflamed with anger. —पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. —वशः subjection to anger. —वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* [कुप्-ताच्छील्ये युच्] 1 Pas-

sionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. —नं Becoming angry. —ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक *a* Angry. —कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्णु *a.* [कुप-णिच् बा० इष्णुच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित *a.* Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन् *a.* [अवश्यं कुप्यति कुप्-णिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि मयि कोपिनी Git. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. —*m.* A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय *a.* Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद.

कुपिनिन् *m.* A fisherman.

कूपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कुप्य *a.* Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -**Comp.** —शाला a braziery.

कुबे (वे) रः [कुत्सितं बे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरगुप्तां दिशमुष्णरश्मौ गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku.3. 25 (*vide* Malli. thereon.). [Kubera is the son of Visravas by I*d*avi*d*a, and thus the half-brother of Rava*n*a. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kaila*s*a. He is represented as being deformed in body-having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -**Comp.**—अद्रिः, -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailâsa. —दिश् *f.* the north.

कुब्ज *a.* [कु ईषत् उब्जनाजिवं यत्र शकं° Tv.]Hump-backed,crooked.—ब्जः 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. —ब्जा A young female servant of Kamsa,said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krish*n*a and Balara*m*a, while proceeding to Mathur*a*, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krish*n*a, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight, and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. -**Comp.**—किरातः-वामनं a hump-backed person and a dwarf. —गामिन् *a.* going crookedly, going astray; Pt. 2. 5. —लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; S. 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुब्र 1 A forest. -2 A hole for sacrificial fire. -3 A ring; an earring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कुभृत् *m.* A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Uṇ. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir-apparent (especially in dramas); विप्रोषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V-5; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Râkshasa to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Kârtikeya, the god of war; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; कुमारोऽपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. -**Comp.** —पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king Sâlivâhana. —भृत्या 1. care of young children.-2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery; R. 3. 12. —वाहिन्,-वाहनः a peacock. —व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सूः *f.* 1. an epithet of Pârvatî. -2. or of the Ganges. (*-m.*) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक *a.* (की *f.*) कुमारिन् (णी *f.*) *a.* Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 59; व्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgâ. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sîtâ. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin).-**Comp.** —पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2. N. of Karṇa. —श्वशुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुमुद् *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious.—*n.* 1 The white water-lily. -2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः,-दं [कौ मोदते इति कुमुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैश्चंद्रस्येवांशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Nâga who gave his younger sister कुमुद्वती to Kusa, son of Râma; see R. 16. 79. 86. -**Comp.** —अभिख्यं silver. —आकरः,-आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः,-पतिः -बंधुः,-बांधवः,-सुहृद् *m.* the moon.

कुमुदवती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिक *a.* Abounding in Kumudas. —का N. of a plant, (कटफला). -2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers; यथेंद्रावानंदं व्रजति समुपोढे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. -**Comp.** —नायकः,-पतिः the moon.

कुमुद्वत् *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुमुद्वत्सु च वारिषु R. 4. 19.—ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise); अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S.4. 2;3.17; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (न बबंध) R. 6. 36. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. °ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Vishṇu.

कुंबः Ved. 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?).-2 The upper part of a club. —बा 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुंभूमिं कुत्सितं वा उंभाति पूरयति उंभ्-अच् शक° Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकन्यस्तकुंभा Jag.;वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुंभं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77;R.2. 36; so कुच,° स्तन°. -2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इभकुंभ Mâl. 5. 32;मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. -3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 droṇas; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. **—भा** A harlot, a whore. **—भं** A fragrant resin (गुग्गुल). **-Comp.** **—कर्णः** 'pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Râkshasa, brother of Râvaṇa and slain by Râma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvati to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrapada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -2. an epithet of Siva. **—कामला** a bilious affection. **—कारः** 1. a potter ; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe (वेश्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यात् कुंभकारः स उच्यते Usanas ; or मालाकारात्कर्मकर्यां कुंभकारो व्यजायत Parâśara). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl. (**-री**), **-कारिका** 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. **—घोणः** N. of a town. **—जः**, **-जन्मन्** *m.*, **-योनिः**, **-संभवः** 1. epithets of Agastya ; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः R. 4. 21; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. -3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. **—दासी** a bawd, procuress ; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. **—धरः** the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. **—राशिः** the sign Aquarius. **—रेतस्** *m.* a form of Agni. **—लग्नं** that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. **—मंडूकः** 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig.) an inexperienced man ; cf. कूपमंडूक. **—शाला** pottery. **—संधिः** the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुंभकः 1 The base of a column. -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant ; Bv. 1. 52. -2 A crocodile.-3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुल). **-Comp.** **—नरकः** a particular hell. **—मदः** rut, ichor.

कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3 A wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several plants. **-Comp.** **—धान्यं** grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. **—धान्यकः** a house-holder who stores grain. **—नसः** a kind of venomous serpent ; U. 2. 29. **—पाकः** 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels ; Y. 3. 224 ; Ms. 12. 76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnâga tree. -2 A catamite. **—का** Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभिलः, कुंभीलकः A thief ; लोप्त्रेण गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2 ; कुंभीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. **—लः** A crocodile.

कुर् 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरंकरः, कुरंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गी *f.*) 1 A deer in general ; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंग कुत्र भवता किं नाम तप्तं तपः Sânti. 1. 14, 4. 6 ; लवंगी कुरंगीदृगंगीकरोतु Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्ताम्रः स्याद्धरिणाकृतिको महान्). **-Comp.** **—अक्षी —नयना, —नेत्रा** a deer-eyed woman. **—नाभिः** musk.

कुरंगकः,कुरंगमः =कुरंग q. v.

कुरचिल्ल : A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरंटकः, कुरंटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (**लः**) An osprey; Y.1.174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रंद विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -2 A ewe. **-Comp.** **—गणः** a flight of ospreys.

कुररावं A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (**बः**), कुरव (ब) कः A species of amaranth ; कुरवका रवकारणतां ययुः R. 9. 29 ; Me. 78 ; Rs. 6. 18. **—वं** (**बं**), **—व** (**ब**) **कं** The flower of this tree ; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65 ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (**हः**) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीरं A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi ; श्रियः कुरूणामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. **—रुः** 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. **-Comp.** **—क्षेत्रं** N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2. 19. **—क्षेत्रियोगः** a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. **—चिल्लः** a crab. **—जांगलं** =कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. **—राज्** *m.*, **-राजः** an epithet of Duryodhana. **—विस्तः** a weight of gold

equal to about 700 Troy grains. **–वृद्धः** an epithet of Bhîshma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् *m.* A horse.

कुरुंटः A red species of amaranth. **–टी** 1 A wooden doll or puppet. –2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुंटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुंड = कुरुंट q. v.

कुररी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुररी.

कुरुंबं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुबक = कुरबक q. v.

कुरुविंदः,–दं A ruby. **–दं** 1 Black salt. –2 A mirror.

कुर्कुटः 1 A cock. –2 Rubbish.

कुर्कुरः A dog ; उपकर्तुमपि प्राप्तं निःस्वं मन्यंति कुर्कुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. l.

कुर्चिका = कूर्चिका q. v.

कुर्द्, कुर्दन See कूर्द्, कूर्दन.

कु (कू) र्परः 1 The knee. –2 The elbow.

कु (क) र्पासः, कु (कू) र्पासकः A sort of bodice worn by women ; मनोज्ञकूर्पासकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. l.

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant. –2 A shoemaker.

कुल् 1 P. (कोलति, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. –2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. –3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. –4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race, family ; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. –2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसन्नृषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. –3 A high or noble family, noble descent ; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2 ; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62 ; so कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. –4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude ; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S*. 2. 6 ; U. 2. 9 ; अलिकुलसंकुल Gît. 1 ; *Si*. 9. 71; so गो°, कृमि°, महिषी° &c. –5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). –6 A country. –7 The body. –8 The front or fore part. –9 A tribe, caste, community. –10 A blue stone. **–लः** The head of a guild or corporation. **–Comp. –अकुल** *a.* 1. of a mixed character or origin. –2. middling. °तिथिः *m. f.* the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. °वारः Wednesday. **–अंकुरः** the scion of a family ; *S*. 7. 19. **–अंगना** a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. **–अंगारः** a man who ruins his family ; Pt. 4. **–अचलः, –अद्रिः, –पर्वतः, –शैलः** a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent ; their names are:—महेंद्रो मलयः सह्यः शुक्तिमान् ऋक्षपर्वतः। विंध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सप्तैते कुलपर्वताः ॥. **–अन्वित** *a.* born in a noble family. **–अभिमानः** family pride. **–आचारः, –कर्मन्**, *n.* **–धर्मः** a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. **–आचार्यः, –गुरुः** 1. a family-priest or teacher. –2. a geneologist. **–आधारकः** a son. **–आलंबिन्** *a.* maintaining a family. **–ईश्वरः** 1. the chief of a family. –2. N. of *S*iva. (**–रा**) N. of Durgâ. **–उत्कट** *a.* high-born. (**–टः**) a horse of a good breed. **–उत्पन्न, –उद्गत, –उद्भव** *a.* sprung from a noble family, high-born. **–उद्वहः** the head or perpetuator of a family ; see उद्वह. **– उपदेशः** a family name. **–कज्जलः** one who is a disgrace to his family. **–कंटकः** one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. **–कन्यका, –कन्या** a girl of high birth; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्वहंति Mâl. 7. **–करः -कर्तृ** *m.* the founder of a family. **–कलंकः** one who is a disgrace to his family. **–क्षयः** 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. **–गिरिः, –भूभृत्** *m.*, **–पर्वतः, –शैलः** see कुलाचल above. **–घ्न** *a.* ruining a family; दोषैरेतैः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. **–ज, –जात** *a.* 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). **–जनः** a high-born or distinguished person. **–तंतुः** one who continues or perpetuates a family. **–तिथिः** *m. f.* an important lunar day, viz:— the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. **–तिलकः** the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. **–दीपः, –दीपकः** the glory of a family. **–दुहितृ** *f.* see कुलकन्या. **–देवता** a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a family; Ku. 7. 27. **–धन** *a.* one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. (**–नं**) the dearest and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. **–धर्मः** a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118 ; 8. 14. **–धारकः** a son. **–धुर्यः** (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. **–नंदन** *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. **–नायिका** a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand *S*âktas. **–नारी** a high bred and virtuous woman. **–नाशः** 1. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate, reprobate, outcast. -3. a camel. **–परंपरा** the series of generations comprising a race. **–पतिः** 1. the head or chief of a family. -2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:– मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽन्नदानादिपोषणात् । अध्यापयति विप्रर्षिरसौ कुलपतिः स्मृतः॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S*.1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. **–पांसुका** a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. **–पालिः, -पालिका, -पाली** *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. **–पुत्रः** a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वफलिनः कुलपुत्रमहाद्रुमाः Mk. 4. 10. **–पुरुषः** 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चुंबति कुलपुरुषो वेश्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. -2. an ancestor. **–पूर्वगः** an ancestor. **–भार्या** a virtuous wife. **–भृत्या** the nursing of a pregnant woman. **–मर्यादा** family honor or respectability. **–मार्गः** a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. **–योषित्, –वधू** *f.* a woman of good family and character. **–वारः** a principal day ; (*i. e.* Tuesday and Friday). **–विद्या** 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lores. **–विप्रः** a family-priest. **–वृद्धः** an old and experienced member of a family. **–व्रतः, –तं** a family vow ; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विश्वासित्रधनाऽन्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. **–श्रेष्ठिन्** *a.* well-born, of a good family. (**–m.**) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. -2. an artisan of noble birth. **–संख्या** 1. family-

respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. —संततिः f. posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. —संभव a. of a respectable family. —सेवकः an excellent servant —स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिभवात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1.41. —स्थितिः f. 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23.

कुलक a. Of good family, of good birth. —कः 1 The chief of a guild. -2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. —कं 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); e. g. see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5 9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः ind. By birth.

कुलंधर a. One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः,-लः A thief.

कुलवत् a. Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक a. Of a good family, well-born. —कः 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -Comp. —वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् a. (नी f.) Of good family, high-born. —m. A mountain.

कुलीन a. [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; विन्ध्ययोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11. —नः A horse of good breed.-2 A worshipper of Sakti according to the left-hand ritual. —नं A disease of the nails.

कुल्य a. [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. -2 Well-born.—ल्यः A respectable man. —ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. —ल्या 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येवोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3, 7. 49; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench. -4 A measure of grain equal to 8 droṇas.

कुलकः A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. —टा [कुलात्कुलांतरं अटति शकं°] An unchaste woman; Mu. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. -Comp. —पतिः a cuckold.

कुलत्थः A kind of pulse. —त्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षुता A bitch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः,-यं 1 The nest of a bird; कूजत्क्लांतकपोतकुक्कुटकुलाः कूले कुलायद्रुमाः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle.—Comp. —निलायः the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. —स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Uṇ. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्मांडभांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. —ली The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिंगः 1 A bird (in general). -2 A kind of mouse.-3 A sparrow.

कुलिंदः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः,-रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिशः,-शं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra: वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 20; R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing; Me. 61. -Comp. —धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Indra. —नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —शासनः An epithet of Sâkyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः,-रकः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक a. Of a good family. —कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः-शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलुकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलूतः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः,-ल्फं A disease.

कुल्मलं 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुल्माषं Gruel. —षः A kind of grain.-Comp. —अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व a. Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुवर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवलयं 1 The blue water-lily कुवलयदलस्निग्धैरंगैर्ददौ नयनोत्सवं U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-m. also). -Comp. —आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अप्पयादीक्षित. —ईशः a king.

कुवलयित् a. Having blue lotuses, U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित a. Furnished with blue lotuses; Màl. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily; plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses

कुवाटः The fold of a door.

कुवाद a. 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुविं (विं) दः 1 A weaver; कुविंदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः a. 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. —शः 1 A kind of grass

considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः *S*râddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टर R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Râma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rama, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rama king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusa grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Dvîpas. **—शा** 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. **—शी** A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron. -3 Ploughshare. -4 A pod of cotton. **—शं** Water; as in कुशेशय q. v. **-Comp. —अक्षः** a monkey. **—अग्रं** the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. ° बुद्धि *a.* having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd ; (अपि) कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. **—अग्रीय** *a.* penetrating, sharp. **—अंगुली-रीयं** a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. **—अरणिः** N. of Durvâsas. **—आकरः** the sacrificial fire. **—आसनं** a seat or mat of Kusa grass. **—उदकं** water in which Kusa grass has been infused. **—चीरं** a garment of Kusa grass. **—ध्वजः** the younger brother of Janaka. **—स्थलं** N. of a place in the North of India ; Ve. 1. (**—ली**) N. of the town Dvârakâ.

कुशयः-कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् *a.* Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन् *a.* Furnished with Kusa grass. **—*m.*** An epithet of Vâlmîki.

कुशेशयं A water-lily, a lotus in general ; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10 ; R. 6. 18. **—यः** The (Indian) crane or Sârasa bird.

कुशल *a.* 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious ; *S*i. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed ; with loc. or in comp. ; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181 ; Ms. 7. 190 ; R. 3. 12. **—लं** 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness ; पप्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58 ; अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101 ; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do ?). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. **—लः** An epithet of Siva. **-Comp. —काम** *a.* desirous of happiness. **—प्रश्नः** friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. **—बुद्धि** *a.* wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् *a.* (**नी** *f.*) Happy, doing well, prosperous ; अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5 ; R. 5. 4, Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Râma's son ; see कुश.

कुशिक *a.* Squint-eyed. **—कः** 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvâmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A plough-share. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury ; see कुसीद.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer ; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्तंतां Mál. 1 ; तत्किमिति नारभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Vâlmîki. **—वौ** (du.) The two sons of Râma.

कुशुंभः The water-pot of an ascetic ; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room ; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशूलापूरणाढकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. **-Comp. —धान्यकः** a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुष् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णंति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12 ; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To shine.

कुषल *a.* Clever, expert.

कुषाकु *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. **—कुः** 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित *a.* Mixed with water.

कुषीद *a.* Indifferent, inert. **—दं** Usury.

कुषुभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुष्ठः,-ष्ठं [Uṇ. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलत्कुष्ठाभिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. **—ष्ठा** The mouth or opening of a basket. **-Comp. —अरिः** 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants.

कुष्ठिन् *a.* (**नी** *f.*), **कुष्ठित** *a.* Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. **—डी** 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of *S*iva.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. -2 One who lives on usury ; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द *a.* Lazy, slothful. **—दः** (also written as कुशी-षी-द) A money-lender, usurer. **—दं** 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. -2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury ; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90 ; 8. 410 ; Y. 1. 119. **-Comp. —पथः** usury, usurious interest ; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. **—वृद्धिः** *f.* interest on money ; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सकृदाहृता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् *m.* A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower ; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं *S.* 7. 30. -2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. **—मः** A form of fire. **-Comp. —अंजनं** the calx of brass used as a collyrium. **—अंजलिः** a handful of a flowers. **—अधिपः,-अधिराज्** *m.* the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers). **—अवचायः** gathering flowers ; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. **—अवतंसकं** a chaplet.

—अस्त्रः, -आयुधः, -इषुः, -बाणः,-शर : 1. a flowery arrow. -2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेषुव्यापारः Mâl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेषु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Gît. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. -2. a nosegay. -3. vernal season; ऋतूनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. -2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Mâl. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1 honey.-2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल *a.* brilliant with blossoms. —कार्मुकः, -चापः, धन्वन् *m.* epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित *a.* heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pâtaliputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रत्यनुदासीनो राक्षसः Mu. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, -प्रसूतिः *f.* appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तबकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवत् *a.* Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. -2 N. of the town Pâtaliputra.

कुसुमित *a.* Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुंभः,-भं [Uṇ.4.106] 1 Safflower; कुसुंभारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag.; Rs. 6. 4. -2 Saffron. -3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसू *m.* An earth-worm.

कुसूलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). -2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः *f.* Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुस्तुभः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. -2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह् 10 A. (कुहयते, कुहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. -2 To cheat, deceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. -2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Uṇ. 2. 37] 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं,-का Jugglery, deception. -Comp. —कार *a.* conjuring, cheating. —चकित *a.* afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः,-स्वरः a cock.

कुहन *a.* 1 Envious. -2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. -2 A snake. —ना 1 Hypocrisy. -2 Assumed and false sanctity. -3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. -2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (दंभ).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकहर आस्य° &c. -2 The ear. -3 The throat. -4 Proximity. -5 Copulation. -6 A hole, rent. -7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. -2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. -3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहुः,कुहूः *f.* 1 New moon day, *i. e.* the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करगतेव गता यदियं कुहूः N. 4. 57. -2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. -3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा मुहुः कुहूरुताहूयत चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Gît. 1. -4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. -Comp. —कंठः,-मुखः,-रवः,-शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कूहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका, A fog, mist.

कू 1.6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कु-कू-नाति, कु-कू-नीते) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; खगाश्चुकुविरेऽशुभं Bk. 14. 20; 1.20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कूः *f.* A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कूची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. -2 A key.

कूज् 1. P. (कूजति, कूजित) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजंतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rám.; पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. -2 To moan, groan. -3 To fill with sounds. -With नि, परि, or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः,कूजनं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. -2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट् I. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. -2 To censure. -II. 10 U. 1 To burn. -2 To call, invite. -3 To render confused, to muddle. -4 To be distressed. -5 To despair. -6 To counsel, advise.

कूट *a.* 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. -2 Immoveable, steady. -3 Despised. —टः, —टं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. -2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. -3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्योक्ति. -4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; °वचनं false or deceitful words; °तुला, °मानं &c. -5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Mâl. 5. 32. -6 Any projection or prominence. -7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. -8 A horn. -9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. -10 Head, chief. -11 A heap, mass, multitude; अभ्रकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. -12 A hammer, an iron mallet. -13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. -14 A trap for catching deer. -15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. -16 A water-jar. -17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. -2 An ox whose horns are broken. -3 An epithet of Agastya. -Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदेविनः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-

guity of meaning. °भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारः,-कारकः a rogue, a false witness. —कृत् *a.* 1. cheating, deceiving. -2. forging a document ; Y. 2. 70. -3. bribing. (-*m.*) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). -2. an epithet of *S*iva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. —खड्गः a swordstick. —छद्मन् *m.* a cheat ; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म *a.* where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country, &c.). —पाकलः,-पर्वः, -पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः कलभं कठोर इव कूटपाकलः (अभिहंति Mâl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter ; a potter's kiln. —पाशः,-बंधः a trap, snare ; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare ; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid ; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f.*, *m.* 1. a species of the *S*âlmali tree. -2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama) ; see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ *a.* standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a geneological table). (—स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्ण counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Elevation, prominence. -3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. -2 A perfume. -**Comp.** —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटशः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes.

कूड् 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. -2 To become firm or solid. -3 To become fat.

कूड्यं =कुड्य q. v.

कूण् 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. -2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm.

कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Contracted; Mâl. 4. 2. -**Comp.** —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. -2 The peg of a lute.

कूदरः The offspring of a Bráhmaṇa woman by a *R*ishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूद्दालः Mountain ebony.

कूप् 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. -2 To weaken.

कूपः [कुवंति मंडूका अस्मिन्, कु-पक् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 3. 27] 1 A well; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोऽस्मीति त्वं खेदं कूप मा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ; प्रोद्दीप्ते भवने तु कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. -2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकूप ; *S*i. 7. 74. -3 A leather oil-vessel. -4 A post to which a ship is moored. -5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. -6 A mast ; क्षोणीनौकूपदंडः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. -2 A flask, bottle. -3 The navel. -**Comp.** —अंकः,-अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः,-मंडूकः, -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft. used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी-घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). -2 A hole, cave, cavity. -3 The hollow below the loins. -4 A stake to which a boat is moored. -5 The mast of a ship. -6 A funeral pile. -7 A hole under a funeral pile. -8 A leather oil-vessel. -9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. -10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कूपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपुषं The bladder.

कूब (व) र *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. -2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. —री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. -2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; Ve. 4.

कूब (व) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूमं A pond, pool.

कूरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च कूरच्युततैलमिश्रं पिंडं हस्ती प्रतिग्राह्यते मात्रपुरुषैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः,—र्चं 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. -2 A handful of Kus*a* grass. -3 A peacock's feather -4 The beard ; आगतमनध्यायकारणं सिवेशषभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4; or पूरयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कदंबैः *S*. 6. -5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. -6 The upper part of the rose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. -7 A brush. -8 Deceit, fraud. -9 Boasting, bragging. -10 Hypocrisy. —र्चः 1 The head. -2 A store-room. -**Comp.** —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. -2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. -3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. -2 A key. -3 A bud, blossom. -4 Inspissated milk. -5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्द् 1 U. (कूर्दति-ते, कूर्दित) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To frolic ; वज्रक्षुरक्षुण्णश्च स्येमुश्चकूर्दिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45.

कूर्दनं 1 Leaping. -2 Playing sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kâmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. -2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eyebrows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; *S*i. 20. 19. -2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कुर्पास q. v.

कूर्मः [कौ जले ऊर्मिर्वेगोऽस्य पृषो° Tv.] 1 A tortoise; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमा-

त्मनः Ms. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58. -2 Vishṇu in his second or Kûrma incarnation. -3 One of the outer winds of the body. -4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. -र्मी A female tortoise. -Comp. -अवतारः the Kûrma incarnation of Vishṇu; cf. Gît. 1:—क्षितिरतिविपुलतरे तव तिष्ठति पृष्ठे धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे । केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥. -पृष्ठं -पृष्ठकं 1. the back or shell of a tortoise. -2. a lid or cover of a dish. -राजः Vishṇu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल् 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. -2 To enclose. -3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूलं 1 A shore, bank; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gît. 1; नदीवोभयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity; कुलायकूलेषु विलुठ्य तेषु ते N. 1. 141. -4 A pond. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A heap, mound. -Comp. -चर a. frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. -भूः f. the land on a bank. -हंडकः -इंडकः an eddy.

कूलकः,-कं 1 Bank, shore. -2 A heap, mound. -कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् a. Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष a. Tearing away or undermining the bank; कूलंकषेव सिंधुः प्रसन्नमंभस्तटतरुं च S. 5. 21; Mâl. 5. 19. -षः 1 The current or stream of a river. -2 The ocean, sea. -षा A river.

कूलंधय a. Kissing, *i. e.* bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्रुज a. Breaking down banks, (as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्वह a. Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर =कूबर q. v.

कूवारः The ocean.

कूष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A kind of spell or magical formula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -डी N. of Durgâ.

कूहा A fog, mist.

कृ I. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चक्रे, अकार्षीत्-अकृत, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं करवाण्यहं. -2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; युवराजः कृतः &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare; कुंभकारो घटं करोति; कटं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; गृहं कुरु; सभां कुरु मदर्थे भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; इतिमुभयप्रार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; पूजां करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं क्रियते युष्मदादेशः Mâl. 1; or करिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. -12. To throw or let out, discharge, emit; मूत्रं कृ to discharge urine, make water; so पुरीषं कृ to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरूपं कृत्वा; नानारूपाणि कुर्वाणः Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मानुषीं गिरं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.); कंठे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिमुरसि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अध्यक्षान् विविधान्कुर्यात्तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्नं. -18 To think, regard, consider; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करे गुरुमेकमयोघनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in खात्कृत्य, फूत्कृत्य भुंक्ते; so वषट्कृ, स्वाहाकृ &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश चक्रुः spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; (with loc. or dat.); नाधर्मे कुरुते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury; प्रासादमिनिर्वापणगर्वमंडु रत्नांकुरज्यं तिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यदनेन कृतं मयि, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तया क्रियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in धा); द्विधा कृ to divide into two parts; शतधा कृ, सहस्रधा कृ &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in सात्); आत्मसात् कृ to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; भस्मसात् कृ to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure for oneself. -28 To help, give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. -33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृ (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i) fy', in the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; *e. g.* कृष्णीकृ to make that which is not already black, black, *i. e.* blacken; so श्वेतीकृ to whiten; घनीकृ to solidify; विरलीकृ to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also; *e. g.* क्रोडीकृ 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; भस्मीकृ to reduce to ashes; प्रवणीकृ to incline, bend; तृणीकृ to value as little as straw; मंदीकृ to slacken, make slow; so शूलाकृ to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृ to please; समयाकृ to spend time &c. *N. B.* This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting. (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. *Note.* The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; *e. g.* पदं कृ to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यसि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृ to think of, meditate; मनसि कृ to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्रीं कृ to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृ to practise the use of weapons; दंडं कृ to inflict punishment; हृदये कृ

to pay heed to ; कालं कृ to die ; मतिं बुद्धिं-कृ to think of, intend, mean ; उदकं कृ to offer libations of water to the Manes ; चिरं कृ to delay ; दर्दुरं कृ to play on the lute ; नखानि कृ to clean the nails ; कन्यां कृ to outrage or violate a maiden ; विना कृ to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; मध्ये कृ to place in the middle, to have reference to ; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं क्रथकैशिकान् M. 5. 2; वशे कृ to win over, place in subjection, subdue ; चमत्कृ to cause surprise ; make an exhibition or a show ; सत्कृ to honour, treat with respect ; तिर्यक्कृ to place aside. —*Caus.* (कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c. ; भाज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः Bk. 8.84; भृत्यं भृत्येन वा कटं कारयति Sk.—*Desid.* (चिकीर्षति -ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत् *a*. [कृ-क्विप्] (Generally at the end of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पाप°, पुण्य°, प्रतिमा° &c. —*m*. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. -Comp. —अंतः a word ending with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejection of kṛit affixes.

कृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c.; (*p. p.* of कृ 8 U.q. v.). —तं 1 Work, deed, action ; कृतं न वेत्ति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful ; Ms. 7. 197. -2 Service, benefit. -3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. -7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle. -10 An offering. -Comp. —अकृत *a*. done and not done; *i. e.* done in part but not completed. (-तः) the Supreme being. —अंक *a*. 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. —अंजलि *a*. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर *a*. following another's example, subservient. —अनुसारः custom, usage. —अंत *a*. bringing to an end, terminating. (-तः) 1. Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतांतमिवाटंतं व्याधमपश्यत् H 1. -2. fate, destiny; क्रूरस्तस्मिन्नपि न सहते संगमं नौ कृतांतः Me. 105. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. -4. a sinful or inauspicious action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday. -7. the inevitable result of former actions. -8. the second lunar mansion. -9. the number 'two.' °जनकः the sun. —अन्नं 1. cooked food; कृतान्नमुदकं स्त्रियः Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. -2. digested food. -3. excrement. —अपराध *a*. guilty, offender, criminal. —अभय *a*. saved from fear or danger. —अभिषेक *a*. crowned, inaugurated. (-कः) a prince. —अभ्यास *a*. practised. —अयः the die called कृत marked with four points. —अर्थ *a*. 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2. 1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थीकृ 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good; कांतं प्रत्युपचारतश्चतुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः Amaru. 15; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Mâl. 3. 6.). —अवधान *a*. careful, attentive. —अवधि *a*. 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. —अवमर्ष *a*. 1. effacing from recollection. -2. intolerant. —अवस्थ *a*. 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settled. —अस्त्र *a*. 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles ; R. 17. 62. —अहक *a*. having performed the daily ceremonies. —आगम *a*. advanced, proficient, skilled. (-*m*.) the Supreme soul. —आगस् *a*. guilty, offending, criminal, sinful ; Mu. 3. 11. —आत्मन् *a*. 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind. —आभरण *a*. adorned. —आयास *a*. labouring, suffering. —आलय *a*. one who has taken up his abode in any place. (-यः) a frog. —आवास, a lodging. —आस्पद *a*. 1. governed: ruled. -2. supporting, resting on. -3. residing in. —आहार *a*. having taken one's meals. —आह्वान *a*. challenged. —उत्साह *a*. diligent, making effort, striving. —उदक *a*. one who has performed his ablutions. —उद्वाह *a*. 1. married. -2. practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands. —उपकार *a*. 1. favoured, befriended, assisted ; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. —उपभोग *a*. used, enjoyed. —कर्मन् *a*. 1. one who has done his work ; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-*m*.) 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a *Sannyásin*. —काम *a*. one whose desires are fulfilled. —कार्य *a*. 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. having no need of another's aid. —काल *a*. 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-लः) appointed time ; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य,-क्रिय *a*. 1. who has accomplished his object ; Bg. 15. 20. -2. satisfied, contented ; Sânti. 3. 19 ; Mâl. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty ; Si. 2. 32 —क्रयः a purchaser. —क्षण *a*. 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment ; वयं सर्वे सोत्सुकाः कृतक्षणास्तिष्ठामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. —घ्न *a*. 1. ungrateful ; Ms. 4. 214 ; 8. 89. -2. defeating all previous measures. —चूडः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed ; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —जन्मन् *a*. planted ; Ku. 5. 60. —ज्ञ *a*. 1. grateful ; Ms. 7. 209, 210 ; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in conduct. (-ज्ञः) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Siva. —तीर्थ *a*. 1. one who has visited or frequented holy places. -2. one who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or expedients. -4. a guide. —दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —धी *a*. 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise ; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2. 79. —नामधेय *a*. named, called as; S. 6.—निर्णेजनः a penitent. —निश्चय *a*. 1. resolute, resolved. -2. confident, sure. —पुंख *a*. skilled in archery. —पूर्व *a*. done formerly. —प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance ; R. 12. 94. —प्रतिज्ञ *a*. 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement. -2. one who has fulfilled his promise. —फल *a*. successful. (-लं) result, consequence. —बुद्धि *a*. 1. learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30.-2. a man of re-

solute character. -3. informed of one's duty. —ब्रह्मन् *a.* Ved. one who has performed his devotions. —मंगल *a* blessed, consecrated. —मति *a.* firm, resolute. —मुख *a.* learned, clever wise. —युगं the first (golden) of the four ages. —लक्षण *a.* 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthâman survived the general havoc of the great Bhâratî war. He was afterwards slain by Sâtyaki. —वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated; शूरोंसि कृतविद्योंसि Pt. 4. 43; सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वंति त्रयो जनाः । शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं ॥ Pt. 1. 45. —वीर्य *a.* being strong or powerful. (-र्यः)N.of the father of Sahasrârjuna. —वेतन *a.* hired, paid (as a servant); Y.2.164.—वेदिन् *a.* grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Gît. 11. —व्यावृत्ति *a.* dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. —शिल्प *a.* skilled in art or trade. —शोभ *a.* 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. —शौच *a.* purified. —श्रमः,-परिश्रमः 1. one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1 I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. —संनाह *a.* clad in armour, accoutred. —सापत्निका, -सापत्नी,सापत्नीका, सापत्नका,सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —हस्त, —हस्तक *a.* 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy.-2. skilled in archery. —हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक *a.* [कृत-कन्] 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यद्यत्कृतकं तत्तदनित्यं Nyâya Sûtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वांगीणमाकल्पजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्योपांते कृतकतनयः कांतया वर्धितो मे (बालमंदारवृक्षः) Me. 75; सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते (जहाति) *S.* 4. 13; U. 1. 4.

कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of, away; (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन *S.* 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृतपौरुषैर्भुजैः Ki. 2. 17; कृतमश्वेन U. 4.

कृतिः *f.* [कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed.-3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ) स्वकृतिं गापयामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155.-4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20' -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring (Ved). -Comp. —करः an epithet of Râvaṇa.

कृतिन् *a.* [कृतमनेन, कृत-इनि] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो वयं च भुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3 51; 12, 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; *S.* 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं क्षुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29, 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki.2.9; Si.2.25,30; H.3.96; Ve.4.12. -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते,-कृतेन *ind.* (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमीषां प्राणानां...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; *S.* 6.

कृत्नु *a.* [कृ-क्नु; Uṇ. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. —त्नुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य *a.* [कृ-क्यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120] -1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Râj. T. 5. 247. —त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. -2 Work, business, deed, commission; बंधुकृत्यं Me. 114; अन्योन्यकृत्यैः *S.* 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कूजद्भिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. —त्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तव्य, अनीय, य and also एलिम. —त्या 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कृकः The throat.

कृकणः,-रः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A worm. -3 An epithet of *Siva.*

कृकला Long pepper.

कृकलासः,-शः A lizard, chameleon.

कृकवाकुः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock. -3 A lizard. -Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

कृकाटकं 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कृकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र *a.* [cf. Uṇ. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. —च्छ्रः, —च्छ्रं 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). —च्छ्रः Ischury. —च्छ्रं Sin. —च्छ्रं, कृच्छ्रेत्, कृच्छ्रात् *ind.* With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रक्ष्यते H. 1. 185. -Comp. —प्राण *a.* 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. —साध्य *a.* 1. curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty

कृच्छ्रायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in

mind).

कृणुः A painter.

कृत् I.6 P.(कृंतति-कृत्त) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्मर्मच्छेदी न कृंतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. -II. 7 P. (कृणत्ति, कृत्त) 1 To spin. 2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Desired, sought.

कृत्तिः f. [कृत-क्तिन्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mu. 3. 20.-2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits.-3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house.-Comp. -वासः, -वासस m. an epithet of *Siva*; स कृत्तिवासास्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कृत्तिका (pl.) [कृत्-तिकन् किच ; Uṇ. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) the Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kârtikeya, the god of war. -Comp. -अंजिः a kind of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -तनयः,-पुत्रः,-सुतः epithets of Kârtikeya. -भवः the moon.

कृंतत्रं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कृंतनं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृत्रिम a. [कृत्या निर्मितं; cf. P. IV 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; ° मित्रं, ° शत्रुः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -मः, ° पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्यात्स्वयं कृतः Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, olibanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -धूपः,-धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. -पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet: Ku. 1. 29. -भूमिः f. an artificial floor. -वनं a park, garden.

कृत्वन् a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting &c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

कृत्वस् ind. An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्वः eight times, eight-fold; so दश°, पंच° &c.

कृत्व्य a. Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्सं [Uṇ. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. -त्सः Sin.

कृत्स्न a. [Uṇ. 3. 17] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति *S.* 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. -त्स्नं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कल्पते, कृपित)To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृप (पा) यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 To mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage *Saradvat* by a nymph called *Janapadi*, but along with his sister *Kripi*, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by *Santanu*. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the *Pandavas*. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

कृपण a. [कृप्-क्युन् न लत्वम्] 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजन्नपत्यं रामस्ते पाल्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5; so जराजीर्णैश्वर्यग्रसनगहनाक्षेपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. -4 Miserly, stingy.-5 Avaricious. -णं Wretchedness. -णः 1 A worm. -2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता भुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते। अनश्नन्नेव वित्तानि यः परेभ्यः प्रयच्छति Vyâsa. -Comp. -धी, -बुद्धि a. little or low-minded. -वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृप्-भिदा॰ अङ् संप्र.] Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पुरोवियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; *Sânti*, 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Comp. -अन्वित a. merciful. -दृष्टिः f. a look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणः [कृपां नुदति नुद्-ड संज्ञायां णत्वम् Tv.] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसरिपोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवलमाकारतो भेदः Subhâsh. -2 A knife.

कृपाणकः A sword. -णिका A knife, dagger.

कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपालु a. [कृपां लाति ला-आदाने मि॰ डु] Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. -Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Droṇa. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कृपीटं [कृप्-कीटन्; Uṇ. 4. 184] 1 Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly. -Comp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the ocean. -3. air, wind. -योनिः fire.

कृमि a. [क्रम्-इन् अत इत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 121] Full of worms, wormy. -मिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dye). -6 An ant. -Comp. -कंटकं N. of several plants:—विडंग, चित्रांग, उदुंबर. -करः a kind of poisonous worm. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. -कोशः, -कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. ° उत्थं silken cloth. -ग्रंथिः a disease of the ear. -घ्नः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. -घ्नी turmeric. -जं, -जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. -जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. -जलजः,-वारिरुहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. -दंतकः tooth-ache. -पर्वतः,-शैलः an ant-hill. -फलः the Udumbara tree. -भोजनः N. of a hell. -रिपुः,-शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). -वर्णः red cloth. -शंखः the fish living in the conch. -शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. -2. the animal living in it. -3. an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृव्=कृ 5 P. q. v.

कृश् 4 P. (कृश्यति, कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. -2 To wane (as the moon). —*Caus.* To emaciate.

कृश *a.* [कृश् -क्त नि°] (Compar. क्रशीयस्; superl. क्रशिष्ठ) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated ; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरि &c. -2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity) ; सुहृदपि न याच्यः कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. -3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. **-Comp.** —अक्षः a spider. —अंग *a.* lean, thin. (-गः) an epithet of *S*iva. (-गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame. -2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर *a.* 1. thin-waisted; V. 5 16 ; Ku. 5. 42. -2. having the belly reduced in bulk; *S.* 2. 5.

कृशनं Ved. 1 A pearl. -2 Gold. -3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. -2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar. खिचडी).

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशानुः [कृश् आनुक् ; Un. 4. 2] Fire ; गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्बिभेषि R. 2. 49 ; 7. 24; 10. 74 ; Ku. 1. 51 ; Bh. 2. 107.-**Comp.**—रेतस् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva.

कृशाश्विन् *m.* An actor.

कृष् I. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows. -II. 1 P. (कर्षति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear ; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. -2 To draw towards oneself, attract ; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7.-3 To lead or conduct as an army ; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतष्टकृशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. -5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46.-6 To plough, till ; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk.-7 To obtain; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छंति कर्षंति च महद्यशः Mb.-8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —*Caus.* 1 To draw out, tear up. -2 To extract. -3 To torture, torment, give pain. -4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषकः *a.* [कृष्-क्वुन्] Attractive, drawing. -2 Ploughing. —कः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. -2 An ox. —कं A ploughshare. (also *m.*).

कृषाणः,-कृषिकः[कृष्-आनक्-किकन् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः *f.* [कृष्-इक्; cf. P. III. 3. 108 Vârt.] 1 Ploughing. -2 Agriculture, husbandry ; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3 ; कृषिः क्लिष्टाऽवृष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11 ; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. **-Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* agriculture. —जीविन् *a.* living by husbandry. —फलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः [कृषि-वलच् दीर्घः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट *a.* [कृष् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. -2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47.-**Comp** —उप्त *a.* sown on cultivated ground. —पच्य, -पाक्य *a.* 1. ripening in cultivated. ground; cf. अकृष्टपच्य. -2. cultivated. —फलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष्-क्तिन्] A learned man. —*f.* 1 Drawing, attracting. -2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्टकरः An epithet of *S*iva.

कृष्ण *a.* [कृष्-नक्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. -2 Wicked, evil. —ष्णः 1 The black colour. -2 The black antelope. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon).-6 The Kali age. -7 Vishṇu in his eighth incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devakî. [Kri*shn*a is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devak*i* and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasod*a* by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, P*u*tan*a* &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the *Gopis* or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom R*a*dh*a* was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gitagovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Ke*s*in, Arish*t*a and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the P*a*n*d*avas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Kri*shn*a's assistance and inventive mind that stood the P*a*n*d*avas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Y*a*davas at Prabh*a*sa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmi*n*i and Satyabham*a*, (as also R*a*dh*a*) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोऽपि भविष्यति नूनं Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. -8 N. of Vyâsa, the reputed author of the Mahâbhârata. -9 N. of Arjuna. -10 Aloe wood. -11 The Supreme spirit. -12 Black pepper. -13 Iron. —ष्णा 1 N. of Draupadî, wife of the Pâṇḍavas; Ki. 1. 26. -2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipattam. -3 A kind of poisonous insect. -4 N. of several plants. -5 A grape. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —ष्णा A dark night. —ष्णं 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). -2 Iron. -3 Antimony. -4 The black part of the eye. -5 Black pepper. -6 Lead. -7 An inauspicious act. -8 Money acquired by gambling. **-Comp.** —अगुरु *n.* a kind of sandal-wood. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अध्वन्, -अर्चिस् *m.* an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्त्मन्. -अयस् *n.*,-अयसं, -आमिषं iron, crude or black iron. —अष्टमी, जन्माष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of *S*râvaṇa when Kṛishṇa was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उदरः a kind of snake. —कंदं a red lotus. —कर्मन् *a.* of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. —काकः a raven. —कायः a buffalo. —काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum.

—कोहलः a gambler. —गंगा the river कृष्णवेणी. —गति fire: आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42. —गर्भाः (*f.* pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishṇa. –2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —ग्रीवः N. of *S*iva. —चंचुकः a kind of pea. —चंद्रः N. of Vasudeva. —चर *a.* what formerly belonged to Krishṇa. —चूर्णं rust of iron. —ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तारः 1. a species of antelope. –2. an antelope (in general). —देहः a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायनः N. of Vyâsa; तमहमरागमकृष्ण कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4. —पक्षः the dark half of a lunar month. –2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पदी a female with black feet. —पविः an epithet of Agni. —पिंगल *a.* dark-brown. (–ला) N. of Durgâ. —मृगः the black antelope; शृंगे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगीं *S.* 6. 16. —मुखः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः the black-faced monkey. —यजुर्वेदः the Taittirîya or black Yajurveda. —यामः an epithet of Agni. —रक्तः dark-red colour. —रूप्य= °चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. –2. a factitious salt. —लोहः the loadstone. —वर्णः 1. black colour. –2. N. of Râhu. –3. a *S*ûdra. —वर्त्मन् *m.* 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. –2. N. of Râhu. –3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विषाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनिः a crow. —शारः, —सारः, —सारंगः the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारे ददच्चक्षुस्त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके *S.* 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंगः a buffalo. —सखः, —सारथिः an epithet of Arjuna. (–खी) cummin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjá plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश *a.* Extremely black.

कृष्णायते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 83. –2 To behave like Krishṇa.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् *m.* Blackness.

कृष्णीकरणं Blackening, making black.

कृसरः =कृशर q. v.

कॄ 1. 6 P. (किरति, चकार, अकारीत्, अकरि-री-ष्ट, अकीर्ष्ट, करि-री-तुं, कीर्ण) 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरशिरसि चंचत्पंचचूडश्चमूनामुपरि शरतुषारं कोप्ययं वीरपोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Gît. 4; *S.* 1. 7; Amaru. 11. –2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. —II. 9 U. (कृणाति,कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill. —III. 10 A. (कारयते) To know, inform.

कॄत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति-ते, कीर्तित) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नाम्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87. Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. –2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. –3 To name, call. –4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपप्रथत्गुणान् भ्रातुरचिकीर्तच्च विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चक्लृपे, अक्लृपत्, अक्लृप्त, अकल्पिष्ट; कल्पिष्यते, कल्प्स्यति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्प्तुं, क्लृप्त) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.): कल्पसे रक्षणाय *S.* 5. 8; पश्चात्पुत्रैरपहृतभरः कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; *S.* 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. –2 To be well managed or regulated, to succeed. –3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. –4 To be prepared, be ready; चक्लृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. –5 To be favourable to, subserve. –6 To partake of. –7 To prepare, arrange. –8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). –9 To accommodate one's self to. –10 To fall to the share of. —*Caus.* (कल्पयति-ते) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पयस् K. 156; 157. –2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमेतेषां क्रूरेण भवता वयं Mu. 5. 17. –3 To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. –4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. –5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरीतं कल्पयति Mu. 7; *S*i. 11. 6. –6 To cut, divide; *S.* 6. –7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; *S*i. 11. 27, 14. 21. –8 To form, frame. –9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

क्लृप्त *p. p.* [क्लृप्-क्त] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equipped; क्लृप्तविवाहवेषा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. –2 Cut, pared; क्लृप्तकेशनखश्मश्रु Ms. 4. 35. –3 Caused, produced. –4 Fixed, settled. –5 Thought of, invented. –6 Formed, framed. –7 Ascertained, determined. **–Comp.** —कीला a title-deed. —धूपः frankincense.

क्लृप्तिः *f.* [क्लृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, success. –2 Invention, contrivance. –3 Arranging.

क्लृप्तिक *a.* Bought, purchased.

केकयः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितरः R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife of Dasaratha.

केकर *a.* (री *f.*) [के मूर्ध्नि करीतुं नेत्रतारां शीलमस्य, कृ-अच् अलुक् Tv.] Squint-eyed; Mâl. 2. 5; 4. 2. —रं A squint eye; cf. आकेकर. **–Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केकाभिर्नीलकंठस्तिरयति वचनं तांडवादुच्छिखंडः Mâl. 9. 30; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकावलः, –केकिकः, –केकिन् *m.* A peacock; इतः केकिक्रीडाकलकलरवः पक्ष्मलदृशां Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केत *a.* [कित्-आधारे घञ्] Knowing, learned. —तः 1 A house, abode. –2 Living, habitation. –3 A banner. –4 Will, intention, desire. –5 Summons, invitation. –6 Apparition, form, shape. –7 Wealth. –8 Atmosphere, sky. –9 Intellect, judgment.

केतकः [कित् निवासे ण्वुल्] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभांत्यद्य वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. –2 A banner. —कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हसितमिव विधत्ते सूचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. –2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [कित्-ल्युट्] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Mâl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवितथकेतना Gît. 7. –2 An invitation, summons. –3 Place, site. –4 A flag, banner; भग्नं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; *S*i. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. –5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. –6 An indispensable act (also religious); निवापांजलिदानेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः। तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा Ve. 3. 16. –7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon,

call, invite. -2 To advise, counsel. -3 To fix or appoint a time. -4 To hear. -5 To show, indicate ; U. 6. 24.

केतित *a.* 1 Called, summoned. -2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [चाय्-तु क्यादेशः Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 A flag, banner ; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य *S.* 1. 34. -2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft. at the end of comp.) ; मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतुं R.2.33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्फीतस्य (राघवः) Rām. -3 A comet, meteor ; Ms 1. 38. -4 A sign, mark. -5 Brightness, clearness. -6 A ray of light. -7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैंहिकेय (the head being regarded as Rāhu); क्रूरग्रहः सकेतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -8 Day-time. -9 Apparition, form, shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -**Comp.** -ग्रहः the descending node. -तारा a comet. -भः a cloud. -यष्टिः *f.* a flagstaff ; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैदूर्य). -वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water ; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himālayas (modern Kedār). -5 A form of Śiva. -**Comp.** -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Śiva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (मेधाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1 A (केपते) To shake or tremble.

केपि Ved. *a.* Unclean.

केयूरः,-रं [के बाहुशिरसि याति, या-ऊर किच्च अलुक् समा° Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet ; केयूरा न विभूषयंति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19 ; R. 6. 68 ; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabār) and its inhabitants ; Māl. 6. 19 ; R. 4. 54. -ली A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल्-इन्] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime ; केलिचलन्मणिकुंडल &c. Gīt. 1; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे *ibid* ; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः *ibid.* ; Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175 ; Ms. 8. 357 ; Rs. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः *f.* The earth. -**Comp.** -कला 1. sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. -2. the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). (-ला) N. of Rati. -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुंचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित *a.* angry in sport ; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment ; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime. -रंगः a pleasure ground. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa ; केलिशयनमनुयातं Gīt. 11. -शुषिः *f.* the earth. -सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Aśoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -**Comp.** -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव् (केवते) 1 To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [केव् सेवने वृषा° कल] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon ; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated ; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R 8. 5 ; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमवेहि मां कामदुघां प्रसन्नां 2. 63 ; 15. 1 ; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -ली, -लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly ; केवलमिदमेव पृच्छामि K. 155 ; न केवलं-अपि not only-but ; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8.31 ; cf. also 3. 19,20,31. -**Comp.** -अन्वयिन् see under अन्वय. -आत्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity ; Ku. 2. 4. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. -द्रव्यं black pepper. -ज्ञानं highest Knowledge; Pt 5. 12. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so ° वैयाकरण.

केवलतस् *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [क्लिश्यते क्लिश्नाति वा क्लिश्-अन् लो लोपश्च Uṇ 5.33] 1 Hair in general; विकीर्णकेशासु परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्राहं युध्यंते Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56; 2. 8. -3 The mane of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -7 A kind of perfume. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head.) -2 An epithet of Durgā. -**Comp.** -अंतः 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious

ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. –अंतिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. –2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. –उच्चयः much or handsome hair. –कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head) –कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. –कीटः a louse. –गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. –गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. –ग्रहः,-ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहाः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). –घ्न morbid baldness. –छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. –जाहं the root of the hair. –पक्षः,-पाशः,-हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुर्युर्वालप्रियत्वं शिथिलं चमर्यः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. –बंधः a hair-band. –भूः,-भूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. –प्रसाधनी,-मार्जकं,-मार्जनं a comb. –रचना dressing the hair. –वेशः a tress or fillet of hair. –वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः *a.* Skilful in dressing the hair.

केशटः 1 A goat. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण)

केशव *a.* [केशाः प्रशस्ताः संत्यस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. –वः An epithet of Vishṇu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्टा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhâsh. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. –आयुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Vishṇu. –आलयः, –आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि *ind.* 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेश्यभवद्युद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-ठन्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-इनि] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Râkshasa slain by Kṛishṇa. -3 N. of another Râkshasa who carried Devasenâ and who was slain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -5 One having fine hair. -Comp. –निषूदनः,–मथनः epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Râvaṇa and Kumbhakarṇa. -3 An epithet of Durgá.

केस (श) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हंत्यदूरेऽपि गजान्मृगेश्वरो विलोलजिह्वश्चलिताग्रकेसरः Rs. 1. 14; *S.* 7. 14. -2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केसरैरर्धरूढैः Me. 21; *S.* 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree; रक्ताशोकश्चलकिसलयः केसरश्चात्र कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. -4 The Punnâga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. –रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. -Comp. –अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. –अम्लः the citron. –वरं saffron.

केसरिः N. of the father of Hanûmat.

केस (श) रिन् *m.* [केश-स-र-इनि] 1 A lion; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्धरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; *S.* 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.); cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant. -5 The Punnâga tree. -6 N. of the father of Hanûmat. -Comp. –सुतः an epithet of Hanûmat.

कै 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैंशुकं A flower of the किंशुक tree.

कैकयः The king of the Kekayas; see केकय.

कैकसः [कीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः [केकयानां राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. –यी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completey perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'].

कैंकर्य The officce of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कैट *a.* Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishnu]. –भा–भी An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. –अरिः, –जित् *m.*, –रिपुः, –हन् epithets of Vishṇu.

कैतकं [केतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतवं [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वससीति मत्प्रियं यदवोचस्तदवैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. -4 The *lapis lazuli.* –वः -1 A cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler -3 The Dhattûra plant. -Comp. –प्रयोगः a trick, device. –वादः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कैदार *a.* Being on or growing in a field or meadow. –रः Rice, corn. –रं, –कैदारकं, –कैदारिका, –कैदार्यं A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर *a.* Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः (*scil.* न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. -2 An enemy. –वं The white lotus opening at moonrise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. –वी moonlight. -Comp. –बंधुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् *m.* The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.

कैराटकः A kind of vegetable poison.

कैरात *a.* [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirâtas. **—तः** 1 A prince of the Kirâtas. -2 A strong man. **—तं** A kind of sandal-wood.

कैरात (ति) क *a.* Belonging to the Kirâtas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिलः An epithet of Yavana.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himâlayas and residence of *S*iva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. **-Comp.—**ओकस् *m.*,**—**निकेतनः, **—**नाथः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते वृत्-अच्; केवर्तः; ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv.] A fisherman; मनोभूः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वां प्रति मुहुः (तनूजालीजालं) *S*ânti. 3.16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [केवलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. -2 Individuality.-3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश ठक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. **—कः** The sentiment of love, lust. **—कं** A quantity of hair. **—की** One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिकी q. v.-2 An epithet of Durgâ.

कैशोरं [किशोरस्य भावः अञ्] Youth childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमापंचदशात्.

कैश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदाने अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf; वनयूथपरिभ्रष्टा मृगीं कोकैरिवार्दिता Râm. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मदभ्यर्थना Gît. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree.**-Comp. —देवः** a pigeon. **—बंधुः** an epithet of the sun. **—शास्त्रं** an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदति नादयति नद्-अच्] 1 The red lotus ; किंचिित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36 ; नीलनलिनाभमपि तन्वि तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदरूपं Gît. 10 ; Si. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः,-ला [कुक्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32 ; 4. 16 ; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. **-Comp.—**आवासः,**-**उत्सवः the mango tree. **—इक्षुः** a kind of sugar cane.

कौंकः,कौंकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyâdri and the ocean.

कौंकणा N. of Reṇuka, wife of Jamadagni. **-Comp.—**सुतः an epithet of Parasurâma.

कोच *a.* [कुच कर्तरि ण] Drying, becoming dry. **—चः** 1 Drying up, withering,aridity.-2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher.)

कोजागरः [को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्म्या उक्तिरत्र काले पृषो° Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Asvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-घञ्] 1 A fort. -2 A hut, shed. -3 Crookedness (moral also). -4 A beard.

कोटक *a.* Curving, bending. **—कः** 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. -2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः,-रं [कोटं कौटिल्यं राति रा-क Tv.] The hollow of a tree; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः *S*. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिते M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman.-2 An epithet of the goddess Durgâ (represented as naked).

कोटिः,-टी *f.* [कुट इञ्] 1 The curved end of a bow;भूमिनिहितैककोटि कार्मुकं R.11.81;U.4. 29. -2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general ; सहचरीं दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Mâl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलग्नं R.6.14, 7. 46; 8.36. -3 The edge or point of a weapon. -4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्याध्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry. -5 The horns or digits of the moon ; Ku. 2. 26. -6 Ten millions, a crore ; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. -7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.) -8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). -9 A class, department, kingdom ; मनुष्य°, प्राणि° &c. -10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. **-Comp. —ईश्वरः** a millionaire. **—जित्** *m.* an epithet of Kâlidâsa. **—ज्या** the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled triangle (in math.). **—द्वयं** two alternatives. **—पात्रं** a rudder. **—पालः** the guard of a stronghold. **—वेधिन्** *a.* (lit.) striking a point ; (fig.) performing the most difficult things. **—श्रीः** an epithet of Durgâ.

कोटिक *a.* Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिमत् *a.* Edged, pointed ; *S*.7.26

कोटिशः *ind.* By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटिं राति रा-क Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. -2 An ichneumon. -3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः A harrow.

कोटीरः [कोटिमीरयति ईर्-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem,crown.-2 A crest.-3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general ; कोटीरबंधनधनुर्गुणयोगपट्टव्यापारपारगमसुं भज भूतभर्तुः N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्-घञ् नि० गुणः] A fort, castle.

कोट्टवी [कोट्टं वाति वा-क, गौरा०ङीष् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. -2 N. of the goddess Durgâ.-3 N. of the mother of Bâṇa.

कोट्टारः [कुट्ट्-आरक पृषो०] A fortified town, strong hold. -2 The stairs of a pond. -3 A well. -4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोठः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. -2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण्-करणे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भयेन कोणे क्वचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तमेतन्न तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. -2 An intermediate point of the compass. -3 The bow of a lute ; a fiddle-stick. -4 The

sharp edge of a sword or weapon. -5 A stick, staff, club.-6 A drum-stick. -7 N. of the planet Mars. -8 N. of the planet Saturn.-9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. *gonia*]. -Comp. —आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्प्रलयघनघटान्योन्यसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata.:— ढक्काशतसहस्राणि भेरीशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यंते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). —कुणः a bug. —वादिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva.

कोणपः See कौणप.

कोणाकोणि *ind.* From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि *a.* Having a crooked hand.

कोथ *a.* [कुथ्-घञ्] 1 Afflicted with pain.-2 Churned. —थः 1 Putrefaction, corruption. -2 A sore. -3 Gangrene.-4 A disease of the eyes. -5 Churning.

कोदंडः,-डं A bow; रे कंदर्प करं कदर्थयसि किं कोदंडटंकारवैः Bh. 3. 100; कोदंडपाणि निनदत्प्रतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. —डः 1 An eye-brow. -2 N. of a country.

कोदंडिन् *m.* An epithet of *S*iva.

कोदारः A kind of grain.

कोद्रवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; छित्वा कर्पूरखंडान् वृतिमिह कुरुते कोद्रवाणां समंतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः,-का,-कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल *a.* [कु-कलच् मुद् च नि० गुणः; cf. Uṇ. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं (करं) *S*. 6. 12; कोमलविटपानुकारिणौ बाहू 1. 21; संपत्सु महतां चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. -2 (*a*) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (*b*) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलरवैः किं त्वं वृथा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. -3 Handsome, beautiful. —लं 1 Water. -2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, **कोयष्टिकः** 1 The lapwing; कादम्बर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mál. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173. -2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुर् संस्त्याने अच् लस्य-रः Tv.] 1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c). -2 A bud; cf. कोरक.

कोरकः-कं [Uṇ. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संनद्धं यदपि स्थितं कुरबकं तत्कोरकावस्थया *S*.6.3. -2(fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, *i. e* partially opened but not fully developed; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेत्रो हरिः पातु वः Gît. 12. -3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -4 A kind of perfume.

कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. -2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles

कोरदूषः =कोद्रवः q. v.

कोलः [कुल संस्त्याने अच्] 1 A hog, boar; Si.14.43, 86. -2 A raft, boat. -3 The breast. -4 The haunch, hip, lap.-5 An embrace. -6 The planet Saturn. -7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe.-8 A barbarian. —लं 1 The weight of one Tola. -2 Black pepper. -3 A kind of berry.-Comp. —अंचः N. of the country of the Kalingas. —पुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलंबकः The body of a lute.

कोला,-लिः,-ली *f.* See बदरी.

कोलाहलः,-लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen: or loc., but usually in comp.); व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16; गुणदोषकोविदः Si. 14. 54, 69; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26; स्फुटचतुरकथा° Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः,-रं N. of a tree; चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6; U. 5. 1.

कोशः,-शं (षः,-षं) [कुश् (ष्) आधारादौ घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail -2 A bucket, cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विचिंतयति कोशगते द्विरेफे हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Subhâsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silkworm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedânta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). -29 An oath. —शी (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. —अधिपतिः,-अध्यक्षः 1. a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. —अगारः,-रं a treasury, store-room. —कारः 1. one who makes scabbards.-2. a lexicographer. -3. the silk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. —कारकः a silk-worm. —कृत् *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. —गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. —ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. —चंचुः the (Indian) crane. —नायकः,-पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. —पेटकः,-कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. —फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. —वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. —शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. —शुद्धिः *f.* purification by ordeal. —स्कृत् *m.* a silk-worm. —स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). —हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

कोशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि (षि) न् *m.* The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (=कौशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् *m.* 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ *a.* [कुष्-थन् Un. 2.4] Own. **–ष्ठः** 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. **–2** The belly, abdomen. **–3** An inner apartment. **–4** A granary, store-room. **–ष्ठं** 1 A surrounding wall. **–2** The sheil of anything. **–Comp.** **–अगारं** 1. a store-house, store room : पर्याप्तभरितकोष्ठागारं मांसशोणितैर्मे गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. –2. a treasury. **–अगारिकः** 1. an animal living in a shell. –2. the manager of a store-room. **–अग्निः** the digestive faculty, gastric juice. **–पालः** 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. -2. a guard, watch. –3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). **–शुद्धिः** *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. –2 A surrounding wall. **–कं** A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकीकृ 8 U. To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठ्य *a.* [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण *a.* [ईषदुष्ण; कोः कादेशः] Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. **–ष्णं** Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितरः 9. 17.

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhyâ.

कोहल *a.* [कौ हलति स्पर्धते अच् पृषो° Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. **–लः** 1 A kind of musical instrument. –2 A sort of spirituous liquor. **–3** The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकृत्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. –2 Repentance.

कौक्कुट *a.* [कुक्कुट-अण्] Relating to a cock.

कौक्कुटिकः [कुक्कुट-ठक्] 1 A poulterer.–2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. **–3** (Hence) A hypocrite.

कौक्ष *a.* (**क्षी** *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. –2 Abdominal.

कौक्षेय (**यी** *f.*) [कुक्षि-ठञ्] 1 Being in the belly. –2 Being in a sheath ; असिं कौक्षेयकुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मखं Bk. 4. 31.

कौक्षेयकः [कुक्षौ बद्धोऽसिः ढकञ्] A sword, scimitar ; वामपार्श्वावलंबिना कौक्षेयकेण K. 8 ; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौंकः, कौंकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कोंकण).

कौंजर *a.* Belonging to an elephant.

कौट *a* (**टी** *f.*) [कूट-अञ्] 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. -2 Domestic, homely, homebred. –3 Fraudulent, dishonest. –4 Snared. **–टः** 1 Fraud, falsehood. –2 Giving false evidence. **–Comp.** **–जः** the Kutaja tree. **–तक्षः** (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. **–साक्षिन्** *m.* a false witness. **–साक्ष्यं** false evidence, perjury.

कौटाकिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. –2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक *a.* 1 Relating to a snare or trap. –2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटकिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgâ.

कौटल्य =कौटिल्य q. v.

कौटवी A naked woman; cf. कोटवी.

कौटिलिकः 1 A hunter. –2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.).–2 Wickedness –3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. **–ल्यः** 'The crooked', N. of Châṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrârâkshas; कौटिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एष येन क्रोधाग्नौ प्रसभमदाहि नंदवंशः Mu. 1.7; स्पृशति मां भृत्यभावेन कौटिल्यशिष्यः Mu. 7.

कौटीर *a.* Belonging to the plant कुटीर or made of it.

कौटीर्या An epithet of Durgâ.

कौटुंब *a.* (**बी** *f.*) [कुटुंबं तद्भरणं प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] Necessary for the family or household. **–बं** Family relationship.

कौटुंबिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [कुटुंबे तद्भरणे प्रसृतः ठक्] Constituting a family. **–कः** The father or master of a family ; *paterfamilias.*

कौणपः A goblin, demon; Mâl. 5. **-Comp.** **–दंतः** an epithet of Bhîshma.

कौण्यं Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कौतुकं [कुतुकस्य भावः अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. **–2** Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. **–3** Anything creating curiosity or wonder. –4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); करोयमामुक्तविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66; R. 8. 1. **–5** The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. –**6** Festivity, gaiety. **–7** Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage); प्रस्थान° S. 4; Ku. 7. 25. **–8** Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140; °रसः U. 6. 33; Mâl. 10. 3; U. 3. 37. **–9** Sport, pastime. **–10** A song, dance, show or spectacle. **–11** Joke, mirth. **–12** Friendly greeting, salutation. **–Comp.** **–अगारः,-रं,-गृहं** a pleasure-house; कौतुकागारमागात् Ku. 7. 94. **–क्रिया,-मंगलं** 1. a solemn ceremony. –2. particularly, marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53 ; **–तोरणः,-णं** a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित *a.* Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकिन् *a.* Festive, gay.

कौतूहलं (ल्यं) [कुतूहल-अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest ; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. –2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. **–3** Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity. **–4** A solemn ceremony.

कौत्सं A Sâman composed by Kutsa. **–त्सः** 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu; R. 5. 1.–2 N. of a degraded family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौद्रविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौंतिकः [कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य ठञ्] A spearman, lancer.

कौंतेयः [कुंत्याः अपत्यं ढक्] 'Son of Kuntî', an epithet of Yudhishṭhira, Bhîma or Arjuna.

कौप *a.* (**पी** *f.*) [कूप-अण्] Relating to or coming from a well (as water). **–पं** Well-water.

कौपीनं [कूप-खञ् ; see Sk. on P.

V. 2. 20] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privity, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरतरं कंथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act ; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Kṛishṇa.

कौब्ज्यं [कुब्ज-ष्यञ्] 1 Crookedness.-2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार *a.* (री *f.*) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women) ; कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Belonging to the god of war ; Mâl. 1. 1. —री 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The *S*akti (power) of Kârtikeya. —रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity ; पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3 ; देहिनोऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -**Comp.** —बंधकी a harlot ; Mâl. 7. —भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. —राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent. —हर *a.* marrying or gaining a woman as a girl ; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age ; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिवद्गुरुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kârtika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्येयं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् ङीष् Tv.] 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; (the word is thus popularly derived:— कौ मोदंते जना यस्यां तेनासौ कौमुदी मता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, *i.e.* causing delight and balmy coolness ; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mâl. 1. 34 ; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kârtika. -4 The full moon day in Asvina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; *i. g.* तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -**Comp.** —चारः the day of full moon in the month Asvina. —पतिः the moon. —मुखं appearance of moonlight ; R. 3. 1. —वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishṇu, कौमोदकीं मोदयति स्म चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [कुरोरपत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा,कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधानपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. —वः A descendant of Kuru;मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; Chân. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (so कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-ण्य] 1 A descendant of Kuru ; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौर्प्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म *a.* [कूर्म-अण्] Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatâra of Vishṇu as a tortoise; (°पुराण). —र्मः N. of a Kalpa.

कौल *a.* (ली *f.*) [कुले भवः अण् cf. P. IV. 2. 96] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. —लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. —लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Sâktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Karpûr. 1,speech of भैरवानंद).

कौलकेय *a.* Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. —यः The son of an unchaste woman,a bastard.

कौलटिनेयः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः A bastard, son or daughter of a disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक *a.* Made by, or pertaining to, a potter. —कं Earthenware, porcelain.

कौलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुलादागतः ठक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. —कः A weaver ; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निषेवते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic.-3 A follower of the left hand Sákta ritual.

कौलीन *a.* [कौ पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक् स°; कुलादागतः खञ् वा] Belonging to a noble family. —नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Sâkta ritual. —नं 1 An evil report, a scandal ; मालविकागतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचचक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct ; ख्याते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privity, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth ; Pt. 1.116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honor.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulûtas ; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयक [कुल-ढकञ्] *a.* 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to a family. —कः A dog, hound.

कौल्य *a.* 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand *S*âkta sect.

कौवे (बे) र *a.* (री *f.*) [कुवेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kubera ; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45. —री The north (the direction presided over by Kubera) ; ततः प्रतस्थे कौवेरीं भास्वानिव रघुर्दिशं R. 4. 66. -2 The *S*akti or female energy of Kubera.

कौश *a.* (शी *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. -2 Made of Kusa grass. —शं An epithet of Kânyakubja.

कौशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. -2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness ; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. -2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं ठक् यलोपः] An epithet of Râma, son of Kausalyâ.

कौशल्या [कोशलदेशे भवा ञ्य] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Râma.

कौशल्यायनिः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं फिञ्] Râma, son of Kausalyâ ; Bk. 7. 99.

कौशांबी [कुशांबेन निर्वृत्ता अण्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुश-ठञ्, कुशिक-अण् वा] 1 Incased, sheathed. -2 Coming from an owl. -3 Born of the family of Kusika. -4 Silken. —कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. -2 An owl ; U. 2. 29. -3 A lexicographer. -4 Marrow. -5 Bdellium. -6 An ichneumon. -7 A snake-catcher. -8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). -9 One who knows hidden treasures. -10 An epithet of Indra ; N. 5. 64. -11 An epithet of *S*iva. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1 N. of a river in Behâr. -2 N. of the goddess Durgâ. -3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style ; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तासु कथ्यते ; see S. D. 411 *et. seq.* also. -**Comp.** —अरातिः, —अरिः a crow. —आत्मजः an epithet of Arjuna. —आयुधं rainbow. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —प्रियः an epithet of Râma.

कौशीधान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कौशीलवं The profession of an actor.

कौशे (षे) य *a.* [कोशाद्गुत्थितं ढक्] Silk, silken. —यं 1 Silk ; Pt. 1. 94. -2 A silken cloth in general ; Ms. 5. 120. -3 A woman's lower garment of silk ; निर्नाभि कौशेयमुपात्तबाणमभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंचकार Ku. 7. 7; विद्युद्गुणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3 ; Rs. 5. 8.

कौसल्य *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kosalas. —ल्यः A prince of the Kosalas. —ल्या The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Râma. -**Comp.** —नंदनः,-मातृ *m.* epithets of Râma.

कौसीद *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. -2 Usurious.

कौसीद्यं [कुसीद-ष्यञ्] 1 The practice of usury. -2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery, flowering. —मं 1 The ashes of brass (used as a collyrium). -2 Pollen of flowers (पराग); *S*i. 7. 57.

कौसुंभ *a.* [कुसुंभ-अण्] 1 Prepared with safflower. -2 Dyed with safflower, red. —भः Wild safflower.

कौसृतिकः [कुसृत्या चरति ठक्] 1 A cheat, knave. -2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः [कुस्तुभो जलधिस्तत्र भवः अण्]1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishṇu on his breast ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ; 10. 10. -2 A kind of oil. -3 A manner of joining the fingers. -**Comp.** —लक्षणः, —वक्षस् *m* —हृदयः epithets of Vishṇu.

क्रथ् 1. 10. P. To hurt, injure, kill.

क्रस् 4. 10. P. 1 To be crooked. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

क्रूय् 1 A. (क्रूयते) 1 To make a creaking sound. -2 To sink. -3 To be wet.

क्रकचः A saw ; U. 4. 3. —चा The Ketaka tree. -**Comp.** —छदः the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद् *m.*, —पादः a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A saw. -3 A poor man. -4 A disease.

क्रतुः [कृ-कतु Uṇ. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice ; क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65 ; शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः 3. 38; M.1.4; Ms.7.79.-2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 One of the ten Prajâpatis; M. 1. 35. -4 Intelligence, talent. -5 Power, ability. -6 Plan, design, purpose. -7 Resolution, determination.-8 Desire, will. -9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency.-10 Deliberation, consultation.-11 Inspiration. -12 Enlightenment. -13 Offering, worship. -14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). -15 The month Ashâḍha. -16 Excess of fondness or liking. -17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos* ; Zend *khratu*]. -**Comp.** —उत्तमः the राजसूय sacrifice. —कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. —द्रुह्,-द्विष् *m.* a demon, goblin. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice.) —पतिः the performer of a sacrifice. —पशुः a sacrificial horse. —पुरुषः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भुज् *m.* a god, deity. —राज् *m.* 1. the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराट् Ms. 9. 260. -2. the राजसूय sacrifice. —राजः the राजसूय sacrifice.

क्रथ् 1 P. (क्रथति, क्रथित) To injure, hurt, kill(with gen. of person). -10 U. To delight.

क्रथनं A slaughter. -2 Cutting.

क्रथकैशिकाः (pl.) N. of a country; अथेश्वरेण क्रथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39 ; M. 5. 2.

क्रंद् 1 P. (क्रंदति, चक्रंद,अक्रंदीत्, क्रंदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद स्वपक्षक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रंदत्यतः करुणमप्सरसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 3; चक्रंद विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14.68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. -2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); क्रंदत्यविरतं सोऽथ भ्रातृमातृसुतानथ Mârk. P. -3 To cry out, exclaim. -4 To yell, howl. -5 To neigh (as a horse).-6 To roar. -7 To creak (as a wheel). —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. -2 To roar, rave. -3 To cause to weep.

क्रंदः Ved. 1 Neighing. -2 A cry, calling out.

क्रंदनः [क्रंद् भावे ल्युट्] A cat. —नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. -2 Mutual defiance. -3 Calling, inviting.

क्रंदस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रंदित *a.* [क्रद्-क्त] Wept, called or cried out. —तं 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप् 1 A. (क्रपते) 1 To pity. -2 To mourn. -3 To lament. -4 To go. -5 To long for, desire.

क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्राम्यति,चक्राम,चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्,अक्रंस्त, क्रांत) 1 To walk, step, go ; क्रामत्यनुदिते सूर्ये वाली व्यपगतक्लमः Râm.; गम्यमानं न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2; 25.-2 To go to, approach (with acc).; देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमंत *S*at. Br. -3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं योजनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Râm. -4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बबंध क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9. 5, 51. -5 To go up , ascend; क्रामत्युच्चैर्भूभृतो यस्य तेजः *S*i. 16. 83.-6 (*a*) To cover,

occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रांता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामद्भिर्घनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वीं क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रमते Sk.; धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16; हत्वा रक्षांसि लवितुमक्रमीन्मारुतिः पुनः। अशोकवनिकामेव Bk. 9.23.-9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमते Dk. 170; क्रमंतेऽस्मिञ्शास्त्राणि, or ऋक्षु क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk. क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न चक्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q v.).-12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity' or 'want of interruption,' 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). —*Caus.* (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम arrangement). —*Desid.* चिक्रमिषति, चिक्रंसते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम्-भावकरणादौ घञ्] 1 A step, pace; त्रिविक्रमः; सागरः प्लवगेंद्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; भाग्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इत्थमत्र विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order, U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Ku. 5. 32. -6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुरोध सूर्यं R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Mâl. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprize. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोप्येष कांतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vishṇu. —**Comp.**—अनुसारः, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. —आगत, -आयात *a.* descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. —उद्वेगः an ox. —ज्या the sine of a planet, declination. —पाठः the Krama reading. —भंगः irregularity. —योगः succession, order.

क्रमक *a.* 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. —कः A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [क्रामत्यनेन करणे ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse.—णं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः *ind.* Gradually, successively.

क्रमशः *ind.* 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रामिक *a.* [क्रमादागतः ठन्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रमुः, क्रमुकः [क्रम-उन्, संज्ञायां कन्] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादितार्द्रक्रमुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, -क्रमेलकः 1 A camel; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत *p. p.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p.p.* of क्रम् q. v.). —तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. —तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -**Comp.** —दर्शिन् *a.* omniscient.

क्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet.-6 The ecliptic. -**Comp.** —कक्षः, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. —ज्या the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. —पातः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. —भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. —वलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्रांतुः A bird.

क्रवण *a.* Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविस् *n.* Ved. Raw flesh, carrion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion, स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. *kreas*; L. *caro*] -**Comp.** —अद्, -अद, -भुज् *a.* eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (*-m.*) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. —घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh.)—वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रशित *a.* Made lean, emaciated.

क्रशिमन् *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect, see कृमि. -**Comp.**—जं aloewood. —शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करणादौ वा श] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार°, धर्म°; प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. (शास्त्र theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation.-10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion

-15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्याद्वादिनोर्द्वयोः; द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रिया प्राप्नोति V. May. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implement.-Comp.—अन्वित *a.* practising ritual observances. —अपवर्गः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात् कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. —अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्त्वेतत् बीजार्थं यत्प्रदीयते Ms. 9. 53. —अवसन्न *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. —इंद्रियं see कर्मेंद्रिय. —कलापः the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. -2. all the particulars or points of any business. —कारः 1.an agent,worker.-2.a beginner,tyro,a fresh student.-3 an agreement. —द्वेषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). —द्वैतं efficient cause. —निर्देशः evidence. —पटु *a.* dexterous. —पथः mode of medical treatment. —पदं a verb. —पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. —पादः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योगः 1. connection with the verb. -2. the employment of expedients or means. -3. active devotion. —लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् वृषलत्वं गताः Ms. 10. 43. —वशः necessary influence of acts done. —वाचक, —वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. —वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. —विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. —विशेषणं 1. an adverb. -2. a predicative adjective. —शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world) —संक्रांतिः *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M 1. 19. —समभिहारः the repetition of any act *Si.* 2. 43.

क्रियावत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. -2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रिवि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. -2 Killing. —विः 1 A cistern, well. -3 A leather bag; a cloud (?) -4 N. of the country of पांचाल.

क्री 9. U. (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया *Sânti.* 3. 1; क्रीणीष्व मज्जीवितमेव पण्यमन्यन्न चेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि *Si.* 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. -2 To barter, exchange; कच्चित्सहस्रैर्मूर्खाणामेकं क्रीणासि पंडितं Mb. -3 To win. [cf. Pers. *kharidan*].

क्री *a.* (At the end of comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्री भावे अच्] Buying, purchasing. -Comp.—आरोहः a market, fair —क्रीत *a.* bought. —लेख्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृहं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीत्वा तुल्यमूल्याक्षरान्वितं । पत्रं कारयते यत्तु क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. —विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयणं [क्री भावे ल्युट्] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ठन्] 1 A trader, dealer. -2 A purchaser.

क्रय्य *a.* [क्री-यत्] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. क्रेय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf. Sk. on P. VI. 1. 82).

क्राय (यि) कः 1 A purchaser. -2 A trader, merchant.

क्रीत *p. p.* Bought; see क्री. —तः One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च ताभ्यां विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. -Comp.—अनुशयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रीतक *a.* Got by purchase. —कः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रीत above.

क्रेणिः,-णी *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रेतृ *m.* A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रेय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रीड् 1 P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; वानराः क्रीडितुमारब्धाः Pt. 1; एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं द्यूतं क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचिद्धि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. -3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्वृत्तस्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Gît. 3; क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेनया V. 3; एवमाशाग्रहग्रस्तैः क्रीडंति धनिनोर्थिभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187; Mk. 3. -With अनु (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साध्वनुक्रीडमानानि पश्य वृंदानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. —आ,-परि, —सं (Atm.) to play &c.; संक्रीडंते मणिभिरमरैर्यत्र कन्याः Me. 67; but क्रीड् with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; त्वन्नामवर्णा इव कर्णपीता मयास्य संक्रीडति चक्रचक्रे N. 3. 50; संक्रीडंति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीड *a* [क्रीड्-घञ्] Playing, sporting. —डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. -2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडकः 1 A player. -2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रीडनं [क्रीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Playing, sporting -2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः-, कं, क्रीडनीयं, —यकं A play-thing, toy; *S.* 7.

क्रीडा [क्रीड्-भावे अ] 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure, तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवतिस्नानतिक्तैर्मरुद्भिः Me. 33, 61. -2 Jest, joke.-Comp—आकूतं a sportive purpose.—उद्देशः play ground.—काननं,-वनं a pleasure grove,park. —कोप false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. —कौतुकं 1. wanton curiosity. -2. sport, play. -3. sexual intercourse. —गृहं,-मंदिरं a pleasure-house. —नारी a prostitute, harlot. —मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. —मृगः a toy-deer. —रत्नं 'the gem of sports',copulation.—वेश्मन् *n.* a pleasure-house.—शैलः,-पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure mountain; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77.

क्रीडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रीडु *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up

(as the Soma).

क्रुंच् 1 P. (क्रुंचति, क्रुंचित) 1 To curve or make crooked. -2 To become or be crooked. -3 To be or become small, shrink. -4 To make mall, lessen. -5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

क्रुंच् *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A swan.

क्रुंचः 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A kind of lute. -3 N. of the mountain क्रौंच.

क्रुड् 6 P. (क्रुडति, क्रुडित) 1 To sink, dive. -2 To be or become thick.

क्रुथ् 9 P. (क्रुथ्नाति) To kill, slay.

क्रोथः Murder, killing.

क्रुध् 4 P. (क्रुध्यति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हरये क्रुध्यति ; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; ममोपरि स क्रुद्धः, न मां प्रति क्रुद्धो गुरुः &c.

क्रुध् *f.* Anger.

क्रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. -2 Fierce; cruel. **—द्धं** Anger.

क्रुध्मिन् *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधः [क्रुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधांधः, क्रोधानलः &c. -2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. **—धा** N. of a daughter of Daksha. **-Comp.** **—इद्ध** *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. **—उज्झित** *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. **—कृत्** *a.* angry. (*-m.*) the Supreme being. **—ज** *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices ; पैशुन्यं साहसं द्रोह ईर्ष्यासूयार्थदूषणं । वाग्दंडजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधजोऽपि गणोष्टकः ॥Ms. 7. 48). **—मूर्च्छित** *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. **—वश** *a.* passionate, violent. **—हन्** *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

क्रोधन *a.* [क्रुध्-युच्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. **—नः** N. of a son of Kausika. **—ना** A passionate woman, vixen. **—नं** Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. **—यं** Injury.

क्रोधालु *a.* [क्रुध्-आलुच्] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

क्रोधिन् *a.* [क्रुध्-णिनि] Passionate, angry. **—m.** 1 A buffalo. -2 A dog.

क्रुंथ् 9 P. (क्रुथ्नाति) 1 To embrace. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

क्रुमुकः Ved. A piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

क्रुश् 1 P. (क्रोशति, क्रुष्ट)1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशंत्यस्तं कपिस्त्रियः Bk 6. 124. -2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव चुक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

क्रुश्वन् *m.* A jackal.

क्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Cried out. -2 Called out to. -3 Called at, abused. **—ष्टं** 1 Crying, a cry, yell. -2 Weeping. -3 A noise, sound.

क्रोशः [क्रुश्-घञ्] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. -2 A measure of distance equal to $\frac{1}{4}$th of a Yojana, a *Koss* ; क्रोशार्धं प्रकृतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा R. 13.79; समुद्रात्पुरी क्रोशौ (nom.)or क्रोशयोः (loc.). **-Comp.** **—तालः,-ध्वनिः** a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. **—नं** A cry.

क्रूर *a.* [कृत-रक् धातोः क्रूः cf. Uṇ. 2. 21] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ms. 10. 9. -2 Hard, rough. -3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. -4 Destructive, mischievous. -5 Wounded, hurt. -6 Bloody. -7 Raw. -8 Strong. -9 Inauspicious. -10 Hard, solid, hardened; *S.* 2. 4. -11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ms. 2. 33. **—रः,-रं** Boiled rice. **—रः** 1 A hawk. -2 A heron. -3 An uneven sign of the zodiac -4 N. of a planet (Râhu or Saturn). **—रं** 1 A wound. -2 Slaughter, cruelty. -3 Any horrible deed. -4 Any frightful appearance. **-Comp.** **—आकृति** *a.* terrible in form. (**-तिः**) epithet of Râvaṇa. **—आचार** *a.* following cruel or savage practices. **—आशय** *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). -2. of a cruel disposition. **—कर्मन्** *n.* 1. a bloody act. -2. any hard labour. **—कृत्** *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. **—कोष्ठ** *a.* having costive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). **—गंधः** sulphur. **—दृश्** *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. -2. mischievous, villainous. (*-m.*) N. of Saturn ; also of Mars. **—राविन्** *m.* a raven. **—लोचनः** an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रौचः N. of a mountain; see क्रौंच.

क्रोडः [क्रुड् घनीभावे संज्ञायां घञ्] 1 A hog. -2 The hollow of a tree, cavity ; हा हा हंत तथापि जन्मविटपिक्रोडे मनो धावति Udb. -3 The chest, bosom, breast ; क्रोडीकृ to clasp to the bosom; क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकस्य कः क्रमः ॥ Nâg. 4 ; Bh. 2. 35. -4 The middle part of anything ; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड *n.* -5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. **—डं, -डा** 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. -2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -3 The breast of a horse. -4 The lap; U. 4. **-Comp.** **—अंकः,-अंघ्रिः,-पादः** a tortoise. **—पत्रं** 1. marginal writing -2. a postscript to a letter. -3. a supplement.-4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोष्टु *m.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [क्रुश्-तुन् Uṇ.1.69]. A jackal(the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोष्टृ and the weak ones optionally); so क्रोष्टुक.

क्रौंचः [क्रुंच् प्रज्ञा° अण्] 1 A curlew, heron ; मनोहरक्रौंचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सुकयंति चेतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. -2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himâlaya and said to have been pierced by Kârtikeya and Parasurâma); हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत् क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. **-Comp.** **—अदनं** the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. (**-नी**) the seed of the lotus. **—अरातिः,-अरिः,-रिपुः** 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya.-2. of Parasurâma. **—दारणः, -सूदनः** an epithet (1) of Kârtikeya (2) of Parasurâma.

क्रौर्यं 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. -2 Terribleness.

क्रौशशतिकः 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas.-2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas (as a teacher).

क्लथ् 1. 9. P. 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To turn round, revolve.

क्लंद् I. 1 P. (क्लंदति, क्लंदित) 1 To call out. -2 To cry, lament, weep. -II. 1 A. (क्लंदते or क्लदते) To be confused. -2 To grieve.

क्लम् 1. 4. P. (क्लामति, क्लाम्यति, क्लांत) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न चक्लाम न विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -2 To feel sorry, pine for; *S.* 6. —*Caus.* (क्लमयति-ते) To fatigue,exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

क्लमः, क्लमथः, क्लमथुः Fatigue,languor, exhaustion; विनोदितदिनक्लमाः कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः *Si.* 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151 ; *S.* 3. 21.

क्लांत *p.p.* [क्लम्-क्त] 1 Fatigued, tired out;तमातपक्लांतं R. 2.13,Me.18, 35; V. 2. 23. -2 Withered, faded: क्लांतो मन्मथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः *S.* 3. 26; R. 10. 48. -3 Lean, thin, emaciated. -4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

क्लांतिः *f.* [क्लम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue. **-Comp.** —छिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

क्लव् 4 A. (क्लव्यते) To fear, be afraid(according to some 1 A also).

क्लिद् 4 P. (क्लियति, क्लिन्न) To become wet, be damp, be moist. —*Caus.* To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्लेदयंत्यापः Bg. 2. 23 ; Bk. 18. 11.

क्लिन्न *a.* Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). **-Comp.**—अक्ष *a.* blear-eyed.—वर्त्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes. —हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

क्लेदः [क्लिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness ; *S*ánti 1. 29; R. 7. 21. -2 Running, discharge from a sore. -3 Distress, suffering ; R. 15. 32 (=उपद्रव Malli.)

क्लेदक *a.*Wetting, moistening.—कः 1 Phlegm. -2 One of the fires in the body.

क्लेदन् *m.* The moon.

क्लेदन *a.* [क्लिद् णिच्-ल्युट्] Wetting, making wet. —नः Phlegm. —नं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Trickling, oozing.

क्लेदुः 1 The moon. -2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (संनिपात).

क्लिंद् 1 U. (क्लिंदति-ते) To lament.

क्लिव् *f.* Ved. The created world.

क्लिश् 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्लिश्यते, क्लिष्ट or क्लिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अप्युपदेशग्रहणे नातिक्लिश्यते वः शिष्या M. 1; त्रयः परार्थे क्लिश्यंति साक्षिणः प्रतिभूः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. -2 To torment, molest. -II 9 P. (क्लिश्नाति, क्लिष्ट, क्लिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव *S.* 5. 6; एवमाराध्यमानोऽपि क्लिश्नाति भुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. -2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्लिशित,-क्लिष्ट *p.p.* 1 Distressed,suffering pain or misery. -2 Afflicted, tormented. -3 Faded. -4 Inconsistent, contradictory; *e. g.* माता मे वंध्या. -5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.). -6 Put to shame. -7 Wearied; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; *S.* 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; *S.* 6. 9; disordered; *S.* 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; *S.* 6. 19 —ष्टं A contradictory statement. **-Comp.** —वर्त्मन् *n.* a disease of the eyelids.

क्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्लेशः [क्लिश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble ; किमात्मा क्लेशस्य परमुपनीतः *S.* 1 ; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86 ; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. **-Comp.** —अपह *a.* allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) a son. —कर *a.* causing pain or trouble. —क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble.

क्लेशक *a.* [क्लिश्-वुञ्] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्लेशित *a.* Pained, distressed.

क्लेशिन् *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffering -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्लीब् 1 A. (क्लीबते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch.-2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्लीब (व) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated ; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205 ; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded ; R. 8. 84 ; क्लीबान् पालयिता Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. —बः,-बं (-वः,-वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch ; न मूत्रं फेनिलं यस्य विष्ठा चाप्सु निमज्जति । मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते ॥ Kâtyâyana quoted in Dâyabhâga.-2 The neuter gender.

क्लैब्यं (व्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्लैब्यं पुंसां न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness ; timidity, cowardice; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg.2.3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

क्लु 1 A. (क्लवते) To move, go.

क्लेश् 1 A. (क्लेशते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

क्लैतकिकं Fermented liquor.

क्लोमं, क्लोमन् *n.* [क्लु गतौ मनिन्] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

क्लोशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

क्व *ind.* 1 Whither, where ; क्व तेऽन्योन्यं यत्नाः क्व च नु गहनाः कौतुकरसाः U. 6. 33 ; क्व-क्व when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity' ; क्व रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क्व च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2 ; क्व सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2 ; Ki. 1. 6 ; *S.* 2. 18. -2 Sometimes क्व is used in the sense of the loc. of किम् क्व प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (*a*) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere ; (2) sometimes. (*b*) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिंगुदीफलभिदः सूच्यंत एवोपलाः *S.* 1. 14 ; Rs. 1. 2 ; R. 1. 41 ; (2) in some cases; क्वचित् गोचरः क्वचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः. क्वचित्-क्वचित् (*a*) in one place-in another place, here-here; क्वचिद्वीणावाद्यं क्वचिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (*b*) now-now (referring to time); क्वचित् पथा संचरते सुराणां क्वचित् घनानां पततां क्वचिच्च R. 13. 19.

क्वत्य *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

क्वण् 1 P. (क्वणति, क्वणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86 ; क्वणन्मणिनूपुरौ Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 24 ; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54 ; U. 3. 24 ; Bk. 6. 84.

क्वणः, क्वणनं, क्वणितं,क्वाणः 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. —नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

क्वथ् 1 P. (क्वथति, क्वथित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

क्वथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

क्वथनं [क्वथ्-ल्युट्] Boiling,decocting.

कथित *a.* [कथ्-क्त] Boiled, decocted.

काथः [क्रथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. **-Comp.** **-उद्भवं** blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual ; इति काचित्कः पाठः.

केल् 1 P. (केलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishṇu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षंज्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षंजयति-ते) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षंजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण् (न्) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षणुते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to pieces); (धनुः) त्वं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणोः R. 11. 72; (with परा,-परि, -वि used in the same senses as क्षण्).

क्षणः,-णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण्-अच्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to ⅘ of a second; क्षणमात्रमृषिस्तस्थौ सुप्तमीन इव ह्रदः R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. -2 Leisure ; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' *i. e.* I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle.-8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary', 'temporary.' क्षणात्,-क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). **-Comp.** **-अंतरे** *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. **-क्षेपः** a momentary delay. **-दः** an astrologer. **(-दं)** 1. night-blindness. -2. water. **(-दा)** 1. night; क्षणदास्वैष क्षणदापतिप्रभः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; *Si.* 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करः, °पतिः the moon; Si. 9. 70. °चरः a night-walker, a demon; सानुप्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75. °आंध्यं night-blindness, nyctalopsis. **-द्युतिः** *f.*, **-प्रकाशा, -प्रभा** lightning. **-निःश्वासः** the porpoise. **-भंगुर** *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. **-मात्रं** *ind.* for a moment. **-रामिन्** *m.* a pigeon. **-विध्वंसिन्** *a.* perishable in a moment. (*-m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणनं Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याप्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] Momentary, transient; स्वमेषु क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकान्य क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. **-का** Lightning.

क्षणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival. **-नी** Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing. -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p.p.* [क्षण्-क्त] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण् ; रक्तप्रसाधितभुवः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished ; trodden. **-तं** 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury ; क्षते प्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; नख° Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः R. 2. 53. **-Comp.** **-अरि** *a.* victorious. **-उदरं** dysentery. **-कासः** a cough produced by injury. **-जं** 1. blood ; स छिन्नमूलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. -2. puss, matter. **-योनिः** *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. **-विक्षत** *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. **-वृत्तिः** *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. **-व्रतः** a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. **-हरं** aloewood.

क्षतिः *f.* [क्षण्-क्तिन्] 1 Injury, wound. -2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down ; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले *S.* 2. 6. -3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage ; सुखं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योऽपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, diminution ; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्तृ *m.* [क्षद् संज्ञायाम् तृच् Uṇ. 2. 91] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. -2 An attendant, a door-keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer. -4 A man born of a *Sûdra* man and Kshatriya woman ; cf. Ms. 10. 9. -5 The son of a female slave ; (*e. g.* विदुर). -6 Brahmá. -7 A fish. -8 One who fights from a chariot. -9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः,-त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. -2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively ; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा *S.* 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -2 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. **-त्री** 1 A woman of the military caste. -2 The rank of a member of the military caste. -3 Wealth. -4 Water. -5 The body. **-Comp.** **-अंतकः** an epithet of Parasuráma. **-धर्मः** 1. bravery, military heroism. -2. the duties of a Kshatriya. **-पः** a governor, satrap. **-बंधुः** 1. a Kshatriya by caste ; Ms. 2. 38.-2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मबंधु.

क्षत्रिन् *m.* A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापत्यं जातौ वा घः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. **-यं** The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. **-Comp.** **-हनः** (**-णः**) an epithet of Parasurâma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. -2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षद् 1 A.(क्षदते) Ved 1 To cut. -2 To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To cover, protect.

क्षदनं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. -2 Eating.

क्षद्मन् *n.* [क्षद् भक्षणे मनिन्] 1 Water. -2 Food,

क्षप् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते,क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. -2 To miss.

क्षप् *f.* Ved. 1 Night. -2 A measure of time. -3 Darkness. -4 Water.

क्षपः Water.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. **—णं** 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौच). -2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant; नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chân.110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. -2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयति चेष्टां; क्षि-णिच् अच्] 1 A night; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः *S.* 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. -2 Turmeric. **-Comp.** **—अटः** 1. night-stalker. -2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटैः पृथुपिंगलाक्षैः Bk.2. 30. **—आंध्यं** night-blindness. **—करः,—नाथः** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. **—घनः** a dark cloud. **—चरः** a demon, goblin.

क्षम् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यति, चक्षमे, चक्षाम, क्षांत or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाश्चक्षमिरे समेताः स्त्रीरत्नलाभं न तदात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. -2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तृनिदेशरौक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रः R. 14.58. -3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. -4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमंतेऽस्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभंगकरान् राजा क्षमेत स्वसुतानपि H. 2. 107. -5 To oppose, resist. -6 To be competent or able (to do anything); ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नभः *Si.* 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षंतव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne or endured. -2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षंतृ *a.* [क्षम्-तृच्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम् *f.* Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम *a.* [क्षम्-अच्] 1 Patient. -2 Enduring, submissive. -3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम, निर्मूलनक्षम &c. -4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तत्क्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; *S.* 5. 27. -5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देशे V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति *S.* 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. -6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly. **—मं** 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Battle, war. **—मः** N. of *S*iva.

क्षमणीय *a.* 1 To be borne, patiently borne. -2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षम्-अङ्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः *Si.* 2. 83. -2 The earth. -3 An epithet of Durgâ. **-Comp.** **—जः** the planet Mars. **—भुज्, भुजः** a king.

क्षमावत्,क्षमान्वित,क्षमायुक्त *a.* Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den.P. To ask any one's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*), **क्षमिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी *Si.* 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. -2 Capable, able.

क्षांत *p. p.* [क्षम्-क्त] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. -2 Forgiven. -3 Borne, endured. -4 Friendly. **—तः** N. of *S*iva. **—ता** The earth.

क्षांतिः *f.* [क्षम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षांतिश्चेद्वचनेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षांतु *a.* [क्षम्-तुन् वृद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. **—तुः** A father.

क्षाम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne. -2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर् 1 P. [क्षरति; क्षरित] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. -2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. -3 To drop, trickle, ooze. -4 To waste away, wane, perish. -5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽनृतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. -6 To melt. -7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —*Caus.* (क्षारयति-ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). —WITH **-वि** to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर *a.* [क्षरति स्यंदते मुंचति वा, क्षर्-अच्] 1 Melting away. -2 Moveable. -3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. **—रः** A cloud. **—रं** 1 Water. -2 The body. -3 Ignorance. -4 The Supreme Being. -5 Cause and effect. **-Comp.** **—जः** *a.* (also क्षरेज) *a.* produced by distillation or from a cloud. **—भाव** *a.* mutable.

क्षरणं [क्षर्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. -2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलीक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित *p. p.* Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् *m.* The rainy season.

क्षार *a.* [क्षर्-ज्वला वा॰ ण] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -2 Flowing, oozing. **—रः** 1 Juice, essence. -2 Treacle, molasses. -3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारानिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). -4 Glass. -5 Salt. -6 Ashes. -7 A rogue, cheat. **—रं** 1 Black salt. -2 Water. **-Comp.** **—अच्छं** sea-salt. **—अंजनं** an alkaline unguent. **—अंबु** *n.* an alkaline fluid. **—उदः,—उदकः, —उदधिः,—समुद्रः** the salt ocean. **—कर्दमः** 1. a pool of saline mud. -2. N. of a hell. **—तैलं** oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. **—त्रयं, —त्रितयं** natron, salt-petre and borax. **—नदी** a river of alkaline water in hell. **—भूमिः** *f.*, **—मृत्तिका** saline soil; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारभूमौ प्राणदा यमदूतिका Udb. **—मेलकः** an alkaline substance. **—रसः** a saline flavour. **—श्रेष्ठं** alkaline earth.

क्षारकः [क्षर्-ण्वुल्] 1 Alkali. -2 Juice, essence. -3 A cage, basket or net for birds. -4 A washerman. -5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं,—णा Accusing, especially of adultery. **—णं** 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. -2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. -2 To torture a person with acid substances. -3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. -4 To abuse, calumniate,

taduce, censure; cf. आक्षर्.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित *a.* 1 Distilled from saline matter. -2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ते, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमस नभः Si. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. -2 To wipe away. —WITH वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल *a.* Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). -2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित *p. p.* [क्षल्-क्त] 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. -2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैर्व्यथयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 1. 28.

क्षवः, क्षवथुः See under क्षु.

क्षात्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [क्षत्रस्य कर्म भावो वा अण्] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मघोषस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. —त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. -2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gîtâ thus describes them:—शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं। दानमीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षात्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षांत &c. see under क्षम्.

क्षाम *a.* [क्षै-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Scorched, singed. -2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना मद्वियोगेन नूनं 80, 89. -3 Slight, little, small. -4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishṇu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction. -**Comp.** —आस्यं unwholesome diet.

क्षामन् *a.* [क्षै-मनिन्] Destructive. —*n.* Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवत् *a.* Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर्.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. -2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9. P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तथशः शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. -2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. -3 To kill, injure. -4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयिष्ये Ud. S. 83. -III. 6 P. (क्षियति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. -2 To inhabit. -3 To remain. -4 To go, move, approach. —*Pass.* (क्षीयते) 1 To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also) प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासन्नविपत्तिमूढमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. —*Caus.* (क्षययति or क्षपयति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. -2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयान्नारायणस्य ह Mb. -2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धते जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178; so चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. -3 Destruction, end, termination; निशाक्षये याति ह्रियैव पांडुतां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. -4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. -5 Fall (as of prices.) -6 Removal. -7 Universal destruction (प्रलय).-8 Consumption. -9 A disease in general. -10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). -11 Family, race. -12 The house of Yama. -**Comp.** —कर (also क्षयंकर) *a.* causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction. -2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —युक्तिः *f.*, —योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. —संपद् *f.* total loss, ruin.

क्षयण *a.* Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. -2 A bay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयथुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् *n.* A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरंभगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाभूत्ताविव क्षयी R. 17. 71 Ms. 9. 314. -2 Consumptive. -3 Perishable, fragile. —*m.* The moon.

क्षयिष्णु *a.* 1 Wasting, decaying. - 2Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः *f.* 1 Abode. -2 Going. -3 Destruction. -4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् *a.* 1 Ruling, a ruler.-2 Dwelling.

क्षित *p. p.* [क्षि-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost.-2 Weakened.-3 Poor, miserable. —तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः *f.* [क्षि निवासे आधारे क्तिन्] 1 The earth. -2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. -3 Loss, destruction. -4 The end of the world. -5 Wane. -6 A man (Ved.) -**Comp.** —अदितिः an epithet of Devakî, mother of Kṛishṇa. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a king; R 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1.—कणः dust.—कंपः an earth-quake. —क्षित् *m.* a king, prince. —जः 1. a tree. -2. an earthworm. -3. the planet Mars. -4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishṇu. (—जं) the horizon. (—जा) an epithet of Sîtâ. —तलं the surface of the earth. —देवः a Brâhmaṇa. —धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-cow; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —पालः, —भुज् *m.*, —रक्षिन् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9.75.—पुत्रः 1. the planet Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* dwelling on the earth. —भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain; सर्वक्षितिभृतां नाथ V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king. —मंडलं the globe. —रंध्रं a ditch, hollow. —रुह् *m.* a tree. —वर्धनः *m.* a corpse, dead body. —वृत्तिः *f.* 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. —व्युदासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षित्वन् *m.* Wind, air.

क्षीण *p.p.* [क्षि-क्त] 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; भार्यां क्षीणेषु वित्तेषु(जानीयात्) H.1. 72; so क्षीणः शशी; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोके विशंति. -2 Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4 Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak. -6 Wasted away, decreased, lost, diminished.-7 Dead, destroyed; अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेऽपि नंदे Mu. 2. 21,

-8 Injured, broken, torn. **-Comp.** **-चंद्रः** the moon on the wane. **-धन** *a.* reduced to poverty, impoverished. **-पाप** *a.* one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. **-पुण्य** *a.* one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. **-मध्य** *a.* slender-waisted. **-वासिन्** *a.* inhabiting a dilapidated house. (*m.*) a dove or pigeon. **-विक्रांत** *a.* destitute of courage or prowess. **-वृत्ति** *a.* deprived of the means of support, out of employ. **-शक्ति,-बल** *a.* weakened in strength, subsided (as a disease); Pt 1. 235.

क्षिण् 5 U. (क्षिणोति-क्षिणुते, क्षित) To kill, hurt, injure.

क्षिद्रः [क्षिद्-रक] 1 A disease. -2 The sun. -3 A horn.

क्षिप् 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by अधि, प्रति and अति), 4. P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यति, क्षिप्त) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); **मरुद्भ्य इति तु द्वारि क्षिपेदप्स्वद्भ्य इत्यपि** Ms. 3. 88; **शिलां वा क्षेप्स्यते मयि** Mb.; R. 12. 95; with **प्रति** also; Bh. 3. 67, *S*i. 15. 86. -2 To place, put on or upon, throw into, **स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्याहिशंकया** *S*. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. -3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); **भृत्ये दोषान् क्षिपति** H. 2. -4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; **किं कूर्मस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत्** Mu.2. 18. -5 (*a*) To take away, destroy; Màl. 1. 17. (b) To kill or slay; **केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः** *S*i. 2. 53. -6 To reject, disdain. -7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; *S*ânti. 3. 10. -8 To pour on, scatter, strew. -9, To strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict; Màl. 4. 8. -WITH **पर्या** to bind or tie up, collect (as hair); (**केशांत**) **पर्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबंधं** Ku. 7. 14.

क्षिप् *f.* Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23. 3, 9. 97. 57.

क्षिप *a.* [क्षिप्-क] Throwing, striking, hitting. **-पः** 1 Throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, insulting. **-पा** 1 Sending. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपकः An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपणं [क्षिप् भावे बा॰ क्युन्] 1 Sending, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणिः,-णी *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A priest. -3 A net. -4 A weapon. **-णिः** A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपणुः [क्षिप्-अनुङ्] 1 An archer. -2 A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्यु *a.* [क्षिप्-कन्युच्] 1 Fragrant, sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. **-ण्युः** 1 The body. -2 The spring season. -3 A fragrant smell.

क्षिपतिः (**स्तिः**) Ved. The arm.

क्षिप्त *p. p.* [क्षिप्-क्त] 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. -2 Abandoned. -3 Disregarded, neglected, disrespected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted, mad; (see **क्षिप्**). **-प्ता** Night. **-प्तं** A wound caused by shooting. **-Comp.** **-कुक्कुरः** a mad dog. **-चित्त** *a.* distracted in mind, absent-minded. **-देह** *a.* prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षिप्तिः *f.* [क्षिप्-क्तिन्] 1 Throwing, sending forth. -2 Explaining a hidden meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप्नु *a.* 1 Throwing, casting. -2 Killing; **रक्षोगणं क्षिप्नुं** Bk. 2. 21; *S*i. 16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप्र *a.* [क्षिप्-रक] (compar. क्षेपीयस्; superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow). -2 Quick, speedy. **-प्रं** 1 A measure of time = $\frac{1}{15}$ of a Muhûrta. -2 The part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger. **-प्रं** *ind.* Quickly, speedily, immediately; **विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभसि** Ms. 3. 179; *S*ânti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. **-Comp.** **-कारिन्** *a.* acting quickly, prompt.

क्षेपः [क्षिप्-घञ्] 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); **कुंवक्षेपानुगम** Me. 47; **भ्रूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां** Ku. 3. 60. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching. -4 Depression; striking down. -5 Transgressing. -6 Passing away (time); **कालक्षेपः**. -7 Delay, dilatoriness. -8 Insult, abuse; **क्षेपं करोति चेद्दंड्यः** Y. 2. 204; **किं क्षेपे**. -9 Disrespect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughtiness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke (of an oar &c). -13 Laying on (as a paint &c.), besmearing. -14 (in arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक *a.* [क्षिप्-ण्वुल्] A thrower, sender. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). -3 Abusive, disrespectful. **-कः** 1 A spurious or interpolated passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपणं [क्षिप्-ल्युट्] 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. -2 Spending (as time). -3 Omitting. -4 Abusing. -5 A sling. **-णिः, -णी** *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing. -3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय *a.* [क्षिप्-अनीयर्] To be thrown or cast. **-यं** A sling, any instrument for casting missiles, stones &c.

क्षेपिमन् *m.* Great velocity, speed.

क्षेप्तृ *a.* A thrower, caster, sender.

क्षेप्य *a.* To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste, decay. 2 An impropriety, offence against established customs (आचारभेद); the following is an instance; **स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पदातिं गमयति** Sk.

क्षिव् 1. 4. P. (क्षेवति or क्षीव्यति) To eject from the mouth, vomit, spit out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति-ते) To kill, injure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound indistinctly.

क्षीजनं [क्षीज् भावे ल्युट्] The whistling of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under **क्षि**.

क्षीब्, क्षीब See **क्षीव्, क्षीव**.

क्षीरः,-रं 1 Milk; **हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः** *S*. 6. 27. -2 The milky juice or sap of trees, exudation; resin; **ये तत्क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयो दक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः** Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water. **-Comp.** **-अदः** an infant, a sucking child. **-अब्धि**: the sea of milk. °**जः** 1. the moon. -2. the Amṛita or nectar produced at the churning of the sea. -3. an epithet of *S*esha. -4. a pearl. °**जं** sea-salt. °**जा**, °**तनया** an epithet of Lakshmî. **-आह्वः** the pine tree. **-उदः** the sea of milk; **क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुंजा** Ku. 7. 26. °**तनयः**, °**नंदनः** the moon. °**तनया**, °**सुता** an epithet of Lakshmî. **-उदधि=** **क्षीरोद** q. v. above. **-ऊर्मिः** a wave of the sea

of milk; R. 4.27. —ओदनः rice boiled with milk;—कंठः,कंठकः a young child (having milk in the throat) ; त्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. —जं coagulated milk. —दात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk ; इंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12. —धेनुः *f.* a milch cow. —नीरं 1. water and milk. -2. milk-like water. -3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Usînara. (-णं,-नं) drinking milk. (-णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —भृत *a.* supported by milk (as a Gopâla). —वारिः, -वारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः *f.* inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ and मधूक. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः cream, the skim of milk. —समुद्रः the sea of milk. —सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकया स्वीकृतं यदि पलायनं त्वया Udb. —स्निग्ध *a.* unctuous with milky juice or sap ; *S.* 3. 6. —स्फटिकः a precious stone. —स्वामिन् *m.* a commentator on the Amarakosa. —हिंडीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् *a.* 1 Milky. -2 Yielding milk ; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीव् 1. 4. P. [क्षीवति, क्षीव्यति] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. -2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव *a.* Excited, drunk, intoxicated ; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरभूत्कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96 ; क्षीवो दुःशासनासृजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षौति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze ; अपयाति सरोषया निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि चुक्षुवे मृगाक्ष्या *Si.* 9. 83 ; Ch. P. 10 ; Bk. 14. 75. -2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्षु-भावादौ अप्] 1 Sneezing. -2 Cough.

क्षवकं A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. -2 A woman.

क्षवथुः [क्षु-अथुच्] 1 Sneezing. -2 Cough. -3 Irritation of the throat. -4 Sore throat.

क्षुत *f.*, क्षुतं-ता,-तिः *f.* A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. -2 A lion.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षुद् below.

क्षुद् 7 U. (क्षुणत्ति, क्षुंते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down ; क्षुणाद्मि सर्पान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याशिषताक्षौत्सुः पादैर्दैतैस्तथाच्छिदन् 15. 43, 17. 66. -2 To move, be agitated (A.). -WITH प्र to crush, bruise, pound ; मित्रघ्नस्य प्रचुक्षोद गदयांगं बिभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण *p. p.* [क्षुद्-क्त] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. -2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. -3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. -4 (Fig.) Practised, followed ; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एष मार्गः K. 146; अ° unusual ; Mâl. 3. -5 Violated (a vow). -6 Exercised, practised, skilful. -7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. -8 Overcome, defeated. -**Comp.** —मनस् *a.* penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुद् *f.* Grinding, crushing.

क्षुदः Flour, meal.

क्षुद्र *a.* [क्षुद्-कर्तरि रक्] (compar. क्षोदीयस् ; superl. क्षोदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. -2 Mean, low, vile, base ; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने Ku. 1. 12. -3 Wicked. -4 Cruel. -5 Poor, indigent. -6 Miserly, niggardly ; Me. 17. -7 Diminutive, short. -8 Trifling, insignificant. -9 Unimportant, minor. —द्रः 1 A small particle of rice. -2 A bee or wasp. —द्रा 1 A bee. -2 A fly or gnat. -3 A woman maimed or crippled. -4 A quarrelsome woman. -5 A prostitute, whore, harlot ; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -6 A base or despicable woman. -7 A dancing girl. —द्रं Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. -**Comp.** —अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंत्रः the small cavity of the heart. —उलूकः a small owl. —कंबुः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone. —कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. —घंटिका 1. small bell. -2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood. —जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —दंशिका a small gadfly. —बुद्धि *a.* low-minded, mean. —रसः honey. —रोगः a minor disease ; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखः a small conch-shell. —सुवर्णं low or bad gold; *i. e.* brass. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता, -त्वं Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल *a.* Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1 A small gadfly.-2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षोत्तृ *m.* A pestle, implement for grinding.

क्षोदः [क्षुद्-घञ्] 1 Pounding, grinding. -2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. -3 Any ground substance, flour. -4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle ; U. 3. 2. -**Comp.** —क्षम *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् *n.* [क्षुद्-असुन्] Water.

क्षोदित *a.* [क्षुद् -णिच् -क्त] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. -2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् *m.* Minutness, smallness.

क्षुध् 4 P. (क्षुध्यति, क्षुधित) To be hungry ; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुद् *f.* क्षुधा 1 Hunger ; सीदति क्षुधा Ms. 7.134, 4. 187.-2 Food. -**Comp.** —अन्वित, -आर्त, -आविष्ट *a.* afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम *a.* emaciated by hunger ; Bh. 2. 29. —पिपासित *a.* hungry and thirsty. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधालु *a.* Hungry.

क्षुधित *a.* Hungry ; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlechchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुभ् 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुभ्यति, क्षुभ्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुब्ध) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed ; महाहृद इव क्षुभ्यन् Bk. 9. 118 ; R. 4. 21 ; *Si.* 8. 24.-2 To be unsteady.-3 To stumble (fig. also). —*Caus.* (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुभ् *f.* Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुभ *a.* [क्षुभ्-क] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित *a.* 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाप्रलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c.; Ve. 3. 2. -2 Afraid. -3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. -2 Disturbed. -3 Afraid. **-ब्धः** A churning stick; शैलैव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभितांभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षोभः [क्षुभ्-घञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभः &c. -2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. -3 (*a*) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; क्षोक° U. 3, 3. 29; स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतामभावः R. 7. 3; अथेंद्रियक्षोभमयुग्मनेत्रः पुनर्वशित्वाद्बलवन्निगृह्य Ku. 3. 69. (*b*) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः *S.* 6. 30.

क्षोभणं [क्षुभ्-णिच् ल्युट्] Agitating, disturbing. **-णः** One of the five arrows of Kâmadeva. -2 An epithet of (*a*) Vishṇu, (*b*) *S*iva.

क्षुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. -2 The Indigo plant.

क्षुर् 6 P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरित) 1 To cut, scratch. -2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः [क्षुर्-क] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 292. -2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. -3 The hoof of a cow or horse.-4 An arrow. -5 The foot of a bed-stead. **-Comp.** **-कर्मन्** *n*, **-क्रिया** the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. **-चतुष्टयं** the four things necessary for shaving. **-धानं, -भांडं** a razor-case. **-धार** *a.* as sharp as a razor. **-प्रः** 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; तं क्षुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. **-मर्दिन्, मुंडिन्** *m.* a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् *m.* A barber.

क्षुल्ल *a.* Small, little.**-Comp.** **-तातः** the younger brother of one's father; cf. खल्ल.

क्षुल्लक *a.* 1 Little, minute.-2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young. **-कः** A small shell.

क्षेत्रं [क्षि-ष्ट्रन्] A field, ground, soil; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Me 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48; Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil.-7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1; Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो यं विचिन्वंति क्षेत्राभ्यंतरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town.-12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac.**-Comp.** **-अधिदेवता** the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. **-आजीवः,-करः,-कृत** *m.* a cultivator, peasant. **-गणितं** geometry. **-गत** *a.* geometrical. °उपपत्तिः *f.* geometrical proof. **-ज** *a.* 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (**-जः**) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. **-जात** *a.* begotten on the wife of another. **-ज्ञ** *a.* 1. knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (**-ज्ञः**) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12. 12. -2. the supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5. a form of *S*iva. -6. a witness. (**-ज्ञा**) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgâ at a festival. **-पतिः** a land-owner, a landlord. **-पदं** a place sacred to a deity. **-पालः** 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2. a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of *S*iva. **-फलं** the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). **-भक्तिः** *f.* the division of a field. **-भूमिः** *f.* cultivated land. **-राशिः** quantity represented by geometrical figures. **-विद्** *a.* =क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (*-m.*) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. -3. the soul. **-व्यवहारः** 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. **-स्थ** *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [क्षेत्रमस्त्यस्य ठन्] Relating to a field. **-कः** 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्र-इनि] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. **-m.** 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; *S.* 5. -3 The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* [क्षेत्र-घ] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; दंडोयं क्षेत्रियो येन मय्यपातीति साऽब्रवीत् Bk. 4. 32. **-यं** 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. **-यः** 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer.-4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीकृ 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेप &c. See under क्षिप्.

क्षेम *a.* [क्षि-मन् Uṇ. 1.138] 1 Conferring happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable, -3 Secure, happy. **-मः,-मं** 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तास्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं सम.गम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षेमेण व्रज बांधवान् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). **-मः** A kind of perfume. **-मा** An epithet of Durgâ. **-Comp.** **-कर,-कार** (also क्षेमंकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम्य *a.* [क्षेमाय साधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky, prosperous. -5 Giving peace. **-म्यः** An epithet of *S*iva.

क्षै 1 P. [क्षायति, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षैण्यं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षैत्रं [क्षेत्राणां समूहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षैत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षैप्रं Quickness, speediness.

क्षैरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [क्षीरे संस्कृतं ढञ्] Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणी *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद See under क्षुद्.

क्षोभे &c. See under क्षुभ्.

क्षोमः,-मं [क्षु-मन्] A room on the top of a house. **—मं** Wove silk.

क्षौणिः,-णी *f.* See क्षोणि. **-Comp.** **—प्राचीरः** the ocean. **—भुज्** *m.*, **-पतिः** a king. **—भृत्** *m.*, **धरः** a mountain.

क्षौद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. **—द्रं 1** Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63. -4 Water.-5 A particle of dust.**-Comp.** **—जं** wax. **—धातुः** a kind of mineral substance ; (माक्षिक). **—मेहः** the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षौद्रेयं Wax.

क्षौमः *a.* [क्षु-मन् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. **—मः,-मं 1** Silken cloth, wove silk ; क्षौमं केनचिदिंदुपांडुतरुणा मांगल्यमाविष्कृतं *S.* 4.4 ; क्षौमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building.**—मं 1** Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. **—मी** Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. **—री** A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्ष्णु 2 P. (क्ष्णौति, क्ष्णुत) To whet, sharpen. **-With** सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्ष्णुत *a.* [क्ष्णु-क्त] Whetted, sharpened.

क्ष्णोत्रं Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth ; (पुत्रं) क्ष्मां लंभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9 ; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one'. **-Comp.** **—जः** the planet Mars. **—पः**, **-पतिः**, **-भुज्** *m.* a king; कविक्ष्मापतिः Gît. 1; देशानामुपरि क्ष्मापाः Pt. 1. 155. **—भृत्** *m.* a king or mountain.

क्ष्माय् 1 A. (क्ष्मायते, क्ष्मायित) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21 ; 17. 73.

क्ष्मील् 1 P. (क्ष्मीलति) To wink, close the eyelids.

क्ष्विड् 1 U. (क्ष्वेडति-ते, क्ष्वेट्ट or क्ष्वेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly ; Ms. 4. 64.

क्ष्विड् 1 A., क्ष्विद् 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. -2 To emit sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. **-With** प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्ष्विण्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. -2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

क्ष्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. -2 Wicked, depraved -3 Difficult to be approached. **—डः 1** Sound, noise. -2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषौ बुधो गृह्णन्निंदुक्ष्वेडाविवेश्वरः। शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh. -3 Moistening. -4 Abandonment. -5 An inarticulate sound. **—डा 1** The roaring of a lion. -2 A war-cry, war-whoop. -3 A bamboo.

क्ष्वेडनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling -2 A hissing pronunciation.

क्ष्वेडितः तं 1 Humming, murmuring. -2 A growl, roar. -3 The roaring of a lion. -4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

क्ष्वेल् 1 P. (क्ष्वेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To play. -3 To go, move. -4 To shake, tremble.

क्ष्वेला, क्ष्वेलिका, क्ष्वेलितं, क्ष्वेल्यं Play, jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. **—खं 1** The sky ; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 ; यावद्गिरः खे मरुतां चरंति Ku. 3. 72 ; Me. 9. -2 Heaven. -3 Organ of sense. -4 A city. -5 A field. -6 A cypher. -7 A dot, an anusvâra. -8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole ; Ms. 9. 43. -9 An aperture of the human body ; (of which there are 9, *i. e.* the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation) ; खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिः Ms. 2. 60, 53 ; 4. 144 ; Y. 1. 20 ; cf. Ku. 3. 50. -10 A wound. -11 Happiness, pleasure. -12 Talc. -13 Action. -14 Knowledge. -15 Brahman. -16 The glottis (in anatomy). -17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. **—खा 1** A well, fountain. -2 A river **-Comp.** **—अटः** (खेऽटः) 1. a planet. -2. Râhu, the ascending node. **—आपगा** an epithet of the Ganges. **—उल्कः** 1. a meteor. -2. a planet. **—उल्मुकः** the planet Mars. **—कामिनी** N. of Durgâ. **—कुंतलः** N. of *S*iva. **—खोल्कः** 'sky meteor,' N. of the sun. °आदित्यः a form of the sun. **—ग** *a.* [खे आकाशे गच्छति गम्-ड] moving in the air. (**-गः**) 1. a bird; अधुनीत खगः स नैकधा तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. -2. air, wind ; तमांसीव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्घनान्खगः Mb. -3. the sun. -4. a planet ; *e. g.* आपोक्लिमे यदि खगाः स किलैंदुवारः Tv.-5. a grasshopper. -6. a deity. -7. an arrow. °अधिपः an epithet of Garuḍa. °अंतकः a hawk, falcon. °अभिरामः an epithet of *S*iva. °आसनः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. °इंद्रः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः epithets of Garuḍa. °वती *f.* the earth. °स्थानं 1. the hollow of a tree. -2. a bird's nest. **—गंगा** celestial Gangâ.

—गतिः *f.* 1. flight in the air. -2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (-मः) a bird. —(खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोलः the celestial sphere.°विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air.(-रः)or खेचरः 1. a bird.-2. a cloud. -3. the sun. -4. the wind. -5. a demon. -6. an aerial spirit. -7. a Gandharva or Vidyâdhara. -8. a planet. -9. mercury or quicksilver. -10. a sign of the zodiac. (-री *i. e.* खेचरी)1. a semi-divine female able to fly. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —चारिन् *a.* moving in the air. (-*m.*) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योतः 1. a firefly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभां विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81.-2. the sun. —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; मुमुचुः खधूपान् Bk. 3. 5. —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower', used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities stated in this verse:— मृगतृष्णांभसि स्नातः शशशृंगधनुर्धरः । एष वंध्यासुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhâsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मूर्तिः an epithet of *S*iva. —वारि *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —बाष्पः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेशय) *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —श्वासः wind, air. —समुत्थ,-संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खक्ख् 1 P. (खक्खति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खक्खट *a.* Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खक्खरः A beggar's staff.

खगडः A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् I.1. 9. P.(खचति, खच्नाति,खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. -2 To be born again. -3 To purify. -II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. -2 To set, inlay.

खचित *p.p.* [खच्-क्त] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुंतनीडखचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं *S.* 7. 11. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि°, रत्न°; Mâl. 8. 10.

खज् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज्-अच्] 1 A churning stick. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 A ladle or spoon. —जा 1 A churning stick, ladle. -2 The hand with the fingers extended. -3 Churning, agitating, stirring. -4 Killing, destroying. -5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिका A ladle or spoon.

खजपं Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज् 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः पिपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज *a.* [खंज्-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. **-Comp.** —खेटः,-खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजक *a.* Limping, lame.

खंजनः [खंज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थः *S.* Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. -2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. **-Comp.** —रतं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनकः A wag-tail; (also खंजनिका in this sense).

खजरीटः,-टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खट् 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. -2 A blind well. -3 A hatchet. -4 A plough. -5 Grass. -6 The closed fist. -7 A kind of blow or wound. **-Comp.** —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खादकः 1. a jackal. -2. a crow. -3. an animal. -4. a glass-vessel. -5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. -2 The half-closed hand. -3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. -2 The external opening of the ear.

खट (ड) क्किका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्ट् 10 P. (खट्टयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन *a.* Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. -2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाशः-शी The civet-cat.

खट्टिः *m. f.* A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. -2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bed-stead, a cot. -2 A bier.

खट्टेरक *a.* Dwarfish.

खट्वा [खट्-क्वुन्; cf. Uṇ. 1. 150] 1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. -2 A swing, hammock. -3 A kind of bandage. **-Comp.** —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of *S*iva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Mâl. 5. 4, 23. -2 N. of Dilîpa. °धर, भृत् an epithet of *S*iva. —अंगिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —आप्लुत,-आरूढ *a.* 1. lying on a bed. -2. low, vile -3. abandoned, wicked. -4. silly, stupid. -5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्वयति Den. P. To use as a couch; *S*i. 2. 77.

खट्वाका, खट्विका A small bed-stead.

खड् See खड्.

खडः 1 Breaking, dividing. -2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खडिका, खडी Chalk.

खडुः-डूः *m.* or *f.* A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खड्गः [खड्-भेदने गन् Uṇ. 1. 121] 1 A sword; न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खड्गं परामृश्य &c. -2 The horn of a rhinoceros. -3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —ड्गं Iron. **-Comp.** —आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आह्वः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard.—धरः a swords-

man. —धेनुः, -धेनुका 1. a small sword. -2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; cf. असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, -पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9 *ad loc.*

खड्गारीटः 1 A shield. -2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधारा.

खड्गवत् *a.* Armed with a sword.

खड्गिकः 1 A swordsman. -2 A butcher. -3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खड्गिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a sword. —*m.* 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An epithet of *S*iva.

खड्गीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड् 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सौहार्दं शकटेन खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; *S*i. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. -2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडिते तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. -3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; स्त्रीभिः कस्य न खंडितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. -4 To disturb. -5 To cheat.

खंड *a.* [खंड्-घञ्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; °देवकुलं Pt. 2 a temple in ruins. -2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. -3 Defective, deficient. —डः, -डं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. -2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; दिवः कांतिमत्खंडमेकं Me. 30; काष्ठ°, मांस° &c. -3 A section of a work, chapter. -4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखंडस्य K. 23; Mâl. 5. 23, 8. 10. -5 A term in an equation. —डः 1 Candied sugar. -2 A flaw in a jewel. —डं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial,' 'incomplete'). **-Comp.** —अभ्रं 1. scattered clouds.—2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलिः 2. a measure of oil. -2. a pond or lake. -3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कथा a short tale. —कर्णः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. -2. sweet potato. —काव्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined: खंडकाव्यं भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशानुसारि च S. D. 564. —जः a kind of sugar. —धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of *S*iva; महैश्वर्यं लीलाजनितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्सु खंडपरशुर्देवो हरः ख्याप्यते Mv. 2. 33. -2. an epithet of Para*s*urâma, son of Jamadagni. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —पर्शुः 1. N. of *S*iva. -2. of Parasurâma. -3. of Râhu. -4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -2. a quarrel. —मंडल *a.* gibbous, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —मोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —विकारः sugar. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक *a.* [खंड्-ण्वुल्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः,-कं A fragment, part or piece.—कः 1 Candied sugar. -2 One who has no nails. **-Comp.** —आलु *n.* sweet potato.

खंडन *a.* [खंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. -2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Gît. 10; भवज्वरखंडन 12. —नं 1 Breaking or cutting. -2 Biting; injuring, hurting; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1; घटय भुजबंधनं जनय रदखंडनं Gît. 10; Ch. P. 12; दर्शनेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. -3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). -4 Interrupting; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. -5 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Dismissal.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be broken, frangible, brittle. -2 Destructible. -3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः,-लं A piece.

खंडशस् *ind.* 1 To pieces, into fragments; °कृ to cut into pieces. -2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

खंडिकः [खंड-अस्त्यर्थे ठन्] 1 A sugar-boiler. -2 Pease. -3 The arm-pit. —का 1 The food of pease. -2 A kind of air or tune (in music).

खंडित *p. p.* [खंड्-क्त] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. -2 Destroyed, annihilated, lost, decayed; खंडिते च वसुनि Bh. 3. 33. -3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितयुवतिविलापं Gît. 8. —ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nâyikâs in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:—पार्श्वमेति प्रियो यस्या अन्यसंभोगचिह्नितः। सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरैरीर्ष्याकषायिता S. D. 114.—**Comp.** — विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. —वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned; Mk. 2.

खंडिन् *a.* [खंड-इनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. -2 Divided. —नी The earth.

खंडीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंड्य *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. -2 Destructible.

खद् 1 P. (खदति, खदित) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खदिरः [खद्-किरच्] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu; Y. 1. 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The moon. **-Comp.** —कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. —पत्रिका,-पत्री a sensitive plant. —सारः catechu.

खदिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. (खनति-ते, खात; *pass.* खन्यते or खायते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः Pt. 3. 17; Ms. 2. 218; Rs. 1. 17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक *a.* [खन्-वुन्] 1 Digging, dividing. -2 A digger, excavator. —कः 1 A miner.-2 A house-breaker. -3 A rat. -4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-ल्युट्] 1 Digging, excavating. -2 Burying.

खनिः,-नी *f.* [खन्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels); R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31.-2 A cave.

खनितृ *a.* A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [खन्-इत्र] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिम *a.* Ved. Produced by digging; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated, bored; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. —तं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat; Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. —ता An artificial pond. -**Comp.** —भूः *f.* a moat, ditch. —रूपकारः a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. —कं A moat, ditch.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade.-2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging.-2 Injury.-**Comp.** —उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निका *f.*) [खन्-ण्वुल्] One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः,-कं A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. —यं A ditch, moat.

खपूरः The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. मृदु, श्लक्ष्ण, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; स्मरः खरः खलः कांतः Kàv. 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp-edged; देहि खरनयनशरघातं Gît. 10. -7 Hot; खरांशुः &c. -8 Cruel. —रः 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (*a*) Sûrya, (*b*) *S*iva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Râvaṇa and slain by Râma; R. 12. 42. -**Comp.** —अंशुः,-करः,-रश्मिः the sun. —अब्दांकुरकः lapis lazuli. —कुटी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. —कोणः, -क्वाणः the francoline partridge. —कोमलः the month Jyeshṭha. —गृहं, -गेहं a stable for asses. —णस्,-णस *a.* sharp-nosed. —दंडं a lotus.—दला the opposite-leaved fig-tree. —दूषणः the thorn-apple. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Râma, who killed the demon खर. —नादः the braying of an ass. —नालः a lotus. —पात्रं an iron vessel. —पादाढ्यः the wood-apple. —पालः a wooden vessel. —प्रियः a pigeon. —यानं a donkey-cart. —शब्दः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. —शाला a stable for asses. —स्वरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिंधम,-य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she ass. -**Comp.** —जंघः an epithet of *S*iva. —वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber.-2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow.-4 A pillow.

खरु *a.* [खन्-कु रश्चांतादेशः] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid.-3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. —रुः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride.-4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 *S*iva. -6 Likeness for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. —रुः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband (पतिंवरा कन्या Sk.).

खर्ज् 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जित] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour.

खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattûra tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जूः *f.* Itching,itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [Uṇ. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. —रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. —री The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरकः A scorpion.

खर्द् 1 P. [खर्दति] To bite' sting.

खर्परः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. -6 An umbrella. —रं=खर्परी q. v.

खर्परीका, खर्परी A kind of collyrium.

खर्व् (खर्वति, खार्वित) 1 To go, move, go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व (र्ब) *a.* [खर्व् -अच्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect.-2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. —र्वः,-र्वं A large number (10,000,000,000). -3 N. of one of the treasures of Kubera. -**Comp.** —शाख *a.* dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः,-टं [खर्व् -अटन्] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्बु (र्बु) जं The water-melon.

खल् 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खलः, -लं [खल् -अच्] 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 115; Y. 2. 282. -2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle.—लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain; (also *a.*) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मंत्रौषधिवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāṇ. 26; विषधरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न मृषा वदंति विद्वांसः । यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः ॥ Vās.; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं द्यूतकारः Mk. 2.] -**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* abuse, wicked language. —धान्यं a threshing-floor. —पूः *m. f.* a sweeper, cleaner. —मूर्तिः quick-silver. —संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man.

खलिन् *a.* Having sediment. —*m.* N. of *S*iva.

खलि(ली)नः,-नं The bit of a bridle; *S*i. 3. 66.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः,-कृतिः *f.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating; *S*ânti. 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति *a.* Bald-headed, bald; युवखलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः,-ली *f.* Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिंधनैश्चंदनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100.

खलु *ind.* A particle implying :— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवंति *S*. 4. 14; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1;

न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. -2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मुग्धे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. -3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः V. 3. (=कच्चिं अभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; न खलूमरुषा पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृद्गतां गतिं Ku. 4. 24. -4 Prohibition (with gerunds): निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -5 Reason (for); न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection); विधिना जन एष वंचितस्त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् *m.* Darkness.

खलूरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्या [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खल्लः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Châtaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench. —ल्ली Shooting pain in the extremities.

खल्लिका A frying-pan.

खल्लि (ल्ली) ट *a.* Bald-headed.

खल्वाट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खव् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खशः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खशीरः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खष् 1 P. (खषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

खष्पः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab. -2 N. of a country; see खश.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसूचिः *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैयाकरणखसूचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

खस्खसः Poppy. -**Comp.** —रसः opium.

खाजिकः Fried grain.

खाट् (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खात्कृ to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका -टी *f.* A bier, a bed-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [खट्वा° इन्] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खाडग *a.* Relating to a rhinoceros.

खांडं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खांडवः Sugar-candy. —वं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Kṛishṇa. -**Comp.** —प्रस्थः N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः [खांडव-ठन् खंड-ठञ्] A confectioner.

खात, खात्र See under खन्.

खाद् 1P.(खादति, खादित) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक्पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

खाद *a.* Eating, devouring. —दः 1 Eating, chewing -2 Food.

खादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [खाद्-ण्वुल्] Eating, consuming. —कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदता [खादत मोदध्वमिति सततं यत्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry"; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादनः [खाद्-करणे -ल्युट्] A tooth. —नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खादुक *a.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य *a.* Eatable, —द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर *a.* (री *f.*) [खादिरस्येदं, अण्] Made, of or coming from, the Khadira tree; खादिरं युपं कुर्वीत; Ms. 2. 45. —रः Catechu,

खारः, -रिः -री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas.* —री A scar.

खारि (री) क *a.* Equal to or sown with a khârî of grain.

खारिंपच *a.* Cooking a Khârî by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretâ age or second Yuga of the world.

खालत्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक *a.* Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिंखिरः 1 A fox (री *f.*) -2 The foot of a bed-stead.

खिट् 1 P. (खेटति, खेटित) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खेटित *a.* Terrified, scared.

खिद् I. 6 P. (खिंदति, खिन्न) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (खिद्यते, खिंत्ते, खिन्न) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5.7; सत्पुरुषो यः खिद्यते नेंद्रियैः H.2.141 overpowered; किं नाम मयि खिद्यते गुरुः Ve. 1; Sânti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. —*Caus.* 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिन्न *p. p.* [खिद्-क्त] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अनंगबाणव्रणखिन्नमानसः Gît. 3. -2 Fatigued, exhausted; खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य गंतासि यत्र Me. 13, 38; तयापचारांजलिखिन्नहस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

खेदः [खिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् U. 1. 24; अभ्रखेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. -3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. -4 Distress, sorrow; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. —दा Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं Lassitude, languor. -2 Exhaustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, distress. -5 Poverty.

खेदित *a.* 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिन् *a.* 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2

Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic.-2 A pauper. -3 The moon. -4 An epithet of Indra.

खिद्रः [खिद्-दैन्ये रक्] 1 A poor man, a pauper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः -लं [खिल्-क] 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert or bare soil; a desert, waste. -2 A gap, vacant place. -3 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement in general. -5 A compendium, compilation.-6 Vacuity. -7 Remainder. **—लः** N. of Brahmâ and of Vishṇu. [**खिल** is often used in combination with भू and कृ; (1) खिलीभू (*a*) to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; **खिलीभूते विमानानां तदापातभयात्पथि** Ku. 2. 45. (*b*) to be impossible, be rendered impracticable or stopped; **प्रजागराखिलीभूतस्तस्याः स्वप्नसमागमः** *S.* 6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (*a*) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (*b*) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; **विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा** *Si.* 2. 34.]

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुज् 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुड् 10 P. (खोडयति) To break in pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुड्ड 1 A. (खुंडते) 1 To break in pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर् 6 P (खुरति) To scratch, cut, break in pieces.

खुंगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर्-क] 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-stead. -**Comp.** — **आघातः,-क्षेपः** a kick. **—णस्,-णस** *a.* flat nosed. **—पदवी** a horse's foot-marks. **—प्रः** an arrow with a semi-circular head; see **क्षुरप्र**. **-न्यासः** prints of hoof; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); **अस्त्रप्रयोगखुरलीकलहे गणानां** Mv. 2. 34; **दूरोत्पतनखुरलीकेलिजनितान्** 5. 5.

खुराकः,-का [खुर्-आकन्] An animal in general.

खुरालकः A iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु (खू) र्द् 1 A. (खु-खूर्दते) To play.

खुल्ल *a.* Small, little, mean, low; see क्षुद्र. -**Comp.** **—तातः** a father's younger brother.

खुल्लमः A road.

खेचर See **खचर.**

खेट् 10 P. (खेटयति &c.) To eat, consume.

खेट *a.* [खे अटति, अट् अच्; खिट्-अच् वा] Having a weapon, armed. **—टः** 1 A village, small town or hamlet. -2 Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarâma. -4 A horse. **—टः,-टं** 1 Hunting, chase. -2 A shield. **—टं** 1 Grass. -2 Hide, skin. (*N. B.* At the end of comp. **खेट** expresses 'defectiveness' or 'deterioration', & may be rendered by 'miserable', 'low', 'vile', 'wretched' &c.; **नगरखेटं** a miserable town.)

खेऽट See under **ख.**

खेटकः A small village, hamlet. **—कः,-कं** 1 A shield. -2 The club of Balarâma.

खेटिन् *m.* 1 A lecher, libertine. -2 A citizen.

खेटितानः,-लः A minstrel, whose business it is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (वैतालिक.)

खेल् 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3 To play, sport.

खेल *a.* 1 Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4 16, 43. -2 Moving, shaking. **—ला** Sport, play, pastime. **-Comp.** **—गति,-गमन** *a.* having a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime. -3 A performance. **—नी** A piece or man at chess &c.

खेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow. -3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun. -6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खैलिक *a.* Supplementary, additional.

खोंगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोट्,-ड्,-र्,-ल् 1 P.1 To limp. -2 To be lame.

खोटिः *f.* A cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड *a.* Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) *a.* Limping, lame.

खोलः *a.* Lame. **—लं** Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4 Sauce-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (*m.* also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). —*Pass.* (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be known or famous. —*Caus.* (ख्यापयति-ते) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. -2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 69; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make renowned, praise.

ख्यात *p. p.* [ख्या-क्त] 1 Known; R. 18. 6. -2 Named, called.-3 Told. -4 Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5 Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed, discovered; Pt. 1. 39. **—तं** 1 Communication, mention.-2 Proclamation. -**Comp.** **—गर्हण** *a.* notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातव्य *a.*1 To be styled or called. -2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्यातिः *f.* [ख्या-क्तिन्] 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name, title, appellation. -3 Narration.-4 Praise.-5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; *Si.* 4. 55. -6 Praise. -**Comp.** **—कर,-जनक** *a.* glorious.

ख्यापक *a.* 1 Making known, declaring. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indicative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. **—गः** 1 A Gandharva. -2 An epithet of Gaṇesa. -3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). **—गा,-गं** A song.

गगनं (णं) (Some suppose गगण to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—फाल्गुने गगने फेने णत्वमिच्छंति बर्बराः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; **अवोचदेनं गगनस्पृशा रघुः स्वरेण** R.3.43; **गगनमिव नष्टतारं** Pt. 5. 6; **सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनात्** S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. -2 (In math.) A cypher. -3 Firmament. -4 Heaven. **-Comp. —अग्रं** the highest heavens. **—अंगना** a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. **—अध्वगः** 1. the sun. -2. a planet. -3. a celestial being. **—अंबु** *n.* rain-water. **—उल्मुकः** the planet Mars. **—कुसुमं-पुष्पं** 'sky-flower'; *i. e.* any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खपुष्प. **—गतिः** 1. a deity. -2 a celestial being; Me. 46. -3. a planet. **—चर** (also **गगनेचर**) *a.* moving in the air. (**—रः**) 1. a bird. -2. a planet. -3. a heavenly spirit. -4. a lunar mansion. -5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). **—ध्वजः** 1. the sun. -2. a cloud. **—विहारिन्** *a.* moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. (*—m.*) 1. a luminary. -2. the sun. -3. a celestial being. **—सद्** *a.* dwelling in the air. (*—m.*) a celestial being; *Si.* 4. 53. **—सिंधुः** *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. **—स्थ,-स्थित** *a.* situated in the sky. **—स्पर्शनः** 1. air, wind. -2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग्घ् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गम्-गन्; Uṇ. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; **अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकमथवा** Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). -2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Ganga is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha : see भगीरथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. **-Comp. —अंबु-अंभस्** *n.* 1. water of the Ganges. 2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). **—अवतारः** 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth; **भगीरथ इव दृष्टगंगावतारः** K. 32 (where गं° also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution). 2. N. of a sacred place. **—अष्टकं** a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. **—उद्भेदः** the source of the Ganges. **—क्षेत्रं** the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. **—चिल्ली** Gangetic kite. **—जः** 1. N. of Bhîshma. -2. of Kârtikeya. **—दत्तः** an epithet of Bhîhma. **—द्वारं** the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). **—धरः** 1 an epithet of Siva. -2 the ocean. **°पुरं** N. of a town. **—पुत्रः** 1. N. of Bhîshma. -2. of Kârtikeya. -3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. -4. a Brâhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. **—भृत** *m.* 1. N. of Siva. -2. the ocean. **—मध्यं** the bed of the Ganges. **—यात्रा** 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. -2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. **—लहरी** N. of a poem by Jagannâtha paṇdita. **—सागरः** the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. **—सुतः** 1. an epithet of Bhîshma. -2. of Kârtikeya. **—ह्रदः** N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges.

गंगीभूत *a.* Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. -2 The period (*i. e.* number of terms) of a progression (in math).

गज् 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; **जगर्जुर्गजाः** Bk. 14. 5. -2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-मंदे अच्] 1 An elephant; **कचाचितौ विश्वगिवागजौ गजौ** Ki.1.36. -2 The number 'eight'. -3 A measure of length, a *Gaja* or yard, (thus defined:—साधारणनरांगुल्या त्रिंशदंगुलको गजः). -4 A demon killed by Siva. -5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. **-Comp. —अग्रणी** *m.* 1. the most excellent among elephants. -2. An epithet of ऐरावत, the elephant of Indra. **—अधिपतिः** lord of elephants, a noble elephant. **—अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of elephants. **—अपसदः** a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. **—अशनः** the religious figtree (अश्वत्थ). (**—नं**) the root of a lotus. **—अरिः** 1. a lion. -2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. **—आजीवः** 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. **—आननः, —आस्यः** epithets of Gaṇesa. **—आयुर्वेदः** science of the treatment of elephants. **—आरोहः** an elephant-driver. **—आह्वं, —आह्वयं** N. of Hastinâpura. **—इंद्रः** 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; **किं रुद्धासि गजेंद्रमंदगमने** S. Til. 7. -2. Airâvata, Indra's elephant. **°कर्णः** an epithet of Siva. **—कंदः** a large esculent root. **—कूर्माशिन्** *m.* N. of Garuḍa. **—गतिः** *f.* 1. a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. -2. a woman with such a gait. **—गामिनी** a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. **—छाया** a portion of time proper for a Srâddha, time at the eclipse of the sun; **सैंहिकेयो यदा भानुं ग्रसते पर्वसंधिषु। गजच्छाया तु सा प्रोक्ता श्राद्धं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत्॥** **—दघ्न,-द्वयस** *a.* as high or tall as an elephant. **—दंतः** 1. an elephant's tusk. -2. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -3. ivory. -4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. **°मय** *a.* made of ivory. **—दानं** 1. the fluid

(ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. -2. the gift of an elephant. **—नासा** the trunk of an elephant. **—पतिः** 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. -2. a very tall and stately elephant ; *Si.* 6. 55. -3. an excellent elephant. **—पुंगवः** a large and excellent elephant ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. **—पुटः** a small hole in the ground for fire. **—पुरं** N. of Hastinâpura. **—बंधनी, —बंधिनी** a stable for elephants. **—भक्षकः** the sacred fig-tree. **—भक्षा** the gum olibanum tree. **—मंडनं** the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head. **—मंडलिका, —मंडली** a ring or circle of elephants. **—माचलः** a lion. **—मुक्ता, —मौक्तिकं** a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. **—मुखः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः** epithets of Gaṇesa. **—मोटनः** a lion. **—यूथं** a herd of elephants ; R. 9. 71. **—योधिन्** *a.* fighting on an elephant. **—राजः** a lordly or noble elephant. **—वीथिः, —थी** *f.* the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगाशिरस्; रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगाशिरो गजवीथ्यभिधीयते. **—व्रजः** a troop of elephants. **—शिक्षा** the science of elephants. **—साह्वयं** N. of Hastinâpura. **—स्नानं** (lit.) bathing of an elephant ; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, end by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेंद्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants ; *Si.* 12. 50.

गजवत् *a.* Having elephants ; R. 9. 10.

गंज् 1 P. (गंजति) To sound, sound in a particular way.

गंजः 1 A mine. -2 A treasury. -3 A cow-house. -4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. -5 Disrespect, contempt. **—जा** 1 A hut, hovel. -2 A tavern. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A mine, jewel-mine. **—जं** 1 A mine. -2 A treasury.

गंजन *a.* 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling ; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं (चरणद्वयं) Gît. 10 ; अलिकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12 ; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D. -2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषधरगंजन Gît. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop.

गड् 1 P. (गडति, गडित) 1 To distil, draw out. -2 To run (as a liquid). -10. P. (गडयति) To cover, hide.

गडः [गड्-अच्] 1 A screen. -2 A fence. -3 A ditch, moat. -4 An impediment. -5 A kind of gold-fish. **-Comp. —उत्थं, —देशजं, —लवणं** rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गड.

गडयंतः, गडयित्नुः A cloud.

गडिः [गड्-इन्]1 A young steer. -2 A lazy ox; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याद्धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते।असंजातकिणस्कंधःसुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10.

गडु *a.* [गड्-उन्] Crooked, hump-backed. **—डुः** 1 A hump on the back. -2 A javelin. -3 A water-pot. -4 An earth-worm. 5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object ; see अंतर्गडु. -6 A goitre, excrescence on the neck. -7 A hump-backed person.

गडुकः 1 A water-pot. -2 A finger-ring.

गडुर, -ल *a.* Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गडेरः A cloud.

गडोलः 1 A mouthful. -2 Raw sugar.

गड्डरः, —लः A sheep.

गड्डरिका [गड्डरं मेषमनुधावति ठन्] 1 A line of sheep. -2 A continuous line, stream, current; °प्रवाहः 'a stream of sheep, used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep;' cf. इति गड्डरिकाप्रवाहेणैषां भेदः K. P. 8.

गड्डुकः A golden vase.

गण् 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणयांचकार, अजीगणत्-त, अजगणत्-त, गणयितुं, गणित) To count, number ; enumerate ; लीलाकमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84 ; नामाक्षरं गणय गच्छसि यावदंतं *S.* 6. 11. -2 To calculate, compute ; *Si.* 6. 15 ; 15. 61. -3 To sum or add up, reckon. -4 To estimate, value at (with instr.) ; न तं तृणेनापि गणयामि. -5 To class with or among, reckon among ; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. -6 To take into account, give consideration to ; वाणीं काणभुजीमजीगणत् Malli. -7 To regard, consider, think or take to be ; त्वया विना सुखमेतावदजस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75 ; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27 ; किसलयतल्पं गणयति विहितहुताशविकल्पं Gît. 4. -8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) ; जाड्यं ह्रीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. -9 To attend to, take notice of, mind ; प्रणयमगणयित्वा यन्ममापद्गतस्य V. 4. 13. -10 (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind ; न महांतमपि क्लेशमजीगणत् K. 64 ; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9 ; *Sânti.* 1. 10 ; Bk. 2. 53 ; 15. 5, 45 ; H. 2. 142 ; *S.* 7. 1, 4. 18. -WITH अधि 1 to praise. -2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [गण् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा अच्] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection ; गुणिगणगणना, भगणः &c. -2 A series, a class. -3 A body of followers or attendants. -4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Gaṇesa a demigod of this troop ; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कविं कवीनां &c. ; गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71; Me. 33, 55, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects -6 A company, association. -7 A tribe, class. -8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). -9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). -10 A small body of troops (a subdivision of अक्षौहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. -11 A number (in math.). -12 A foot (in prosody). -13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series ; *e. g.* भ्वादिगण *i. e.* the class of roots which begin with भू. -14 An epithet of Gaṇesa. **-Comp. —अग्रणी** *m.* N. of Gaṇesa. **—अचलः** N. of the mountain Kailâsa, as the residence of the Gaṇas of Siva. **—अधिपः, =अधिपतिः** 1. N. of Siva; *Si.* 9. 27. -2. N. of Gaṇesa. -3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or ani-

mals. —अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4.209, 219. —अभ्यंतर *a.* one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. —ईशः N. of Gaṇapati, *S*iva's son (see गणपति below). °जननी an epithet of Pârvatî. °भूषणं red-lead. —ईशानः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -2. of *S*iva. —उत्साहः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. -2. an epithet of Bhîmasena. —कृत्वस् *ind.* for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —छंदस् *n.* a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथ *a.* forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. -2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षिन् *a.* 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). -2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Gaṇesa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them:—आदित्यविश्वसवस्तुषिता भास्वरानिलाः। महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. -2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. -2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः, —नायकः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Gaṇesa. —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. —पः, —पतिः 1. N. of *S*iva. -2. N. of Gaṇesa. [He is the son of *S*iva and Parvati, or of Parvati only, for according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture-short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse; and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to *S*iva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekada*n*sh*t*ra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahman.] -3. also an epithet of Bṛihaspati and Indra. -4. the leader of a class or troop. —पर्वत see गणाचल. —पाठः a collection of gaṇas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. —पीठकं the breast, bosom. —पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. —पूर्वः the leader of a tribe or class. —भर्तृ *m.* 1. an epithet of *S*iva; गणभर्तुरुक्षा Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Gaṇesa. -3. the leader of a class. —भोजनं mess, eating in common. —यज्ञः a rite common to all. —राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. —रात्रं a series of nights. —वृत्तं see गणच्छंदस्. —हासः, —हासकः a species of perfume.

गणक *a.* [गण्-ण्वुल्] (णिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. —कः 1 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पांथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविशारदोसि। केनौषधेन मम पश्यति भर्तुरंबा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः सुचिरप्रवासी Subhâsh. -3 An assemblage of eight stars. —की The wife of an astrologer.

गणता-त्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गुण्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering supposing, regarding, -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. —ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपगतचेतनान्यपि संघटयितुमलं (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 66; *S*i. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -**Comp.** —गतिः *f.* =गणगति q. v. —पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of Gaṇesa. —महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणशस् *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः *f.* [गण-इन्] Counting. —*m.* One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणः समूहोऽस्त्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ठञ्] 1 A harlot, courtezan; गुणानुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका *S*i. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित *p. p.* [गण्-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण्. —तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणितिन् *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. —*m.* A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीभूत *a.* 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गणेय *a.* Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य *pot. p* 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेरुः The Karṇikâra tree. —*f.* 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेरुका 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटलं Mál. 2. 5; तदीषदार्द्रारुणगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26, 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10; *S*. 6. 17; *S*i 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mál. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5; तदा गंडस्योपरि पिटिका संवृत्ता *S*. 2. -5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; *e.g.* राक्षसः-अपि नाम चाणक्यबटुः —दौ —जयतु —रा. अतिसंधातुं शक्यः स्यात् —दौ. अमात्यः Mu. 4; so किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसह्यस्तु विरहः. —दौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1 -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. **-Comp.** —अंगः a rhinoceros. —उपधानं a pillow; मृदुगंडोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. —कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. —कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. —ग्रामः any large or considerable village. —देशः, -प्रदेशः, -स्थलं, -पाली, -पिंडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Màl. 9. 31. —फलकं a broad cheek; धूतमुग्धगंडफलकैर्विबभुर्विकसद्भिरास्यकमलैः प्रमदाः *Si.* 9. 47. —भित्तिः *f.* 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent *i. e.* broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रशस्तौ गंडौ गंडभित्ती, see *et seq.*), 12. 102. —मालः, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. —मूर्ख *a.* exceedingly foolish, very stupid. —शिला any large rock. —शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. —साह्वया N. of a river, also called गंडकी. —स्थलं, —स्थली the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मदवारिषु Pt. 1. 123; *S.* Til. 7; गंडस्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. **-Comp.** —वती see गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. **-Comp.** —पुत्रः, -शिला the Sâligrâma stone.

गंडलिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Dûrvâ.

गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgâ.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (डूः) *m. f.* 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडूः *f.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. **-Comp.** -पदः a kind of worm. °भवं lead. —पदी a small गंडूपद.

गंडूल *a.* Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः -षा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (ददौ) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Màl. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, गति, &c. see under गम्.

गद् I. 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगाद्राग्रे गदाग्रजः *Si.* 2. 69; बहु जगद पुरस्तात्तस्य मत्ता किलाहं 11. 39; शुद्धांतरक्ष्या जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति-ते &c.) To thunder.

गदः [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. —दं A kind of poison. **-Comp.** —अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. —अग्रजः an epithet of Krishṇa; *Si.* 2. 69. —अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases, *i. e.* consumption. —अंबरः a cloud. —अरातिः a drug, medicament. —गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयित्नु *a.* 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. —त्नुः N. of Kâma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच्-टाप्] A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15. **-Comp.** —अग्रपाणि *a.* having a mace in the right hand. —धरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भृत् *a.* a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (*-m.*) an epithet of Vishṇu. —युद्धं a fight with clubs. —हस्त *a.* armed with a club.

गदित *p.p.* [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [गद-इनि] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased. —*m.* [गदा अस्त्यस्य इनि] An epithet of Vishṇu.

गद्गद *a.* Stammering, stuttering faltering; तत्किं रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्गदगलत्त्रुट्यद्विलीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3. 8; सानंदगद्गदपदं हरिरित्युवाच Gît. 10. —दं *ind.* In a faltering or stammering tone; विललाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43; °नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. —दः, -दं 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. **-Comp.** —ध्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. —पदं inarticulate speech. —वाच् *f.* inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. —स्वर *a.* uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित *a.* Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य *pot. p.* [गद्-यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्त्वया मम Bk. 6. 47. —द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kâv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न,-ल) कः A weight equal to 48 *Gunjâs.*

गध् 4 P. (गध्यति) To be mixed.

गध्य *a.* Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गंध् 10 A. (गंधयते) 1 To injure hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गंध्-पचाद्यच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21; अपघ्नंतो दुरितं हव्यगंधैः *S.* 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, पूति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि मुखं; शालिनिर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; आहुति° 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas

of the Vaiseshikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandal wood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of *S*iva. -धं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -**Comp**. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षणं removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अश्मन् *m.* sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आखुः the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आढ्य *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; स्रजश्चोत्तमगंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange tree. (-ढ्यं) sandal-wood. -इंद्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन् *m.* 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाघ्राय न तिष्ठंति प्रतिद्विपाः। स वै गंधगजो नाम नृपतेर्विजयावहः॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन् *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधौतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -काष्ठं aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -चेलिका musk. -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधेभ. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तूर्यं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तैलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -दारु *n.* aloe-wood. -द्रव्यं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance. (-*m.*) an epithet of *S*iva. -धूलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -नालिका, -नाली the nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a class of manes. -पत्रा, -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-ष्पं) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना a kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -बंधुः the mango tree. -मातृ *f.* the earth. -मादन *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-नः) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Râvaṇa. (-नः -नं) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fragrant forests. (-नं) the forest on this mountain. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet cat. -मुखा, -मूषिकः -मूषी *f.* the musk rat. -मृगः 1. the civet cat. -2. the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -युक्तिः *f.* preparation of perfumes. -रसः myrrh. °अंगकः turpentine. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. -2. sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलुपा 1. a bee. -2. a fly or gnat. -वहः the wind; रात्रिंदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति *S*. 5. 4; दिग्दक्षिणा गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -वहा the nose. -वाह: 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. -2. the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृक्षकः -वृक्षः the *S*âla tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (कक्कोल.) -शुंडिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः 1. sandal -2. a kind of jasmine. -सुखी सूयी the musk shrew. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गंध्-ल्युट्] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. -2 Hurting, injury, killing -3 Manifestation. -4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् *a.* Scented, fragrant. -ती 1 The earth. -2 Wine. -3 N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु *a.* Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि *a.* (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध. -धि *n.* A kind of perfume.

गंधिक *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगंधिक. -2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. -2 Sulphur.

गंधिन् *a.* Having a smell, smelling. -*m.* A bug.

गंधर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं ददावासां गंधर्वश्च शुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. -2 A singer in general. -3 A horse. -4 The musk-deer. -5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. -6 The black cuckoo. -7 The sun. -8 A sage, pious man. -**Comp**. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music. -विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kâlidása observes, कथमप्यबांधवकृता स्नेहप्रवृत्ति *S*. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. -2 Continued fragrance. -**Comp**. -गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. -2 Dried ginger.

गभः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. -2 The vulva.

गभस्तिः *m. f.* 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -2 Ved. The shaft (of a car). -3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. **-स्तिः** The sun. *-f.* An epithet of Svâhâ, the wife of Agni. **-Comp.** **-करः, -पाणिः, -मालिन्** *m.*, **-हस्तः, मत्** *m.* the sun. **-नेमिः** N. of Vishṇu.

गभस्तिमत् *m.* The sun ; घनव्यपायेन गभस्तिमानिव R. 3. 37. *-n.* One of the seven divisions of Pâtâla.

गभीर *a.*[गच्छति जलमत्र, गम् ईरन् भांतादेशश्च Uṇ.4.35]1Deep (in all senses); उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. -2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). -3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). -4 Profound, sagacious. -5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. -6 Secret, mysterious. -7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. **-Comp.** **-आत्मन्** the Supreme Soul. **-वेध** *a.* very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. -2 A gong.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1P.(गच्छति,जगाम,अगमत्, गमिष्यति,गंतुं, गत *desid.*जिगमिषति,जिगांसते Atm.; *freq.* जंगम्यते; जंगमीति or जंगंति) 1 To go, move in general ; गच्छत्वार्या पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5 ; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः *S.* 1. 34 ; क्वाधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. -2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम *S.* 5. 30. -3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach ; यदगम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7 ; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the doer ; 4. 199 ; so धरणिं मूर्ध्ना गम् &c. -4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time) ; दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Me. 83;काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. -5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता,-त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.) ; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3 ; पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 went by or received the name of Umâ; so तृप्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादं गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृण्यं गतः became released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember ; Ku. 2.63 ; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull ; Ku. 5.80. -6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with ; गुरोः सुतां...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80.-*Caus.* (गमयति-ते)1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमितः गतिं Ku. 4. 24 ; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. -2 To spend, pass (as time). -3 To make clear, explain, expound. -4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of ; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -5 To send to. -6 To bring to a place (acc.). -7 To impart, grant, bestow. -8 To intend, mean.

गत *p. p.* [गम्-क्त] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever ; Mu. 1. 25 ; किं गते सलिले सेतुबंधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of locking the stable-door when the steed is stolen ?.' -2 Passed away, elapsed, past ; गतायां रात्रौ. -3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world ; Ku. 4. 30. -4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. -5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in ; usually in comp. ; प्रासादप्रांतगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c. ; सदोगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly ; भर्तारं गता *S.* 4. 13 united to a husband ; so आद्य° ; सर्वगत existing everywhere. -6 Fallen into, reduced to ; *e. g.* आपद्गतः. -7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.) ; राजा शकुंतलागतमेव चिंतयति *S.* 5 ; भर्तृगतया चिंतया *S.* 4 : वयमपि भवत्यौ सखीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः *S.* 1 ; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -8 Frequented, resorted to ; सुहृद्° Ku. 4. 24. -9 Known, celebrated. -10 Directed towards, belonging to. -11 Known, understood. **-तं** 1 Motion, going ; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां *S.* 7. 7 ; *Si.* 1. 2, 7. 4.-2 Gait, manner of going ; Ku. 1. 34 ; V. 4. 16. -3 An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first member of comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without.') **-Comp.** **-अक्ष** *a.* sightless, blind. **-अध्वन्** *a.* 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey;R.4.46,11.33.-2.conversant, familiar(with anything). (*-f.*)the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible ; (चतुर्दशीयुक्ताऽमावास्या). **-अनुगतं** following custom or precedent. **-अनुगतिक** *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Mu. 6. 5. **-अंत** *a.* one whose end has arrived. **-अर्थ** *a.* 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). **-असु, -जीवित, -प्राण** *a.* expired, dead ; Bg. 2. 11. **-आगतं** 1. going and coming, frequent visits ; Bh. 3. 7 ; Bg. 9. 21 ; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1.-2. interchange of place, Mál. 9.46.-3.the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). **-आधि** *a.* free from anxiety, happy. **-आयुस्** *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. **-आर्तवा** 1.a woman past her child-bearing. 2. a barren woman. **-उत्साह** *a.* dispirited,dejected. **-ओजस्** *a.* bereft of strength or energy. **-कल्मष** *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. **-क्लम** *a.* refreshed. **-चेतन** *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. **-दिनं, -दिवसः** the past day, yesterday. **-दिनं** *ind.* yesterday. **-प्रत्यागत** *a.* returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 186. **-प्रभ** *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured,faded. **-प्राण** *a.* lifeless,dead. **-प्राय** *a.* almost gone, nearly passed away ; गतप्राया रजनी. **-भर्तृका** 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (=प्रोषितभर्तृका). **-लक्ष्मीक** *a.* 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. **-वयस्, -वयस्क** *a.* advanced in years, aged, old ; Pt. 1. 10. **-वर्षः, -र्षं** the past year. **-वैर** *a.* at peace (with), reconciled. **-व्यथ** *a.* free from pain. **-शैशव** *a.* past child-hood. **-संग** *a.*1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. **-सत्त्व** *a.* 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. **-सन्नकः** an

elephant out of rut. —स्पृह *a.* indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतकं Going, motion.

गतिः *f.* [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिविगलिता Pt. 4. 78; अभिन्नगतयः *S.* 1. 14; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. –2 Access, entrance; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. –3 Scope, room; अस्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2.–4 Turn, course; दैवगतिर्हि चित्रा, Mu. 7. 16.–5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुंठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. –6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्गतिर्गंतव्या Dk. 103. –7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्रो गतयो भवंति वित्तस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. –8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; पराध्यैगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. –9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अन्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. –10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वीं यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. –11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 50. –12 A way, path. –13 A march, procession. –14 An event, issue, result. –15 The course of events, fate, fortune. –16 Course of asterisms. –17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. –18 A running wound or sore, fistula. –19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom.–20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40–45.–21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक). –22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. –23 Position of a child at birth. –**Comp.** —अनुसरः following the course of another. —ऊन *a.* impassable, desert. —भंगः stoppage. —हीन *a.* without refuge, helpless, forlorn.

गतिकं 1 Going, motion. –2 Curse. –3 Condition. –4 Refuge, asylum.

गतिमत् *a.* 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. –2 Having running sores, fistulous.

गतिला 1 A series, succession. –2 A river.

गत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. –2 Transient, perishable; गत्वरैरसुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

गंतव्य *pot. p.* To be gone, to be gone to or attained. –2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गंतुः [गम-तुन्] 1 A way, course. –2 A traveller.

गंतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) 1 One that goes or moves. –2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गंत्री A car drawn by oxen; (गंत्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम *a.* [गम् भावादौ अप्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगम, पुरोगम, हृदयंगम, &c. —मः 1 Going, moving. –2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः. –3 The march of an assailant. –4 A road. –5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. –6 Superficiality, careless perusal. –7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; गुर्वंगनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. –8 A game played with dice and men. –**Comp.** —आगमः going and coming.

गमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) [गम्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl.1.7.–2 Convincing. —कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमथः 1 A traveller. –2 A road.

गमनं [गम्-ल्युट्] 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; so गजेंद्रगमने *S.*Til.7.–2 Going, motion, considered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaiseshikas. –3 Approaching, going to. –4 March of an assailant. –5 Undergoing, suffering. –6 Obtaining, attaining. –7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संवृत्ता *S.* 1. –2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. –3 Fit to be practised or observed. –4 Relating to sexual intercourse; गुरुस्त्री° Ms. 11. 103 (पापं); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् *a.* Intending to go; as in ग्रामंगमी. —*m.* A passenger.

गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable. –2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. –3 Intended, implied, meant. –4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. –5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिकामां स्त्रियं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचितः । नोपैति Mb. –6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मंत्राणां Bh. 1. 89. —म्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous, man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर *a.* [गच्छति जलमत्र; गम्-ईरन् नि° भुगागमः]=गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. –2 A citron.–**Comp.** —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं द्विरदस्येव यंता गंभीरवेदिनः R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayâ and the district inhabited by them. –2 N. of an Asura. –3 Wealth. –4 House, household, family. –5 Offspring, progeny. –6 The sky. –7 One's own place or abode. —या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री *f.*)[गीर्यते गृ-कर्मादौ अच्] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. –2 Sickness, disease. –3 Swallowing (गरा also in this sense).–4 A factitious poison. —रः,-रं 1 Poison. –2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. –2 The fifth of the eleven Karaṇas. –**Comp.** —अधिका 1. the insect called Lâkshâ. –2. the red dye obtained from it. —घ्न *a.* 1. destroying poison. –2. healthy. —श्रीः a kind of fish. —द *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (-दं) poison. —व्रतः a peacock.

गरणं [गृ भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of swallowing. –2 Sprinkling. –3 Poison.

गरभः [गृ बा० अभच्] Fœtus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः,-लं [गिरति जीवनं, गृ-अलच् Tv.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुवलयदलश्रेणी कंठे न सा गरलद्युतिः Gît. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. -2 The venom of a snake. —ल A bundle of grass. -**Comp.** —अरिः an emerald.

गरलिन् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गराह्लिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Mâl. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; *S*i. 9. 49. -2 Importance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. -3 Worth, excellence. -4 One of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of *S*iva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* Heaviest. -2 Most important ; (superl. of गुरु *a.* q. v.)

गरीयस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गुरु *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेभ्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112; *S*i. 2. 24, 36.

गरुडः [गरुद्भ्यां डयते, डी-ड पृषो० तलोपः; गृ-उडच् Uṇ. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival, about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not,however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body]. -2 A building shaped like Garuḍa. -3 N. of a particular military array. -**Comp.** -अग्रजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकः an epithet of Vishṇu. —अंकितं, -अश्मन् *m.* —उत्तीर्णं an emerald. —ध्वजः an epithet of Vishṇu. —व्यूहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [गृ-गॄ-वा उति Uṇ. 1. 94] 1 The wing of a bird.-2 Eating, swallowing. -**Comp.** -योधिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्मत् *a.* Winged ; गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. —*m.* 1 Garuḍa. -2 A bird in general. -3 The fire.

गरुलः Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmâ. -2 A bull. -3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A churn. —री A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज् 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl ; गर्जन् हरिः सांभसि शैलकुंजे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जंति वृथा हि शूराः Râm.; दृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. -2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder ; यदि गर्जति वारिधरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [गर्ज्-भावे घञ्] 1 The roaring of elephants. -2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. -3 A (roaring) elephant. -4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं,-ना [गर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. -2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. -3 Passion, wrath. -4 War, battle. -5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* [गर्ज्-क्त] Sounded, roared &c.—तं A The thunder of clouds. —तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः,-र्ता,-र्तं [गॄ-तन् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave ; ससत्त्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. -2 A grave. —र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. -2 A kind of disease. -3 N. of a country, a part of the *Trigartas* q. v. -4 Ved. A throne. -5 A chariot. -6 A table for playing at dice. -7 A house. -8 The post of an assembly room. -**Comp.** —आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अस्त्यस्याः ठन्] A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्द् I P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी *f.*) [गर्द्-अभच् Uṇ.3.122] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17 ; प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhâsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अविश्रांतं वहेद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं त्रीणि शिक्षेत गर्दभात् ॥ Châṇ. 70. -2 Smell, odour. —भं The white water-lily. —भी 1 A she-ass. -2 An insect generated in cow-dung. -**Comp.** —अंडः,-डकः N. of two trees प्लक्ष & पिप्पली. —आह्वयं a white lotus.—गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दभकः A kind of insect. —भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध् =गृध् q. v.

गर्धः [गृध्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous ; नवान्नामिषगर्धिनः Ms. 4. 28. -2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः [गॄ-भन् Uṇ. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly ; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pt. 1 ; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. -2 A fœtus, embryo ; act of conception, pregnancy ; conception ; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75 ; गर्भोऽभवद्भूधरराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. -3 The time of conception ; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -4 The child (in the womb); *S*. 6. -5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. -6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of,' 'filled with,' 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भैर्मयूखैः *S*.3. 3 ; शुक° कोटर 1. 14 ; 7. 7; °पत्रं U. 3. 5. inwardly situated; अग्निगर्भां शमीमिव *S*.4. 1; R. 3. 9,5 17,9. 55 ; *S*i.9. 62 ; Mâl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, *i. e.* the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of

the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनसकंटक). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus.-18 (In dramas) One of the *Sandhis* q. v. **-Comp.** **-अंकः** (also **गर्भाङ्कः**) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bâlarâmayaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it :—अंकोदरप्रविष्टो यो रंगद्वारामुखादिमान् । अंकोऽपरः स गर्भाङ्कः सबीजः फलवानपि ॥ 279. **-अवक्रांतिः** *f.* descent of the soul into the womb. **-अष्टमः** 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. **-अस्पंदनं** non-quickening of the fœtus. **-आगारं** 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in- chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. **-आधानं** 1. impregnation; **गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयान्नूनमाबद्धमालाः** (**बलाकाः**) Me. 9. -2. one of the Samskáras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the *consummation* of marriage); Y. 1. 11. **-आशयः** the uterus, the womb. **-आस्रावः** mis-carriage, abortion. **-ईश्वरः** one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple'); a sovereign or rich man by birth. **-उत्पत्तिः** *f.* the formation of the embryo. **-उपघातः** miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). **-उपघातिनी** a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. **-उपपत्तिः** *f.* formation of the embryo. **-कर, -कार** *a.* impregnating, procreative. **-कालः** 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. **-कोशः, -षः** uterus. **-क्लेशः** pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. **-क्षयः** miscarriage. **-गृहं, -भवनं, -वेश्मन्** *n.* 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; **निर्गत्य गर्भभवनात्** Mâl. 1. **-ग्रहणं** impregnation, conception. **-घातिन्** *a.* causing abortion. **-चलनं** quickening, motion of the fœtus in the uterus. **-च्युत** *a.* 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarrying. **-च्युतिः** *f.* 1. birth, delivery.-2. miscarriage. **-दासः -सी** a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.). **-दिवसाः** certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. **-द्रुह्** *a.*(nom. sing. °ध्रुक्-ड्) causing abortion. **-धं** Ved. semen virile. **-धरा** pregnant. **-धारणं, -धारणा** gestation, impregnation. **-धिः** Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest.-2. cohabitation. **-ध्वंसः** abortion. **-नाडी** the umbilical cord. **-नुद्** *a.* causing abortion. **-परिस्रवः** secundines or fœtal membranes collectively. **-पाकिन्** *m.* rice ripening in sixty days. **-पातः** miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. **-पोषणं,-भर्मन्** *n.* nourishment of the fœtus, gestation; **अनुष्ठितं भिषग्भिराप्तैरथ गर्भभर्मणि** R. 3. 12. **-मंडपः** an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. **-मासः** month of pregnancy. **-मोचनं** delivery, birth. **-योषा** a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. **-रक्षणं** protecting the fœtus. **-रूप** *a.* childish, youthful, juvenile. **-रूपः -रूपकः**, a child, an infant, a youth. **-लक्षण** *a.* observing the signs of the rainy season. (**-णं**) a symptom of pregnancy. **-लंभनं** a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. **-वसतिः** *f.*, **-वासः** 1. the womb; Ms. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. **-विच्युतिः** *f.* abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. **-विपत्तिः** death of the fœtus. **-वेदना** throes of child-birth. **-व्याकरणं** the formation of the embryo. **-शंकुः** a kind of instrument for extracting the dead fœtus. **-शय्या** the abode of the fœtus or uterus. **-संभवः, -संभूतिः** *f.* becoming pregnant. **-स्थ** *a.* 1. situated in the womb. -2. interior, internal. **-स्रावः** abortion, miscarriage; **वरं गर्भस्रावः** Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 66.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. **-कं** A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित *a.* Pregnant, filled with. **-तं** A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन् *a.* Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भंडः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); **गोगर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविपिनावलयो भवंति** Mâl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. **-Comp.** **-अवेक्षणं** mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. **-दौहदं** the longings of a pregnant woman. **-व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः** *f.* 'science of the progress of pregnancy', (a particular head in medical works.)

गर्भेतृप्त *a.* 1 'Contented in the womb,' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्मुत् *f.* 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्व् 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in *p. p.* which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); **कोऽर्थान्प्राप्य न गर्वितः** Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; **मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः सर्वं** Moha M. 4; **मुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वहसि** M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपधनविद्यादिप्रयुक्तात्मोत्कर्षज्ञानाधीनपरावहेलनं R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावश्रीविद्यासत्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञासविलासांगदर्शनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित *a.* [गर्व् कर्तरि क्त, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तार० इतच् वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह् 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हते,गर्हयते,गर्हति) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; **विषमां हि दशां**

प्राप्य दैवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं,-णा [गर्ह् ल्युट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह्-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित *p.p.* [गर्ह्-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य *a.* [गर्ह्-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, cencurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुर्याच्छुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादिन् *a.* speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. (गलति, जगाल, अगालीत्, गलितुं, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अच्छकपोलमूलगलितैः (अश्रुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2 To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलच्छसनोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; प्रतोदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्धाम्मिल्ल Gît. 2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44, -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्यरात्रे Dk.; शैशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289, विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चिंतयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43, R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गॄ). -*Caus.* or 10 U. (*p. p.* गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -WITH निस् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. -पर्या to drop down; Bk. 2 4.

गलः [गल्-भक्षणे बा॰करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गरलं गले कस्तूरीयं; cf. अजागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin of the *Sâla* tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. -अंकुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -उद्भवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -ओघः tumor in the throat. -कंबलः a bull's dewlap. -गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. -ग्रहः,-ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :— *i. e.* the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study begun but immediately interrupted. -चर्मन् *n.* the gullet, throat. -द्वारं the mouth. -मेखला a necklace. -वार्त *a.* 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दृश्यंते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. l. -2. a parasite. -विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. -व्रतः a peacock. -शुंडिका the uvula. -शुंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. -स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. -हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्र. -हस्तित *a.* seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गल् बा॰ वुन्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. -4 Falling down or off.

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasî &c.) placed below.

गलित *p. p.* [गल्-क्त] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 Untied, got loose. -6 Emptied, leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted; गलितविभवाश्चार्थिषु नृपाः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. -कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -नखदंत *a.* one who has lost his claws and teeth. -दंत *a.* toothless. -नयन *a.* one who has lost his eyes, blind. -यौवन *a.* one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. -वयस् *a.* being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गडि॰, डस्य लः] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गल्दः,-ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ् 1 A (गल्भते, गल्भित) To be bold or confident.

गल्भ *a.* 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 Proud, haughty.

गल्लः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभृतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः; but cf. Bhavabhûti's use:—पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्लविवरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवं Mâl. 5. 22). -Comp. -चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sapphire; see गल्वर्क below.

गल्लर्कः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लर्कप्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्लर्कशतपरिवृतः &c.

गल्वर्कः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह् 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of Dvigu comp.; पंचगवं five cows; गवाकृति cow-shaped). -Comp. -अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window; विलोलनेत्रभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा बभूवुः R. 7. 11; कुवलयितगवाक्षां लोचनैरंगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98 °जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. -अक्षकः an air-hole. -अक्षित *a.* furnished with windows. -अग्रं a multitude of cows; (written as गोऽग्रं, गोअग्रं and गवाग्रं). -अदनं pasture or meadow grass. -अदनी 1. a pasture. -2. a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिका lac. -अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अर्ह *a.* of the value of a cow. -अविकं cattle and sheep. -अशनः 1. a shoe-maker. -2. an outcast. -अश्वं bulls and horses. -आ-

कृति *a.* cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्रः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयैर्विविग्नैः Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —लं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowherd. -3 An epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालूकः =गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष, -गविष *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Eager (in general).

गविष्ठि *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्ठिः *f.* 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य *a.* [गवे हितं यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय *a.* Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु *a.* Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. -2 Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4 Desire of battle.

गव्यु *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Desiring cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager.-4 Desirous of battle.

गव्यूतं,-तिः *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेडुः,-धुः-,धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. —डुः A cloud.

गवेरुकं Red chalk.

गवेष् 1 A., 10 P. (गवेषते, गवेषयति, गवेषित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेष यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवान्यो गवेष्यतां Ks. 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गवेष *a.* Searching for.—षः Search, inquiry.

गवेषणं *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently.-2 Desirous of combat. —णं, -णा Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गवेषित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह् 10 U. (गहयति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). -2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sânti. 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified; Mâl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6.33.-6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sânti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified; Mâl.1. 30.—नं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Gît. 7; Bv.1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain, distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water.—नः The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* 1 Relating to a cave or thicket.

गह्मन् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गह्वं 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गह्वर *a.* (रा or री *f.*). Deep, impervious. —रं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A riddle. 7 Hypocrisy. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. —रः An arbour, bower. —री 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गह्वरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A, 3 P. (गाते, जिगाति) 1 To go, see इ. -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise, sing.

गा A song, verse.

गाग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंबु सितमंबु यामुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. —गः 1 An epithet of Bhîshma. -2 Of Kârtikeya. —गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. —गी An epithet of Durgâ.

गांगटः –टेयः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं फिञ्] N. of Bhîshma or Kârtikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. —यः N. of Bhîshma or Kârtikeya. —यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गांजिकायः A quail.

गाडवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Ganesa. —त्यं 1 Worship of Ganesa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यञ्] A group of harlots.

गाणेशः A worshipper of Ganesa.

गांडि (डी) वः,–वं [गांडिरस्त्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna by Varuna to Agni,and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववन; गांडीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1.29. -2 A bow in general. -Comp. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pândava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. -2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large

black bee.—Ved. -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 way, course. -11 Access, egrees. -12 Progress; increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गै-त्रन् गातुरिदम् वा, अण्; cf. Uṇ. 4. 168] 1 The body; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं *S*. 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; गुरुपरितापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हंति *S*. 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant.—त्रा The earth.–**Comp.** —अनुलेपनीं a fragrant unguent applied to the body. —आवरणं a shield. —उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. —कर्षण *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. —मार्जनी a towel. —यष्टिः *f.* a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. —रुहं the hair on the body. —लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. —संकोचिन् *m.* the pole-cat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring). —संप्लवः a small bird, the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ, गाथक See under गै.

गाध् 1 A. (गाधते, गाधित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाधितासे नभों भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाध *a.* [गाध्-भवादौ घञ्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाधाः पथश्चाश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाध. —धं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाधिः, गाधिन् *m.* [गाध-इन्] N. of the father of Visvâmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausâmba).–**Comp.**—जः,-नंदनः,-पुत्रः an epithet of Visvâmitra.—नगरं, -पुरं an epithet of Kânyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाधेयः An epithet of Visvâmitra.

गांतुः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गांत्री A carriage drawn by oxen.

गांदिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess of Kâsî, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akrûra. -**Comp.** —सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhîshma. (2) of Kârtikeya. (3) of Akrûra.

गांदी The mother of Akrûra.

गांधर्व *a.* (र्वी) [गंधर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. —र्वः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गांधर्वः समयान्मिथः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह).-3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sâmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. —र्वं The art of the Gandharvas; *i. e.* music, singing; कापि वेला चारुदत्तस्य गांधर्वं श्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —र्वी 1 Speech. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. -**Comp.**—चित्त *a.* one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —शाला a music saloon, concert-hall.

गांधर्व (र्वि) कः A singer.

गांधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commnoly denoted by ग in musical notation). -2 Red lead. -3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandâhâra. -5 A native or a ruler of that country. —रं Gum myrrh.

गांधारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गांधारी [गांधारस्यापत्यं इञ्] N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gândhâras and wife of Dhritarâshṭra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishṭhira].

गांधारेयः [गांधार्या अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गांधिकः [गंधः गंधद्रव्यं पण्यमस्य ठक्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं किमन्यैः कांचनादिकैः Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् *a.* [गम्-णिनि] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैदिशगामी M. 5; मृगेंद्रगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुब्ज° Pt. 2. 5; अलस° Amaru. 51. -2 Riding; द्विरद° R. 4. 4. -3 Going or reaching to, extending or appplying to, relating to; ननु सखीगामी दोषः *S*. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3. 49. -4 Leading or going to, accruing to; चित्रकूटगामी मार्गः; कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं. -5 United with; सदृशभर्तृगामिनी M. 5. -6 Passing over to, devolving on; *S*.6; Y.2.145.

गामुक *a.* Going, locomotive.

गांभीर्यं [गंभीरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.). -2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); समुद्र इव गांभीर्ये Râm.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः [गै भावे घञ्] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-ण्वुल्] A singer, musician; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3 27. -2 An actor.

गायत्रः-त्रं A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. -2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brâhmaṇa at his Sandhyâ (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows:—तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gâyatrî metre. -**Comp.** —वल्लभः an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sâmaveda.

गायनः (नी *f.*) [गै-ल्युट्] A singer; तथैव तत्पौरुषगायनीकृताः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. l. —नं Singing, a song. -2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारित्रं Rice, corn.

गारुड *a.* (डी *f.*) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa.-2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa.—डः,-डं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. -2 A charm against (snake) poison; संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). -3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. -4 A military array (व्यूह) of the shape of Garuḍa. -5 Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गरुत्मान् अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. -2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —तं An emerald.

गार्ग *a.* Coming from or connected with Gârgya.

गार्ग्य *a.* Descended from Garga.

गार्दभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [गर्दभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine.

गार्द्ध्य Greediness ; *Si.* 3. 73.

गार्ध्र *a.* (ध्री *f.*) [गृध्रस्यायम् अण्] Derived from a vulture. **–ध्रः** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्य). –2 An arrow. **–Comp.** **–पक्षः, –वासस्** *m.* an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ *a.* (र्भी *f.*) [गर्भे साधु अण्], **गार्भिक** (की *f.*) *a.* 1 Uterine, fetal. –2 Relating to gestation ; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणं, –ण्यं [गार्भिणीनां समूहः भिक्षा° अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपतं [गृहपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना नित्यं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायां ञ्य] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted ; cf. Ms. 2. 231. –2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. **–त्यं** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हमेध *a.* (धी *f.*) [गृहमेधस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. **–धः** The five Yaj*n*as to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यं [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). –2 Domestic affairs, household. –3 The five Yaj*n*as to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह्य *a.* Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. –2 Dropping. –3 A flux.

गालनं [गल् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids). –2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. –2 A kind of ebony. –3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvâmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः *f.* [गल्-इन्] 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language ; ददतु ददतु गालीर्गालिमंतो भवंतो वयमपि तदभावाद्गालिदानेऽसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित *a.* 1 Strained. –2 Distilled. –3 Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोडित *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. –2 Sick, diseased. –3 Foolish. **–तं** Examination.

गालोड्यं The seed of a lotus.

गावल्गणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgaṇa.

गाह् 1 A. [गाहते, जगाहे, अगाहिष्ट, अगाढ, गाहितुं, गाढुं, गाढ or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water) ; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं *S.* 2. 6 ; गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगामूर्तिमिव द्रुतां Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67 ; (fig. also) ; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. –2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over ; गाहितमखिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58 ; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे तस्मिन्वनं गोप्तरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14 ; Me. 48 ; H. 1. 171 ; Ki 13, 24. –3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. –4 To be absorbed in (with loc.). –5 To hide oneself in. –6 To destroy. With सं to enter, go to or into, penetrate into ; समगाहिष्ट चांबरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाढ *p. p.* [गाह्–क्त] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. –2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited ; तपस्विगाढां तमसां प्राप नदीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. –3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight ; गाढांगदैर्बाहुभिः R. 16. 60 ; गाढालिंगन Amaru. 36, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. –4 Thick, dense. –5 Deep, impervious. –6 Strong, vehement excessive, intense ; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep ; 20 °उद्वेग excessively tor-mented ; U. 3. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 12;गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83 ; प्राप्तगाढप्रकंपा *S.* Til. 12 ; Amaru. 72 ; so also गाढतप्तेन तप्तं Me. 102. **–ढं** *ind.* Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently,powerfully. **–Comp.** **–अंगद** *a.* having closely fitting armlets. **–आलिंगनं** a close embrace. **–कर्णः** an attentive ear. **–मुष्टि** *a.* close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (**–ष्टिः**) a sword.

गाह *a.* [गाह्-घञ्] Diving into, bathing. **–हः** 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. –2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गाह् ल्युट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित *a.* 1 Bathed in, plunged into. –2 Penetrated, entered into ; see गाह्.

गाहितृ *a.* 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. –2 One who penetrates. –3 Shaking or agitating. –4 Destroyer.

गिंदुकः 1 A ball for playing with. –2 N. of a tree ; see गेंदुक.

गिर् *a.* [गॄ क्विप् वा टाप्] Ved. Addressing, invoking. **–*f.*** (nom. sing गीः ; instr. dual गीर्भ्यां &c.) 1 Speech, words, language ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53 ; 3. 72 ; भवतीनां सूनृतयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं *S.* 1; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25 ; *Si.* 2. 15 ; Y. 1. 71. –2 Invocation, praise, song. –3 N. of Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech and learning **–Comp.** **–देवी** (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. **–पतिः,** (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. –2 a learned man so गिरीशः,**–रथः** (गीरथः) N. of Bṛihaspati. **–वा (बा) णः** (गीर्वाण) a god, deity ; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. °कुसुमं cloves.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि *a.* [गॄ-इ किच्च Uṇ. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. **–रिः** 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation ; पश्याधःखनने मूढ गिरयो न पतंति किं Subhâsh. ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः *S.* 6. –2 A huge rock. –3 A disease of the eyes. –4 An honorific title given to Sannyâsins ; *e. g.* आनंदगिरिः –5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. –6 A ball with which children play (गेंदुक). –7 A cloud. –8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. **–रिः** *f.* 1 Swallowing. –2 A rat; mouse (written also गिरी in this sense). **–Comp.** **–इंद्रः** 1. a high mountain–2. an epithet of *S*iva.–3. the Himâlaya mountain –4. a term for the number 'eight'. **–ईशः** 1. an epithet of the Himâlaya mountain. –2. an epithet of *S*iva; सुतां गिरीशप्रतिसक्तमा-

नसां Ku. 5. 3. —कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. —कंटकः Indra's thunder-bolt. —कदंबः, —चकः a species of the Kadamba tree. —कंदरः a cave, cavern. —कर्णिका the earth. —काणः a blind or one-eyed man. —काननं a mountain-grove. —कूटं the summit of a mountain. —गंगा N. of a river. —गुडः a ball for playing with. —गुहा a mountain cave. —चर *a.* roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं बिभर्ति *S.* 2. 4. (—रः) a thief. —ज *a.* mountain-born. (—जं) 1. talc. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5. iron. (—जा) 1. N. of Pârvatî (the daughter of Himâlaya). -2. the hill plantain (पर्वतकदली) -3. the Mallikâ creeper. -4. an epithet of the Ganges. °तनयः,-नंदनः,-सुतः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. of Gaṇesa. °पतिः an epithet of *S*iva. °मलं talc. —जालं a range of mountains. —ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. —दुर्गं a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; नृदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुरं Ms. 7. 70, 71. —द्वारं a mountain-pass. —धातुः red chalk. —ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. —नगरं N. of a district in Dakshiṇâpatha. —णदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. —णद्ध (नद्ध) *a.* enclosed by a mountain. —नंदिनी 1. N. of Pârvatî. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain;) कलिंदगिरिनंदिनीतटसुरद्रुमालंबिनी Bv. 4. 3. —णितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain. —पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. —पुष्पकं bitumen. —पृष्ठः the top of a hill. —प्रपातः the declivity or slope of a mountain. —प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. —प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. —बांधवः an epithet of *S*iva. —भिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra. (*-f.*) a river (breaking through a mountain). —भू *a.* mountain-born. (—भूः *f.*) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Pârvatî. —मल्लिका the Kuṭaja tree. —मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. —मृद् *f.*, —मृद्भवं 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. —राज्ञ *m.* 1. a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himâlaya. —राजः the Himâlaya mountain. —व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. —शालः a kind of bird. —शृंगः an epithet of Gaṇesa. (—गं) the peak of a mountain. —षद् (सद्) *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —सानु *n.* table-land. —सारः 1. iron. -2. tin. -3. an epithet of the Malaya mountain. —सुतः the Mainâka mountain. —सुता an epithet of Pârvatî. —स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरौ कायति कै-क] 1 N. of *S*iva. -2 A ball for playing. —का A small mouse.

गिरि (री) यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [गिरौ कैलासपर्वते शेते,शी बाह० ड; गिरिरस्यास्तीति लोमादित्वात् शः P. III. 2. 15 Vârt.] An epithet of *S*iva; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलित) To swallow; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गॄ).

गिल *a.* [गिल्-क] Who or what swallows or devours; *e. g.* तिमिंगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्गिलोप्यस्ति राघवः; see तिमिंगिल. —लः 1 The citron tree. -2 A crocodile in the Ganges. -**Comp.** —गिलः, —ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः *f.* Swallowing, eating up.

गिलायुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त *a.* Eaten, swallowed.

गि (गे) ष्णुः [गै-इष्णुच् आगुणः] 1 A singer. -2 Especially, a Brâhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sâmaveda and who chants them.

गीत *p. p.* [गै-क] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्ये साधु गीतं *S.* 1; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः शब्दः *S.* 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said; गीतश्चायमर्थोऽगिरसा Mâl. 2; (see under गै also). —तं Singing, a song; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः *S.* 1. 5; गीतमुत्सवकारि मृगाणां K. 32. -**Comp.** —अयनं a means or instrument of singing, *i.e.* a lute, flute &c. —क्रमः the arrangement of a song. —ज्ञ *a.* versed in the art of singing. —प्रिय *a.* fond of song or music. (—यः) an epithet of Siva. (—या) N. of one of the Matṛis attending on Skanda. —मोदिन् *m.* a Kinnara. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै कर्मणि क] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; *e. g.* शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgîtâ; गीता सुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः। या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखपद्माद्विनिःसृता॥ quoted by *S*ridharasvâmin.

गीतिः *f.* [गै-भावे क्तिन्] 1 A song; अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः *S.* 5; श्रुताप्सरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*). One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः *S*ik. 32.

गीथा 1 Song. -2 Speech.

गु I. 6 P. (गुवति, गून) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge fæces. -II. 1A. Ved. (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः,-लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.); अक्ष्णोर्निक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिं Gît. 11; Ms. 1. 48; *S*i. 6. 50; Y. 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls (in general). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -**Comp.** —अर्धः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (—र्धः,-र्धं) half of a cluster. —कणिशः a kind of corn. —पत्रः the palm tree. —फलः 1. the vine. -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुज् 1 P. (गोजति), often गुंज् 1 P. (गुंजति, गुंजित or गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29; 5. 6; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुंजः 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose-

gay; cf. गुच्छ. -**Comp.** **—कृत्** a large black bee.

गुंजनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुंज्-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अंतर्विषमया (for °य्यः) ह्येता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः। गुंजाफलसमाकारा योषितः केन निर्मिताः॥ Pt. 1. 196; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां Vikr. 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average $1\frac{5}{16}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Gunja* measuring about $2\frac{3}{16}$ grains.-3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation,-7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the Gunjâ plant.

गुंजितं Huming, murmuring: स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 15; न गुंजितं तन्न जहार यन्मनः Bk. 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोष्टगुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk.5.-3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl; निर्धौतहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -**Comp.** **—अंजनं** a kind of collyrium.

गुटी =गुटिका q. v.

गुड् 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses; गुडधानाः Sk.; गुडौदनः Y. 1. 303; गुडद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् Susr. -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -**Comp.** **—उदकं** water mixed with molasses. **—उद्भवा** sugar. **—ओदनं** rice boiled with coarse sugar. **—तृणं, —दारुः,-रु** *n.* sugar-cane. **—त्वच् —चा** *f.* the aromatic bark of the Laurus Cassia (दालचिनी Mar.). **—धेनुः** *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brâhmaṇas. **—पिष्टं** a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. **—फलः** the Pîlu tree. **—शर्करा** refined sugar. **—शृंगं** a cupola. **—हरीतकी** myrobalan preserved in molasses; (Mar. मुरांबळा).

गुडकः [गुडेन पक्वः वा॰ कन्] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. **—डिका** 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. **—कं** Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. -2 Sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि Bg. 11. 7 (and in several other places of the Gîtâ.) -2 An epithet of *S*iva.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुडु (डू) ची N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Cocculus Cordifolius (Mar. गुळवेल).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful ,bit.

गुण् 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To multiply.-2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण्-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad); सुगुण, दुर्गुण. -2 (*a*) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence; कतमे ते गुणाः Mâl. 1; वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (*b*) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually); Pt. 5.; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20; H. 1. 52; Mu. 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good result; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां *S*. 7. 4; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki.10 25,6. 7. -5 (*a*) A single thread or string. (*b*) Thread, string, rope, cord; मेखलागुणैः Ku. 4.8; 5.10; तृणैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यंते मत्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 (where गुण also means 'a merit'). -6 The bow-string; गुणकृत्ये धनुषो नियोजिता Ku. 4. 15, 29; कनकपिंगतडिद्गुणसंयुतं R. 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument; *S*i. 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general; Ms. 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *padârthas* of the Vaiseshikas, (the number of these properties is 24). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things; (these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागाय Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread; Pt. 1. 221. -13 An object of sense; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श, and शब्द). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting 'folds' or 'times', usually at the end of comp. after numerals; आहारो द्विगुणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा । षड्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्मृतः॥ Châṇ. 78; so त्रिगुण; शतगुणीभवति becomes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. मुख्य). -16 Excess,abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ (short or long) and लृ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्.-19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. Mammaṭa thus defines गुण.—ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते स्युरचलस्थितयो गुणाः॥ K. P. 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as Vâmana, Jagannâtha Paṇḍita, Daṇḍin and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. Mammaṭa, however, recognises only three, and, after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says: माधुर्यौजःप्रसादाख्यास्त्रयस्ते न पुनर्दश K. P. 8). -20 (In gram. and Mîm.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words; *e. g.* grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः and डित्थः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:—1 संधि peace or alliance; 2 विग्रह war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वैध or द्वैधीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; *S*i. 2. 26; R. 8. 21. -22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.).

-24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cook. -27 An epithet of Bhîma; as in युधिष्ठिरोऽपि गुणप्रियः Vas. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यप्रयत्न); they are eleven. -**Comp.** -अग्र्यं a principal quality; °वर्तिन् R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; *S*i. 16. 44. -अतीत *a.* freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबंधित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitableness to good qualities. -अंतरं a different (higher) quality; गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1.6. -अन्वित,-उपपन्न,-युक्त, -संपन्न *a.* endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, detraction. -आकरः 1. 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2. N. of *S*iva. -आढ्य *a.* rich in virtues. -आत्मन् *a.* having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय *a.* virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. the Chitrakûṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट *a.* superior in merit. -उपेत *a.* endowed with good qualities; *S*. 1. 12. -ओघः-घं superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2. a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2. (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (*i.e.* indirect) object of an action; *e. g.* in the example नेताऽश्वस्य स्रुघ्नं स्रुघ्नस्य वा, स्रुघ्नं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार *a.* productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bhîma. -कीर्तनं, -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृध्नु *a.* 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य *a.* appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits; appreciative; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् *a.* appreciating the merits (of others); Ratn. 1. 6; *S*i. 20. 82; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरुतरगुणग्रामांभोजस्फुटोज्ज्वलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् *a.* detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवंति H. Pr. 47. -त्रयं,-त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature; *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. °आभासः life. -दोषौ (du.) virtue and vice; °कथा; Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पदी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूगं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ *a.* perceiving the properties of things. -महत् *n.* superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राशिः an epithet of *S*iva. -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध *a.* 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं preeminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sânkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् *f.* excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -हीन *a.* 1. void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण्-ण्वुल्] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः *ind.* 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण्-ल्युट्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुपदसेवके Git. 7. -नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण् भावे युच् स्वार्थे क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः। हेतुः परिचयस्थैर्ये वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा ॥ *S*i. 2. 75 (आम्रेडितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; दरिद्राणां चिंतामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय *a.* [गुण् करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय *a.* 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् *a.* 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The possession of good qualities ; **गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना** R. 8. 31. **-2** Excellence, superiority.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित *p. p.* [गुण् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Multiplied. **-2** Heaped together, collected. **-3** Enumerated.

गुणिन् *a.* [गुण -इन्] **1** Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; **गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः** ; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. **-2** Good, auspicious ; **गुणिन्यहनि** Dk. 61. **-3** Familiar with the merits of anything. **-4** Possessing qualities (as an object). **-5** Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. **-6** Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); **गुणगुणिनोरिव संबंधः**. **—नी** A bow.

गुणीभूत *a.* **1** Deprived of the original meaning or importance. **-2** Made secondary or subordinate. **-3** Invested with attributes. **-4** Made or having become a merit or ornament. **-5** Varied according to qualities. **-6** Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). **-Comp.** **—व्यंग्यं** (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kâvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it: —अपरं तु गुणीभूतव्यंग्यं वाच्यादनुत्तमे व्यंग्ये । 265. This division of Kâvya is further subdivided into 8 classes ; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [गुण्-यत्] **1** Endowed with merits or virtues ; **गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत्** *Si.* 14. 47. **-2** To be enumerated. **-3** To be described or praised. **-4** To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुंठ् 10 U. (गुंठयति-ते, गुंठित) **1** To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. **-2** To hide, conceal.

गुंठनं **1** Concealing, covering, hiding. **-2** Smearing, as in **भस्मगुंठनं**.

गुंठित *a.* **1** Surrounded, covered. **-2** Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुंड् 10 P. (गुंडयति, गुंडित) **1** To cover, hide. **-2** To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंडः [गुंड्-अच्] **1** A kind of fragrant grass. **-2** Pounding, grinding.

गुंडकः **1** Dust, powder. **-2** An oil-vessel. **-3** A soft or low pleasing tone. **-4** Dirty flour or meal

गुंडनं Concealing, covering, hiding.

गुंडिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंडित *a.* **1** Pounded, ground. **-2** Covered with dust.

गुत्सः =गुच्छ q. v.

गुत्सकः [गुत्स-स्वार्थादौ कन्] **1** A bundle, bunch. **-2** A nosegay. **-3** A cow-tail, chowrie. **-4** The section or chapter of a book.

गुद् 1 A. (गोदते, गुदित) To play.

गुदं The anus ; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136.; 8. 282. **-Comp.** **—अंकुरः** piles. **—आवर्तः** obstruction of the bowels. **—उद्भवः** piles. **—ओष्ठः** the opening of the anus. **—कीलः, -कीलकः** piles. **—ग्रहः** constipation, flatulence. **—पाकः** inflammation of the anus. **—भ्रंशः** *prolapsus ani*. **—वर्त्मन्** *n.* the anus. **—स्तंभः** constipation.

गुध् I. 4 P. (गुध्यति, गुधित) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. -II. 9 P. (गुध्नाति) To be angry. -III. 1 A. (गोधते) To play, sport.

गुधित *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुधेर *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुंदलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंदा (द्रा) लः The Châtaka bird.

गुंद्र् 10 P. (गुंद्रयति) To lie.

गुंद्रः A kind of grass.

गुप् I. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or गुप्त) **1** To guard, protect, defend, watch over ; **गोपायंति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानं** Mb. ; **जुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः** R. 1. 21; **जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी** 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. **-2** To hide, conceal ; **किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते** Amaru. 22 ; see गुप्त. **-II.** 1 A. (जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुप्) **1** To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure ; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); **पापाज्जुगुप्सते** Sk. ; **किं त्वं मामजुगुप्सिष्ठाः** Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. **-2** To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. (गुप्यति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ते) **1** To shine. **-2** To speak. **-3** To conceal ; **तव गोप्यते किमिव** *Si.* 9. 59, 11. 34; (the following stanza from कविरहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुरब्धिसीमां पापाज्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः सदैव। वित्तं न गोपयति यस्तु वणयिकेभ्यो धीरो न गुप्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥)

गुपिलः A king. **-2** A protector.

गुप्त *p. p.* [गुप् कर्मणि क्त] **1** Protected, preserved, guarded ; R. 10. 60. **-2** Hidden, concealed, kept secret ; Ms. 2. 150, 7. 76, 8. 374. **-3** Secret, private. **-4** Invisible, withdrawn from sight. **-5** Joined. **—प्तः** An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as **चंद्रगुप्तः, समुद्रगुप्तः** &c. (Usually **शर्मन्** or **देव** is added to the name of a Brâhmaṇa ; **गुप्त, भूति** or **दत्त** to that of a Vaisya ; and **दास** to that of a *S*ûdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा त्राता च भूभुजः । भूतिर्दतश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शूद्रस्य कारयेत्). **-2** An epithet of Vishṇu. **—प्तं** *ind.* Secretly, privately, apart. **—प्ता** One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future ; वृत्तसुरतगोपन वर्तिष्यमाणसुरतगोपना and वर्तमानसुरतगोपना; see Rasamanjarî 24. **-Comp.** **—कथा** a secret or confidential communication, a secret. **—गतिः** a spy, an emissary. **—चर** *a.* going secretly. (**—रः**) 1 an epithet of Balarâma. -2 a spy, an emissary. **—दानं** a secret gift or present. **—वेशः** a disguise.

गुप्तकः A preserver.

गुप्तिः *f.* [गुप्-भावे क्तिन्] **1** Preserving, protection ; **सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्गस्य गुप्त्यर्थं** Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99 ; Y. 1. 198. **-2** Concealing, hiding. **-3** Covering, sheathing ; **असिधारासु कोषगुप्तिः** K. 11. **-4** A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. **-5** Digging a hole in the ground. **-6** A means of protection, fortification, rampart ; Ku. 6. 38 **-7** Confinement, prison ; **सरभस इव गुप्तिस्फोटमर्कः करोति** *Si.* 11. 60. **-8** The lower deck of a boat. **-9** A leak in a ship. **-10** Check, stoppage.

गोपः (**पी** *f.*) [गुप्-अच्] **1** One who guards or protects; **शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः** R. 4. 20. **-2** Hiding, concealment. **-3** Reviling, abuse. **-4** Flurry, agitation. **-5** Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपनं [गुप् भावे ल्युट्] **1** Guarding, protecting. **-2** Hiding, concealing. **-3** Reviling, abuse. **-4** Flurry, hurry, alarm. **-5** Light, lustre. **-6** Envy,

jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. —ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितृ *m.* A protector.

गोपिन्,-गोपिल *a.* Protecting, preserving.

गोप्तृ *a.* (प्त्री *f.*) [गुप्-तृच्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्वन गोप्तरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. —*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुप् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100.-3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished —प्यः 1 A servant, slave. -2 A son of a female slave. —**Comp.** —आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved.

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुफ् or गुंफ् 6 P. (गु-गुं-फति,गुंफित) -1 To put string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंफिताः शिरसि वेणयोऽभवन् *Si.* 14. 30; विश्वाभिरामगुणगौरवगुंफितानां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105.-2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गुं) फित *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुंफः [गुंफ्-घञ्] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंफो वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुंफना [गुंफ्-युच्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and their senses), good composition; ...क्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्रचना गुंफना मता.

गुर् I. 6 A. [गुरते, गूर्त-गूर्ण] 1 To make an effort or exertion. -II. 4 A. (*p. p.* गूर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. -2 To go.

गुरणं [गुर् भावे ल्युट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (रु-र्वी) *f.* [गॄ-कु उच्च Uṇ. 1. 24.] compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. -2 Great, large, long, extended. -3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु दिवसेष्वेषु गच्छत्सु Me. 83. -4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः *S.* 4. 18; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7; R. 14. 35. -5 Arduous, difficult (to bear); कांता विरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. -6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं *S.* 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). -9 Best, excellent. -10 Dear, beloved. -11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). -12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; *e. g.* ई in ईड् or त in तस्कर. (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः &c.). -13 Irresistible, unassailable; Mâl. 6. 1. -14 Mighty, powerful. -15 Valuable, highly prized. -16 Grievous. —रुः 1 (*a*) A father; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूदेकधनुर्धरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (*b*) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. -2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् *S.* 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. -4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननंदतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुर्यः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). -5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरुर्नृपाणां गुरवे निवेद्य 2. 68. -6 N. of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुं नेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. -7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रच्चांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं *Si.* 2. 2. -8 The propounder of a new doctrine. -9 The lunar asterism called पुष्य. -10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. -11 N. of Prabhâkara, the leader of a school of the Mîmâmsakas (called after him Prâbhâkara). -12 The supreme spirit. —**Comp.** —अक्षरं a long syllable. —अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. -2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a.* important. (-र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुर्वर्थमाहर्तुमहं यतिष्ये R. 5. 17.—उत्तम *a.* highly revered. (-मः) the Supreme soul. —कारः worship, adoration. —कार्यं 1. a serious or weighty affair. -2. the office of a spiritual teacher. —कृत *a.* 1. worshipped. -2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. —क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. —घ्नः white mustard. —चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Mâl. 9. 51. —जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv.2. 7. —तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. -2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः,-तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). -2. one who defiles his step-mother. —दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —दैवतः the constellation पुष्य. —पत्रा the tamarind tree. —पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Bṛihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. -2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादः the product of a *guru's* blessing, *i. e.* learning. —भं 1. the constellation पुष्य. -2. a bow. -3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor.—रत्नं 1. topaz.-2. a gem brought from the Himâlaya and the Indust —लाघवं relative importance or value. *S.* 5. —वर्तिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house. —वारः, -वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. —व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himâlaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy.

-2 Long (in prosody.)

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

गुरुता,-त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. -2 Burden, trouble. -3 Dignity, greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयंति H. 2 46; Si. 16. 27.-4 Respectability, venerableness. -5 The office of a teacher.-6 Importance.-7 Universal gravitation.

गु (गू) र्जरः 1 The district of Gujarâth. -2 An inhabitant of Gujarâth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; *e. g.* गुर्विणी नानुगच्छति न स्पृशति रजस्वलां. —र्वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्द् See गूर्द्.

गुर्व् 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. -2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड. —ली 1 A pill. -2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. -2 A pearl.

गुलिंकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, गुलुंछः A bunch or cluster; see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णापणमार्गपुष्पं Ku.7.55; गुल्फावलंबिना K. 10.

गुल्मः, -ल्मं [गुड् मक् डस्य लः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192;12. 58; Y. 2. 229. -2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. -3 A fort. -4 The spleen. -5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. -6 A village police-station. -7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). -8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्मी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. -2 Jujube. -3 Small cardamoms.-4 A tent.-**Comp.** —केतुः a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केश *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, -उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. -2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म. -3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु (गू) वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुष्पित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intwined.

गुह् 1 U. (गूहति-ते, जुगूह, जुगुहे, अगूहीत्, अगूहिष्ट, अगूढ, अघुक्षत्-त, गूहिष्यति-ते, घोक्ष्यति-ते, गूहितुं, गोढुं, गूढ) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. -2 To cover with clothes.

गुहः [गुह्-क] 1 An epithet of Kârtikeya; गुह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chânḍâla or *Nishâda,* king of Sṛingavera and a friend of Râma. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu; also of Siva. -**Comp.** —राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding-place; गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्ददीर्घ R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -**Comp.** —आहित *a.* placed in the heart. —चरं Brahman. —मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. —शयः 1. a mouse. -2.a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गुहिनं A wood, thicket.

गुहिलं Wealth, property.

गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गूहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. —ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3A tortoise. —ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 38; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. -2 A privity, the male or female organ of generation. -3 The anus. -**Comp.** —गुरुः an epithet of Siva. —दीपकः the fire-fly. —निष्यंदः urine. —पुष्पः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). —भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. —मयः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं ययाचे Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -**Comp.** —अधिपतिः -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गूढ *p. p.* [गुह्-क्त] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. —ढं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery.-**Comp.** —अंगः a tortoise. —अंघ्रिः a snake. —आत्मन् (the compound word being गूढोत्मन् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद् वर्णागमाद् हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात्। गूढोत्मा वर्णविकृतेर्वर्णलोपात्पृषोदरः) the Supreme soul. —उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गूढजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. —चार-चारिन् *a.* going about secretly. (—*m.*) a spy, secret emissary. —नीडः the wag-tail. —पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3. the mind, intellect. —पाद्, पादः a snake. —पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. —पुष्पकः the Bakula tree. —भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. —मार्गः 1. a passage under-ground. -2. a defile. —मैथुनः a crow. —वर्चस् *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गूहनं Concealing, hiding.

गू 6 P. (गुवति) To void by stool.

गूः *f.* 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गूथः -थं Feces, ordure.

गून *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर् =गुर् q. v.

गूरणं See गुरण.

गूर्त (र्ण) *a.* Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गूर्तिः *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

गूर्द् (गुर्द्) 1 A. (गू(गु) र्दते) 1 To play, sport. -2. To leap, jump. —II. 10 P. (गूर्दयति) 1 To play, sport -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गूर्दः A jump.

गूर्ध् 10 P. (गूर्धयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गूवाक See गुवाक.

गूषणा The eye in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गरति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृंज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृंजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृंजनः 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Gânjâ.* —नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृंडि (डी) वः A species of jackal.

गृत्स *a.* 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. —त्सः The god of love.

गृध् 4 P.(गृध्यति, गृद्ध) 1 To covet; desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. —*Caus.* (गर्धयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy.-2 To deceive, cheat (Atm).

गृधु *a.* [गृध्-कु] Lustful; libidinous. —धुः The God of love.

गृध्नु *a.* [गृध्-क्नु] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृध्नुरादद्दे सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्यं,-ध्या *a.*[गृध् कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र *a.* [गृध्-क्रन्] Greedy, covetous. —ध्रः, -ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्गवः H. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. —ध्री The female vulture. **-Comp.** —कूटः N. of a mountain near Râjagṛiha. —पतिः-राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jaṭâyu; अस्यैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. —वाज, —वाजित *a.* furnished with vulture-feathers (as an arrow).

[illegible]ण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका The mother of vultures a daughter of Kasaypa and Tâmrâ.

गृधू *a.* Bad, wicked. —*f.* 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृभ Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत *a.* 1 Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः *f.* [गृह्णाति सकृत गर्भं, ग्रह् कर्तरि क्तिच् पृषो० Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्प्रसूता गौः) आपीनभारोद्वहनप्रयत्नाद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्संकृतं पर्ठति दत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टि सूसुशब्दं करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; बालितागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. —*m.* A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रह् गेहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81, 5. 15; पश्य वानरमूर्खेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71, 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. —हाः (*m.* pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्भित्तनिरंकभित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. —हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; *e. g.* ° कपोतः 'a tame pigeon'; ° कार्याणि-कर्माणि 'household duties'; ° शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45 &c. **-Comp.** —अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. —अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of a sign of the zodiac. —अयनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अम्लं a kind of sour-gruel —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (-तः) a guest. —आचारः household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः,-वाटी,-वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; see आश्रम.—आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. —उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कच्छपः=गृहाश्मन् q.v. —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. —करणं 1. household affairs.-2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* 'a house-builder,' a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household affairs.-2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. —कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house-builder. -2. a kind of wasp.—कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोधा,-गोधिका the small house-lizard. —चुल्ली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. —जः,-जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family, especially the wife; Mu. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. —दाहः setting a house on fire, incendiarism. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. —देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली the threshold of a house; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 9. —नमनं wind. —नाशनः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled.-2. a sacrificer. -3. the virtue of a householder; *i. e.* hospitality. -4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. -5. the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire. —पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house,' the wife of the householder. —पालः 1. the guardian of a house.-2. a house-dog. —पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —बभ्रुः a domestic ichneumon. —बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °प्रियः a crane. °भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow; नीडारंभैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः Me.

23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. -2. destroying a house. -3. breaking into a house. -4. failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भंजनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. -2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ *m.* the master of a house. —भूमिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying into domestic affairs. -2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an inmate of the same house, tenant. —मणिः a lamp. —माचिका a bat. —मृगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेध *a.* 1. one who performs the domestic rites. -2. connected with the duties of a householder. (-धः) 1. a householder. -2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brâhmaṇa who has a household; (गृहैर्दारैर्मेधंते संगच्छंते Malli.); प्रजायै गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. (-नी) the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. —रंध्रं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, -वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house. —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः a house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहयाय्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाप्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयालु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते । गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. -**Comp** —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः *S.* 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —*m* The master of a house, a householder; पीड्यंते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः *S.* 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Sânti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; *S.* 7.20.

गृह्य *a.* [गृह क्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य q. v. -2 Domestic. -3 Not master of oneself, dependent. -4 Tame, domesticated -5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village'. —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. -2 A tame animal or bird. -3 The domestic fire. —ह्यं The anus. -**Comp.** —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brâhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. -2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह्.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गॄ I. 9 P. (गृणाति, गूर्ण) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke; नामापि नाम गृणताममृतत्वाय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. -2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. -3 To relate, promulgate. -4 To praise, extol; केचिद्भीताः प्रांजलयो गृणंति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. -WITH अनु to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. -2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -WITH अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमाणैश्च पिशाचैर्मांसशोणितं Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. -2 To teach.

गीर्ण *a.* [गॄ कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. -2 Described, praised.

गीर्णिः *f.* [गॄ भावे क्तिन्] 1 Praise. -2 Fame. -3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(दु)कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेप् 1 A (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेव् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेष् 1 A. (गेषते, गेष्ण) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गवेष्.

गेहं [गो गणेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्सितो यत्र Tv.] A house, habitation; सा नारी विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh. *N. B.* The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; *e. g.* गेहेक्ष्वेडिन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only', *i. e.* a coward, poltroon. गेहेदाहिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only' *i. e.* a coward. गेहेनर्दिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; *i.e.* a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमेहिन् *a.* 'making water at home;' *i. e.* indolent. गेहेव्याडः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेशूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*)=गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्यं यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शांतिश्चिरं गेहिनी *Sânti*. 4. 9; मद्गेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेह्य *a.* Domestic, being in a house. —ह्यं 1 Domestic affair. -2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. (गायति, जगौ, अगासीत्, गास्यति, गातुं, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां *S.* 1; Ms. 4. 64; 9. 42. -2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. -3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्चायमर्थोंगिरसा Mâl. 2. -4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः *S.* 2. 14; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —*Caus.* (गापयति-ते) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung; what may be sung.

गातृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [गै-गाने तृच्] 1 Singer. -2 Angry. —*m.* 1 A singer. -2 A Gandharva.

गाथः A song, singing.

गाथकः-थिकः [गै-थकन्] 1 A musician, singer. -2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purâṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. -2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. -3 A stanza. -4 A song. -5 A Prâkṛita dialect. -6 N. of the Aryâ metre. -**Comp.** —कारः a writer of Prâkṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै भावे ल्युट्] 1 Singing, a song. -2 A sound. -3 Going. -4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2

Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot. p.* [गै कर्तरि नि० यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साम्नां P. III. 4. 68 Sk. -2 To be sung. —यं 1 A song, singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतौ वां R. 15. 69; Me. 86; अनंता वाङ्मयस्याहो गेयस्येव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेष्णः 1 A singer, a professional singer. -2 An actor.

गेष्णुः [गै इष्णुच्] A singer, an actor.

गैर *a.* (री *f.*) [गिरौभवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [गिरौ भवः ठञ्] Mountain-born. —कः,-कं Red chalk; Si. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गैरेय *a.* [गिरौ भवः ढक्] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* (*Nom.* गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम् करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). -2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. -3 The stars. -4 The sky. -5 The thunder-bolt of Indra. -6 A ray of light. -7 A diamond. -8 Heaven. -9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीं R. 2. 3; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. -2 The earth; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26; गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सेक्तोऽनुगृह्णातु गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 30. -3 Speech, words; रथोरुद्दारामपि गां निशम्य R. 5. 12, 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. -4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatî. -5 A mother. -6 A quarter of the compass. -7 Water (pl.). -8 The eye. -9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गाडिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जरद्गव. -2 The hair of the body. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. -5 The sun. -6 The number 'nine' (in math.). -7 The moon. -8 A singer. -9 A billion. -10 A cow-sacrifice. -11 A house. —Comp. —कंटकः, -कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. -2. the cow's hoof. -3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ears. (-र्णः) 1. a cow's ear. -2. a mule. -3. a snake. -4. a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger). -5. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. -6. a kind of deer. -7. a kind of arrow. —किराटा-किराटिका the Sârikâ bird. —किलः,-कीलः 1. a plough. -2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गोकुलस्य तृषार्तस्य Mb. -2. a cow-house. -3. N. of a village (where Krishṇa was brought up). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. -2. squint-eyed. —कुलोद्भवा an epithet of Durgâ. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —क्षुरं -रकं a cow's-hoof. —खा a nail. —गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोयुगं a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. -2. a cow-house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः, -घातकः,-घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. -2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. -2. one who has killed a cow. -3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. -2. frequenting, dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसद्मगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. -3. within the scope, power, or range of; अवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धि°, दृष्टि°, श्रवण° &c. -4. moving on earth. -5. accessible to, attainable. -6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (-रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. -2. (*a*) a district, department, province, sphere. (*b*) an abode, dwelling-place. -3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. -4. scope, range, in general; हर्तुर्याति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. -5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमक्ष्णोः U. 6. 26; Mâl. 5. 24; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl. 1. -6. horizon. -7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. -2. a particular measuse of surface thus defined by Vasishṭha:—दशहस्तेन वंशेन दशवंशान् समंततः। पंच चाभ्यधिकान् दद्यादेतद्गोचर्म चोच्यते ॥. °वसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth (rice &c). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जागरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. (-कः) a preparer of food, baker. —जात *a* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्रं [गां भूमिं त्रायते त्रै-क] 1. a cowpen. -2. a stable in general. -3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण माठरोऽस्मि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. -4. a name, appellation; जगाद गोत्रस्खलिते च का न तं N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see °स्खलित below; मद्गोत्रांकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86.-5. a multitude.-6. increase.-7. a forest. -8. a field.- 9. a road.-10. possessions, wealth. -11. an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futurity. -13. a genus, class, species. -14. a caste, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्रा) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. °कर्तृ,-कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. °कीला the earth. °ज *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पटः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. —द *a.* giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) N. of the river Godâvarî. —दत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्रं) a crown (protecting the head). —दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. —दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure or cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3.

33; (see Mallinâtha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Rám. explains the word differently). -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. —दाय *a.* intending to give cows. —दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. —दावरी N. of a river in the south. —दुह् *m.*, -दुहः 'cow-milker' a cowherd. —दोह: 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. —दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. —दोहनी a milk-pail. —द्रव: the urine of a bull or cow. —धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -2. possession of cows. (—नः) a broad-pointed arrow. —धरः a mountain. —धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. —धुरः,-धूरः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. —धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). —धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. —ध्रः a mountain. —नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. —नंदी the female of the Sârasa bird. —नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. N. of a country. —नर्दीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahâbhâshya. —नसः, —नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. —नसा the mouth of a cow. —नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of land. -3. a herdsman. -4. an owner of kine. —नायः a cowherd. —नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. —नासं a kind of gem. —निष्यंदः cow's urine. —पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vṛindâvana. °अध्यक्षः, °इंद्रः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °दलः the betel-nut tree. °भद्रं the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूटी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौराय Bhâshâ P. 1. (—पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2. myrrh. (—पिका) 1. a cowherdess -2. protectress. (—पी) a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesses of Vṛindâvana, the companions of Kṛishṇa in his juvenile sports). -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress. -4. Nature, elementary nature. —पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. N. of Kṛishṇa -7. N. of Siva. -8. N. of Varuṇa. -9. a king. —पशुः a sacrificial cow. —पाः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. 1. —पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. —पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed, —पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Kṛishṇa. —पालिः an epithet of Siva. —पालिका, —पाली the wife of a cowherd. —पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). —पीतः a species of wagtail. —पीथः protection. (—थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. —पुच्छं a cow's tail. (—च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. —पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull —पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karṇa. —पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mâl. 9.1.-2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. —पुरीषं cowdung. —प्रकांडं an excellent cow or bull. —प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. —प्रत(ता)रः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayû. —प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or evening-twilight. —फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. —बालः the hair of cows. —भुज् *m.* a king. —भृत् *m.* a mountain. —मक्षिका a gadfly. —मघ *a.* granting cattle or cows. —मंडलं 1. the globe. -2. a multitude of cows. —मतं =गव्यूति q. v. —मतल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. —मथः a cowherd. —महिषदा N. of one of the Mâtṛis attending on कार्तिकेय. —मांसं beef. —मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. N. of a Gandharva. —मुखः, —मुखं [गोमुखमिव मुखमस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (—खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (—खं) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (—खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. (—खी) the chasm in the Himâlaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. —मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. —मूत्रं cow's urine. —मूत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Malli. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकरूपत्वं यद्येकांतरमर्धयोः गोमूत्रिकेति तत्प्राहुर्दुष्करं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46). -2. a form of calculation. —मृगः a kind of ox (गवय). —मेदः a gem brought from the Himâlaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. —मेदकः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. —मेधः, —यज्ञः a cow-sacrifice. —यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. —युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. —युतं a cattle-station. —रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or tending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जंबू *f.* wheat. —रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. —रवं saffron. —रसः cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence; को रसो गोरसं विना Udb. °जं buttermilk. —राजः an excellent bull. —राटिका, —राटी the Sârikâ bird. —रुतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —रूपं the form of a cow. (—पः) N. of Siva. —रोचं yellow orpiment. —रोच-

ना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. —लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. —लांगु (गू) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks. and a tail like that of a cow; Mál. 9. 30. —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world. —लोमी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf. °आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in वृंदावन the country about Mathurâ.('This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishṇa upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishṇa's divinity.') °धरः, °धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishṇa. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटं,-वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, -विकर्तृ *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. -2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विंदः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. -2. N. of Krishṇa. -3. Brihaspati. °द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of फाल्गुन. —विष् *f.*, -विष्टा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —वीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपदा, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some, हस्त, चित्रा and स्वाती. —वीर्यं the price received for milk. —वृंदं a drove of cattle. —वृंदारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, -वृषभः an excellent bull. °ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1.a cow-pen.-2.a herd of cows. -3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, -व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकृत् *n.* cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brâhmaṇa. —शालं, -ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, -र्षं a kind of sandal. —षड्गवं three pairs of kine. —षन्,-षा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —षा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. -2. giving cattle. —ष्टोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cowherd. —सदृक्षः a species of ox (गवय). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (-स्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. -2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. -3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, -नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, -कं a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows.-2. a religious mendicant. -3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (*e.g.* वेापदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हलं (sometimes written हन्नं) cow-dung. —हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. (-तः) N. of Vishṇu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows. -2 Possessing or containing cattle. -3 Mixed with milk. —*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle. -2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः,-यं Cow-dung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15. **-Comp.** —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung -2. a gad fly. —छत्रं,-प्रियं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds. —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. -2 A jackal. -3 A worshipper. -4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठं [गावस्तिष्ठन्त्यत्र घजर्थे क षत्वम्] (Usually गोष्ठं only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. -2 A station of cowherds. —ष्ठः An assembly or meeting. -3 An epithet of Siva. —ष्ठं A purificatory श्राद्ध ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °श्वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्ष्वेडिन् *m.* a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेपटु, गोष्ठेप्रगल्भः,-शूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. -2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. -3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; *i. e.* a very small puddle. -4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. -5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुंबः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. -2 A measure of capacity equal to a Droṇa. -3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. -2 A person with a fleshy navel. -3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadâ and Krishṇâ.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satânanda and husband of Ahalyâ. -2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyâya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyâ, wife of गोतम. **-Comp.** —पुत्रः an epithet of *Satânanda.*

गोधा [गुध्यते, वेष्टयते बाहुरनया करणे घञ] 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. -2 The alligator. -3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [गौर्नेत्रं धीयते यस्मिन् आधारे इन्] 1 The forehead. -2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप्.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्दः Brain; (also गोद).

गोलः,-ला,-लं [गुड् अच् डस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Mâl. 7. 1. -2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. -3 A circle. -4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड. -2 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. -2 A large globular water-jar. -3 Red arsenic. -4 Ink. -5 A woman's female friend. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 N. of the river Godâvarî. **-Comp.** —अध्यायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhâskarâchârya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [गुड् ण्वुल् डस्य लः] 1A ball, globe. -2 A wooden ball for playing with. -3 A globular water-jar. -4 A widow's bastard.-5 A conjunction of six or more planets. -6 Mo-

lasses. -7 Gum myrrh. **-कं** The heaven of Kṛishṇa.

गोलासः,-ग A mushroom.

गोष्ट् 1 A. (गोष्टते) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः-ष्ठी *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting. -2 Society, association. -3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse; गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28; Mâl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठीमनुभवति Pt. 2. -4 A multitude or collection. -5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. -6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. -2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गां जलं स्यति सो-क] 1 Gum myrrh. -2 Early morning, day-break. -3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. -2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गौंजिकः,-गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 N. of a country; the स्कंदपुराण thus describes its position:—वंगदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशांतगः शिवे। गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ -2 A particular subdivision of Brâhmaṇas. **-डाः** (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauḍa. **-डी** 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. -2 One of the Râgiṇis. -3 (In rhet.) One of the *Rîtis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition: S. D. mentions four *Rîtis*, while K. P. only three, गौडी being another name for परुषा वृत्ति; ओजःप्रकाशकैस्तैः (वर्णैः) तु परुषा (*i. e.* गौडी) M. P. 7; ओजःप्रकाशकैर्वर्णैर्बंध आडंबरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627. **-डं** Sweetmeats.

गौडिक *a.* Relating to molasses. **-कः** Sugar-cane. **-कं** Rum.

गौण *a.* (**णी** *f.*) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. -2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान); गौणे कर्मणि दुह्यादेः प्रधाने नीहृकृष्वहां Sk. -3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). -4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गौणीलक्षणा. -5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. -6 Attributive. **-Comp. -पक्षः** the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक *a.* 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -2 Having qualities. -3 Subordinate. -4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bharadvâja; (2) of *S*atânanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipa, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyâya system of philosophy. **-Comp. -संभवा** the river Godâvarî.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipî, wife of Droṇa. -2 An epithet of the Godâvarî. -3 The teaching of Buddha. -4 The Nyâya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. -5 Turmeric. -6 A kind of yellow pigment. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 N. of the river Gomatî.

गौधूमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mâhabhâshya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopî or herdsman's wife.

गौपुच्छ *a.* Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक *a.* Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौप्तेयः The son of a Vaisya woman.

गौर *a.* (**रा** or **री** *f.*) 1 White; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः R. 2. 35; द्विरददशनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52; Rs. 1. 6. -2 Yellowish, pale-red; गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरे Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65; गौरांगि गर्वं न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. -3 Reddish. -4 Shining, brilliant. -5 Pure, clean, beautiful. **-रः** 1 The white colour. -2 The yellowish colour. -3 The reddish colour. -4 White mustard. -5 The moon. -6 A kind of buffalo. -7 A kind of deer. -8 The planet Jupiter. -9 N. of Chaitanya. **-रं** 1 The filament of a lotus. -2 Saffron. -3 Gold. **-Comp. -अंगः** N. of (1) Vishṇu. (2) Kṛishṇa. **-आस्यः** a kind of black monkey, with a white face. **-खरः** a wild monkey. **-सर्षपः** white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव *a.* [गुरोर्भावः कर्म० वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. **-वं** 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); जघन° S. 3. 8; सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. -2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18; 18. 39; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U. 6. 7. -3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यन्मय्यपि ते गुरुरित्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. -4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; Ms. 2. 145. -5 Cumbrousness. -6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). -7 Depth (as of meaning); यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Mâl. 1. 7. **-Comp. -आसनं** a seat of honour. **-ईरित** *a.* praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित *a.* Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. -2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pârvatî; as in गौरीनाथ. -2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. -3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. -4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. -5 The earth. -6 Turmeric. -7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गोरोचना). -8 The wife of Varuṇa. -9 The Mallikâ creeper. -10 The Tulasî plant. -11 The Manjishthâ plant. -12 Speech. **-Comp. -कांतः, -नाथः** an epithet of *S*iva. **-गुरुः** the Himâlaya mountain; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. **-जः** N. of Kârtikeya. (**-जं**) talc. **-पट्टः** the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of *S*iva, symbolizing the female organ. **-पुत्रः** N. of Kârtikeya. **-ललितं** a yellow orpiment. **-सुतः** 1. N. of कार्तिकेय. -2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरुतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौल्मिकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. -2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौष्ठीनं Thesite of an old cow-pen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

ग्धिः *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

ग्ना Ved. A woman.

ग्मा The earth.

ग्रथ् or **ग्रंथ्** 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be wicked. -3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. -2 Stringing together. -3 Composing, writing; (ना also in these two senses).

ग्रथ्नः [ग्रंथ् बा° नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ग्रंथ् संदर्भे क्त नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. -2 Composed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन *S.* 1. वर्णैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव *Si.* 2. 72. -3 Arranged, classed. -4 Thickened, coagulated. -5 Knotty. -6 Hardened. -7 Hurt, injured. -8 Seized, taken possession of. -9 Overcome. **—तं** A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ् 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथ्नाति, ग्रंथयति-ते, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; स्रजो ग्रथयते &c. -2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. -3 To wind round. -4 To write, compose; ग्रथ्नामि काव्यशशिनं विततार्थरश्मिं K. P. 10. -5 To form, make, produce; ग्रथ्नंति बाष्पांबुकणिकरं पक्ष्मपंक्तयः K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. -6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथ् संदर्भे भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). -2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रंथारंभे, ग्रंथकृत्, ग्रंथसमाप्ति &c. -3 Wealth, property. -4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushṭubh metre. **-Comp.** **—कर्तृ,** *m.* **-कारः -कृत्** *m*, a writer, an author; ग्रंथारंभे समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. **—कुटी, -कूटी** 1. a library. -2. a studio. **—विस्तरः, विस्तारः** voluminousness, diffuse style. **—संधिः** a section or chapter of a work ;(for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

ग्रंथनं, -ना [ग्रंथ् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. -2 Composing, writing.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3.20; so मेदोग्रंथि. -2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c.; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 18; Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. -3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11. -4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. -5 A joint of the body. -6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. -7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. **-Comp.** **—छेदकः,-भेदः,-मोचकः** a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274; *S.* 6. **—पर्णः,-र्णं** 1. N. of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रणयाश्चरंति कस्तूरिकागंधमृगास्तृणेषु Vikr. 1. 17. -2. a kind of perfume. **—बंधनं** 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. -2. tying a knot. -3. a ligament. **—मूलं** garlic. **—हरः** a minister.

ग्रंथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virâṭa. -3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रंथित See ग्रथित.

ग्रंथिन् *m.* 1 One who reads books, bookish; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12.103. -2 Learned, well-read. -3 Relating to books.

ग्रंथिमत् *a.* Knotty, tied by a knot; Ku. 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल *a.* [ग्रंथिर्विद्यतेऽस्य सिध्मा°लच्] Knotted, knotty. **—लं** 1 The root of long pepper. -2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् I. 1 A. [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg. 11. 30. -2 To seize. -3 To eclipse; द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाप्राणेश्वरौ भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34; हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलं *Si.* 2. 49. -4 To slur over words. -5 To destroy. -WITH सं to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रासयति-ते) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. -2 Seizing. -3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. -4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु *a.* Accustomed to swallow. **—*m.*** The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त *p. p.* [ग्रस् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह°, विपद्°, जरा° U. 6. 39. -3 Slurred; °मुक्तं U. 5. 13; ° आमिषं Pt. 1.193. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Taken, seized. **—स्तं** A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. **-Comp.** **—अस्तं** the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. **—उदयः** rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः *f.* The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रासः [ग्रस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28; Y. 3. 55. -2 Food, nourishment. -3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -4 The morsel bitten. -5 The act of swallowing. -6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. -7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. -8 An eclipse. **-Comp.** **—आच्छादनं** food and clothing; *i. e.* bare subsistence. **—शल्यं** any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह् 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रभ्; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत *caus.* ग्राहयति; *desid.* जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगहतुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 363; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. -2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. -3 To apprehend, capture,

take prisoner ; बंदिग्राहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चौरान् गृह्णीयात् Ms. 8. 34. -4 To arrest, stop, catch; Bg. 6. 35. -5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीतहृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. -6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृह्णीयात् Chāṇ. 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. -7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया मुहुर्महानुभावा हि नितांतमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. -8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. -9 To assume, take; द्युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहगणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. -10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. -11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि मृत्पिंडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. -12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ज्यानिनादमथ गृह्णती तयोः R. 11. 15. -13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. -14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृह्णीयात् पत्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. -16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूल्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ms. 8. 201. -17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. -18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. -19 To conceive. -20 To observe (as a fast). -21 To eclipse. -22 To undertake, undergo, begin. -23 To take up, draw (water.) -24 To stop, intercept. -25 To withdraw, draw back. -26 To include. -27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. -2 To give away in marriage;Ku. 1. 52 -3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -4 To make one take, deliver over to. -5 To become familiar with. —WITH अनुसं to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अभि to seize forcibly. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ते) To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत *p. p.* [ग्रह् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Taken, seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः. -2 Obtained, acquired, gained. -3 Received, accepted. -4 Robbed. -5 Collected. -6 Agreed, promised. -7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. -8 Worn (see ग्रह्). -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* knowing the meaning or sense ; अगृहीतार्थे भवाम् S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दिश् 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. -2. disappeared. —देह *a.* incarnate. —नामन् *a.* called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सु° ' whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —विद्य *a.* versed in science, learned. —वेतन *a.* paid, remunerated. —श्वापद *a.* the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतिन् *a.* Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.) ; गृहीती षट्स्वंगेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य *a.* 1 To be taken or received. -2 To be sized. -3 To be observed, perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on ; to be honored. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. —ह्यः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह् अच्]1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure , रुरुधुः कचग्रहैः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold ; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting ; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing ; अंगलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत्प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277 ; so गोग्रहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse ; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine :—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनैश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥); नक्षत्रताराग्रहसकुलापि (रात्रि) R. 6. 22 , 3. 13; 12. 28 ; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुखचंद्रेण भास्वता । शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance , repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिद्रोहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271 ; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number ' nine '. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving ; प्राण° Pt. 1. 295. -**Comp.** —अधीन *a.* subject to planetary influence. —अवमर्दनः an epithet of Râhu. (—नं) friction of the planets. —अधीशः the sun. —आधारः, —आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. —आलुंचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces ; श्येनो ग्रहालुंचने Mk. 3. 20. —ईशः the sun. —कल्लोलः an epithet of Râhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —चिंतकः an astrologer. —दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn —निग्रहौ (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमिः the moon. —पतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1. oppression caused by a planet. -2. an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91 ; H. 1. 51 ; Pt. 2. 19. —पुषः the sun. —भक्तिः *f.* division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. —भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. —मंडलं, —ली the circle of the planets. —यज्ञः,—यागः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. —युतिः conjunction of planets. युद्ध opposition of planets. —राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. —वर्षः the planetary year. —विप्रः an astrologer. —शांतिः *f*, propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. —शृंगाटकं triangular position of the

planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽशुचिः Ms. 5. 130. -2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारधूमग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. -4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छदमध्यास्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरां N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28. -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणगुरुभिर्गर्जितैर्नितंबयथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction. -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -**Comp.** —अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणकः *a.* Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः,-णी *f.* 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. -2 The small intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhœa, dysentery. -**Comp.** —हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय *a.* Acceptable.

ग्रहिल *a.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रससाद ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77

ग्रहीतव्य *a.* 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. -2 To be taken up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [ग्रह्-तृच् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an accepter; as in गुणग्रहीतृ q. v. -2 Perceiver, observant. -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्राह *a.* (ही *f.*) [ग्रह् भावे घञ्] Seizing, clutching, taking, holding, receiving &c. —हः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark; ग्राहम् हन्ती Bh. 3. 45. -3 A prisoner. -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Persistence, importunity. -7 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. -8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease. -12 Beginning, undertaking. —ही A female crocodile.

ग्राह *ind.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; बाहुग्राहं गृहीता V. 1.

ग्राहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [ग्रह् ण्वुल्] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A police-officer.

ग्राहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feeling; Mál. 1. 41.

ग्राहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A swoon.

ग्राहित *a.* Made to take or seize.

ग्राहिन् *a.* [ग्रह् णिनि] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attracting, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing, selecting -8 Perceiving, observing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent. -11 Obstructing. —*m.* The wood-apple tree. —णी Adverse fate (प्रतिकूला).

ग्राहुक *a.* Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य *a.* [ग्रह्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह्. -2 To be understood; Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -3 To be received in a hospitable manner. -5 To be admitted in evidence. —ह्यं A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रस्-मन् आदंतादेशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत्। ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे स्वात्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. -2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of anything); *e. g.* गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in music. -**Comp.** —अधिकृतः -अध्यक्षः,-ईशः,-ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116. 11. 79. —अंतरं another village. —अतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय *a.* situated in the neighbourhood of a village. —यं space near a village. —आचारः a village custom. —आधानं hunting. —उपाध्यायः the village priest. —कंटकः 1. 'the village-pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. -2. a tale-bearer. —काम *a.* 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. -2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. -2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. -2. a *S*ûdra. —गृह्य *a.* being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —घोषिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse; (स्त्रीसंभोग) —चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. —ज, -जात *a.* 1. village-born, rustic. -2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —णीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. -2. a leader or chief in general. -3. a barber. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu. -5. a libidinous man. (-*f.*) 1. a whore, harlot. -2. the indigo plant. °पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. -2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्गुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, -याजिन् *m.* 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brâhmaṇa. -2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुंठनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामेवासः also) 1. a villager. -2. residence in a village. —षंडः an impotent man (क्लीब). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ *a.* 1. a villager. -2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. -2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miser-

able village ; कतिपयग्रामपतिकृतापर्यटनबुद्धिश्च P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic -2 (In music) Chromatic. -3 Rude. —कः 1 The headman of a village ; Ms. 7. 116, 118. -2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् a. 1 Rustic, rural. -2 Libidinous. —m. 1 A villager, peasant. -2 The head of a village. —णी The indigo plant.

ग्रामीण a. [ग्रामे भवः खञ्] 1 Vulgar, rude. -2 Chromatic. -3 Belonging to a village. —णः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणवध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृतीनामुपरि व्यलोकयन् Si. 12. 37 ; Amaru. 11. -2 A dog. -3 A crow. -4 A hog.

ग्रामीय a. Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic. —यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य a. [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. -2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. -3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). -4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). -5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G., or कटिस्ते हरते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. -6 Indecent, obscene. -7 Relating to sexual pleasures. -8 Relating to a musical scale. —म्यः 1 A tame hog. -2 The first two signs of the zodiac, *Aries* and *Taurus*. —म्या The Indigo plant. —म्यं 1 A rustic speech.-2 Food prepared in a village. -3 Sexual intercourse. -4 Acceptance. -**Comp.** —अश्वः an ass. —कर्मन् n. 1 the occupation of a villager -2. sexual pleasure. —कुंकुमं safflower. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. -2. sexual intercourse, copulation. -3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —पशुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. —मृगः a dog. —वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. —सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् a. Hard, solid. —m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नामैतदंबुनि मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवंत इति Mv. 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. -2 A mountain. -3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरत्यनया, गॄ-वनिप् नि० Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -**Comp.** —घंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् a. Long-necked, handsome-necked. —m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म a. [ग्रसते रसान्; ग्रस्-मनिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —ष्मः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Shâdha ; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. -2 Heat, warmth. —ष्मी The नवमल्लिका plant. -**Comp.** —कालीन a. pertaining to summer. —उद्भवा, -जा, -भवा the Navamallikâ creeper, (double jasmine).

ग्रुच् 1 P. (ग्रोचति) 1 To steal, rob. -2 To go.

ग्रैव (वी f.), ग्रैवेय (यी f.) a. [ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् ढञ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck ; Si. 18. 10. —वं, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नास्रसत् करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रैवेयकं [ग्रीवायां बद्धोऽलंकारः, ढकञ्] 1 A neck-ornament ; *e. g.* अस्माकं सखि वाससी न रुचिरे ग्रैवेयकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्म, ग्रैष्मिक a. Relating to summer.

ग्रैष्मक a. (ष्मिका f.) 1 Sown in summer. -2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लाहयति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. -2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. -2 A stake, wager, bet; व्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32. -3 A die. -4 Gambling, playing. -5 A dice-box. -6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. -7 A chess-man.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक्त) 1 To go, move. -2 To steal, rob. -3 To take away, deprive of; बहूनमग्लुचत् प्राणानग्लोचीच्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लुंच् 1 P. (ग्लुंचति) 1 To rob. -2 To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor or miserable. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A. (ग्लेवते) To serve, worship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). -2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. -3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected ; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. -4 To wane, fade, faint away. —*Caus.* (ग्लपयति, ग्लापयति, but प्रग्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up ; *S.* 3. 18; Ku. 3. 49.-2 To tire out, exhaust. -3 To injure, trouble, hurt. -4 To emaciate, waste ; Ku. 5.29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपनं 1 Withering, drying up. -2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान p. p. [ग्लै कर्तरि क्त] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Sick, ill. —नं 1 Exhaustion. -2 Disease.

ग्लानिः f. [ग्लै भावे नि] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानिमृच्छति Ms. 1. 53 ; अंगग्लानिं सुरतजनितां Me. 70, 31; Sânti. 4. 4.-2 Decay, decline ; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3 Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure, unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लास्नु a. [ग्लै-स्नु] Languid, wearied.

ग्लौ m. 1 The moon.-2 Camphor. -3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying ; as in पाणिघ, राजघ &c. **—घः** 1 A bell. **-2** Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घंष् 1 A. (घंषते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. -2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ् 1 P. (घग्घति) 1 To laugh. -2 To laught at, deride.

घट् I. 1 A. (घटते, जघटे, अघटिष्ट, घटितुं, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.); **दयितां त्रातुमलं घटस्व** Bk. 10. 40 ; **अंगदेन समं योद्धुमघटिष्ट** 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23 ; 20. 24 ; 22. 31. -2 To happen, take place, be possible ; **प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाऽभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात्** Mâl. 1. 9 if it can be effected ; **कस्यापरस्योद्यमैः प्रसूनैर्वाग्विसृष्टिर्घटते भटस्य** N 22. 22 ; **उभयथापि घटते** Ve. 3 ; **प्रसीदेति ब्रूयामिदमसति कोपे न घटते** Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. -3 To be united with ; Mâl. 2. 8. -4 To come to, reach. *-Caus.* (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together ; **इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिभिः** *S*i. 9. 87 ; **अनेन मैत्री घटयिष्यतस्तथा** N. 1. 46 ; **क्रुधा संधिं भीमो विघटयति यूयं घटयत** Ve. 1. 10 ; Bk. 11. 11. -2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on ; **घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेषे रसान्न पयोधरौ** Ratn. 3. 9 ; **घटय जघने कांचीं** Gît. 12. -3 To accomplish, bring about, effect ; **तटस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते** Mâl 1. 14 ; (**अभिमतं**) **आनीय झटिति घटयति** Ratn. 1. 7 ; Bh. 2. 120. -4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make ; **एवमभिधाय वैनतेयं...अघटयत्** Pt.1 ; **कांतं कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः** *S*. Til. 3 ; **घटय भुजबंधनं** Gît. 10. -5 To prompt, impel ; **स्नेहौघो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं** Bk. 10. 73. -6 To rub, touch. -7 To exert oneself for. -8 To move, agitate. **-II.** 10 U. (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -3 To shine.

घटः [घट अच्] A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot ; **कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं** Bh. 2. 49. -2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). -3 An elephant's frontal sinus. -4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. -5 A measure equal to 20 droṇas. -6 A part of a column. -7 A border. -8 A peculiar form of a temple. **-Comp.** **—आटोपः** covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. **—उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —संभवः** epithets of the sage Agastya. **—ऊधस्** *f.* (forming घटोध्नी) a cow with a full udder ; **गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोध्नीः** R 2. 49. **—कर्परः** 1. N. of a poet. -2 a piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd ; **जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण** Ghaṭ. 22. **—कारः, —कृत्** *m.* a potter. **—ग्रहः** a water-bearer. **—दासी** a procuress ; cf. कुंभदासी. **—पर्यसनं** the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. **—भेदनकं** an instrument used in making pots. **—राजः** a water-jar of baked clay. **—स्थापनं** placing a water-pot as a type of Durgâ.

घटक *a.* [घटयति घट्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for ; **एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य ये** Bh. 2. 74. -2 Bringing about, accomplishing. -3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. **—कः** 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. -2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. -3 A genealogist.

घटनं, —ना [घट् ल्युट्] 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Happening, occurring. -3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting ; as in **अघटितघटना.** -4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination ; **तस्मिन् तस्मिन् वयसा घटनाय योग्यं** V. 2. 16 ; **देहद्वयार्धघटनारचितं** K. 239 ; U. 3. 13. -5 Making, forming, shaping. -6 Motion. -7 Strife, hostility ; Pt. 1. 159. -8 (**ना**) A troop of elephants.

घटा [घट् भावे अङ्] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. -2 A number, troop, assemblage ; **प्रलयघनघटा** K. 111 ; **कौशिकघटा** U 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; Mâl. 5. 19 ; **मातंगघटा** *S*i. 1. 64. -3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. -4 An assembly.

घटिकः [घटेन तरति ठन्] A waterman. **—कं** The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel ; **नार्यः श्मशानघटिका इव वर्जनीयाः** Pt.1. 192 ; **एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः** Mk. 10. 59. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikâs of the day. -4 The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [घट् णिच् क्त] 1 United, joined, connected ; Mâl. 10. 23. -2 Planned, devised. -3 Happened. -4 Effected, produced. -5 Made or composed of.

घटिन् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिंधम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. **—मः** A potter.

घटिंधय *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikâs or time of the day. **-Comp.** **—कारः** a potter. **—ग्रह, —ग्राह** *a.* see घटग्रह. **— यंत्रं** 1. a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well ; see अरघट्ट. -2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghaṭikâs or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of *Siva*.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhîma by a female demon named हिडिंबा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the *Pandavas* and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the *Sakti* or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

घट्ट् 1 A. (घट्टते), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुघट्टिता लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; निजनखरक्षतघट्टितेन वीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घट्टः [घट्ट्-घञ्] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. **-Comp.** -कुटी a toll station. °प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जीविन् *m.* 1. a ferryman. 2. a man of a mixed tribe; (वैश्यायां रजकाज्जातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घट्टनं Shaking, moving.

घट्टना [घट्ट्-युच्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टित *a.* [घट्ट् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घण् 8 U. (घणोति, घणुते) To shine.

घंट् 1. 10. P. (घंटति, घंटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घंट *a.* Shining, splendid -टः 1 N. of *Siva*. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. **-Comp.** -फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घंट्-अच्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock.-**Comp.** -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताडः a bellman. -नादः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (दशधन्वंतरो राजमार्गो घंटापथः स्मृतः Kautilya). -2. N. of Mallinâtha's commentary on the Kirâtârjunîyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारविकाव्यमध्ये घंटापथं कमपि नूतनमातनिष्ये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घंटिन् *a.* 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell. -*m.* An epithet of *Siva*.

घंटुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घंडः A bee.

घन *a.* [हन् मूर्तौ अप् घन देशश्च Tv]. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; संजातश्च घनाघनः Mâl. 9. 39; नाला घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनाविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); वहसि घनजुते कुचयुगगगने मृगमदरुचिरूषिते Git. 7; अगुरुचतुष्कं भवति गुरू द्वौ घनकुचयुग्मे शशिवदनाऽसौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Mâl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse, gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Mâl. 1. 32; निर्वृति ° U. 6. 11. -नः A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनतरं पयः *S.* 7. 30; घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cube of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमः रुद्रेभ्यः ये repeated in this manner would stand thus:— नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये ये रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -**Comp** -अत्ययः, -अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शरद्); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgâ. -अंबु *n.* rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजनप्रियः प्रिये Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपलः hail. -ओघः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गर्जितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2. a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the cube of a cube. -जंबालः thick mire. -ज्वाला lightning. -तालः a kind of bird (सारंग). -तोलः the Châtaka bird. -धातुः lymph. -ध्वनि *a.* roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; *Si.* 16. 25. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदं the cube root. -पदवी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; कामद्भिर्घनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -पाषंडः a peacock. -फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूलं cube root (in math.). -रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (*m.* or *n.*). -वरं the face. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). -वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky; घनवर्त्म सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वल्लिका,-वल्ली lightning. -वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. -वीथिः the sky. -शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. -वासः a kind of pumpkin gourd. -वाहनः 1. *Siva*. -2. Indra. -श्याम *a.* 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-मः) an epithet (1) of Râma, (2) of Krishna. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. -स्वनः,-शब्दः,-रवः the roaring of clouds. -हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify.-2 To congeal, condense.

घनीभू 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepened; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन *a.* 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. -नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxi-

cation. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घंब् 1 A. (घंबते) To go, move.

घर् 10 P. (घारयति) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्टः A grinding stone.

घर्घर *a.* 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्घररवा पारइमशानं सरित् Mâl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). **-रः** 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A sliding door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्घरा,-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5 A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (*n.* also).

घर्घरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

घर्घरितं The grunting of a hog.

घर्ब् 1 P. (घर्बति) To go.

घर्मः *a.* [घरति अंगात्; घृ-सेके कर्तरि मक् नि° गुणः Uṇ. 1. 146] Hot. **-र्मः** 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer; निःश्वासहार्यांशुकमाजगाम घर्मः प्रियावेशमिवोपदेष्टुं R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration; Śi. 1. 58. -4 A cauldron, boiler -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 A hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice. -10 Milk (of cows). **-Comp.** **-अंशुः** the sun; S. 5. 14. **-अंतः** the rainy season. **-अंबु, अंभस्** *n.*, **-उदक, -जलं** sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Mâl 9. 17, 1. 37. **-चर्चिका** eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. **-छेदः** cessation of heat. **-दीधितिः** the sun; R. 11. 64. **-दुघा, -दुह्** *f.* a cow giving warm milk for offerings. **-द्युतिः** the sun; Ki. 5. 41. **-पयस्** *n.* sweat, perspiration; Śi. 9. 35. **-हिमः** 1. the sun. -2. heat, radiance. **-स्वेद** *a.* Ved. coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation (Sây); perspiring with heat (B. and R).

घस् 1. 2. P. (घसति, घस्ति, घस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

घसः The eater, devourer.

घसिः Ved. Food.

घस्मर *a.* [घस् -क्मरच्] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दावानलो घस्मरः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; द्रुपदसुतचमूघस्मरो द्रौणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36.

घस्र *a.* [घस् -रक्] Hurtful, injurious. **-स्रः** 1 A day; घस्रो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रभं Subhâsh. -2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. **-स्रं** Saffron.

घासः [घस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasture grass; घासाभावात् Pt. 5; घासमुष्टिं परगवे दद्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. **-Comp.** **-कुंदं, -स्थानं** a pasture. **-कूटं** hay-rick.

घासिः [घस् बा० इण्] 1 Fire. -2 Grass.

घाटः,-टा [घट्-अच्] The back of the neck. **-टः** 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

घांटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhattûra plant.

घातः [हन्-णिच् घञ्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; व्याघात S. 3. 13; नयनशरघात Git. 10; so पार्ष्णिघातः, शिरोघात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघ तावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. (In comp. translated by 'inauspicious'; °दिवसः). **-Comp.** **-चंद्रः** the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. **-तिथिः** an inauspicious lunar day. **-नक्षत्रं** an inauspicious constellation. **-वारः** an inauspicious day of the week. **-स्थानं** a slaughter-house, place for execution.

घातक *a* [हन्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

घातन *a.* [हन् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] A killer, murderer. **-नं** 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

घातिः [हन् णिच् इण्] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. *-f.* A bird-net.

घातिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [हन् णिच् णिनि] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c.) -3 Destructive. **-Comp.** **-पक्षिन्, -विहगः** a hawk falcon.

घातुक *a.* (की *f.*) [हन् णिच् उकञ्] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

घात्य *a.* [हन्-णिच् ण्यत्] Proper or fit to be killed.

घारः See under घृ.

घार्तिकः [घृतेन निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति".

घासः See under घस्.

घु 1 A. (घवते, घुत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुट् I. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve. -II. 1 A. (घोटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः,-टी *f.*, घुटिकः, **-का** The ankle.

घुड् 6 P. (घुडति) To prevent, defend.

घुण् I. 1 A., 6 P. (घोणते, घुणति, घुणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः [घुण्-क] A particular kind of insect found in timber. **-Comp.** **-अक्षरं,-लिपिः** *f.* an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्यायः see under न्याय.

घुंटः, घुंटकः, घुंटिका The ankle.

घुंटिकं Cow-dung found in woods.

घुंडः A large black bee.

घुर् 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुर्घुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छूकरः K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.

घुरणः A sound.

घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुर्घुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छूकरः K. P. 7.

घुर्घुरः 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुर्घुरकः, -रिका A gurgling sound.

घुर्घुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुर्घुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुष् I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति-ते, घुषित, घुष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापादृते तासां दुष्यंत इति घुष्यतां *S.* 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्कणन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष *a.* Sounding.

घुषित *a.* [घुष् क्त] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

घुष्टं A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घुष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; so रथ°, तूर्य,° शंख° &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धगंभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Rumour, report. -5 A herdsman; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायां घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.) The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kâyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of *S*iva. -षं Bell-metal.

घोषकः [घोष स्वार्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

घोषवत् *a.* Making a sound, sounding. -2 Sonant. -ती A lute

घोषणं, -णा [घुष् भावे ल्युट्] Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्यापारितो जयघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्गलानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud, making a great noise.

घोषयित्नु 1 A crier, bard, herald. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A captive.

घुसृणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मसृणघुसृणालेपनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घूकः An owl. -**Comp.** -अरिः a crow. -नादिनी the Ganges.

घूत्कारः Hooting; Mál 5. 19; U. 2. 29.

घूर् 4 A. (घूर्यते) To kill, hurt.

घूर्ण् 1 A., 6 P. [घूर्णते, घूर्णति, घूर्णित] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, stagger; योषितामतिमदेन जुघूर्णु र्विभ्रमातिशयपुंषि वपूंषि *S*i. 10. 32; भयात्केचिद्घूर्णषुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; *S*i. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरघूर्णमानां Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाविलासमदिरोन्मीलन्मदघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -*Caus.* (घूर्णयति-ते) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; *S*i. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89 (with prepositions like आ, वि the root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण *a.* Shaking, moving to and fro. -र्णः Whirling, rolling.-**Comp.** -वायुः a whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [घूर्ण्-भावे-ल्युट्] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving: मौलिघूर्णनचलत Git. 9; घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

घूर्णिः [भावे-इन्] Rolling, revolving.

घृ I. 1 P. (घरति, घृत) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. (घारयति-ते, घारित). To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 P. (जिघर्ति) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 U. (घृणोति, घृणुते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

घारः [घृ-घञ्] Sprinkling, wetting.

घृत *a.* [घृ-क्त] 1 Sprinkled. -2 Illumined. -तं 1 Ghee, clarified butter; (सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत् Sây.). -2 Butter. -3 Water. -**Comp.** -अन्नः,-अर्चिस् *m.* blazing fire. -अवनिः the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee. -आहवनः fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation of ghee. -आह्वः 1. the Sarala tree. -2. turpentine -उदः 'ocean of ghee' one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः, boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुल्या a stream of ghee. -केशः 1. fire. -2. one whose locks are unctuous. -दीधितिः fire. -धारा a continuous stream of ghee. -निर्णिज् *a.* shining. (-*m.*) fire. -पदी an epithet of the goddess Ilâ. -पशुः a sacrificial victim represented by ghee. -पूरः,-वरः a kind of sweetmeat; also °पूर्वकः. -पृच् *a.* accompanied with ghee. -पृष्ट *a.* having a shining body. -प्रतीकः,-प्रयस् *m.*, प्रसत्तः fire. -मंडः the scum of melted butter. -योनिः fire. -लेखनी a ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् *a.* Greasy.

घृतिन् *a.* Containing ghee.

घृतेली A cock-roach.

घृण् 8 P. (घृणोति, घृण्ण) To shine, burn. -II 1 A (घृणते) To seize.

घृणः 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine. -3 A Day.

घृणा [घृ-नक्] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust, aversion, contempt: तत्याज तोषं परपुष्टघुष्टे घृणां च वर्णाक्तशिते वितेने N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. -3 Reproach, censure. -**Comp.** -अर्चिः *m.* fire.

घृणालु *a.* Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृणि *a.* [घृ-निनि गुणाभावः] 1 Displeasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat. sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3 The sun. -4 A wave. -*n.* Water. -**Comp.** -निधिः the sun. (*f.*) the Ganges.

घृणिन् *a.* Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1. 424. -2 Censorious, abusive.

घृताची *a.* 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3 Shining. -*f.* 1 Night. -2 N. of Sarasvatî. -3 N. of an *apsaras*; N. 2. 109 (the following are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रंभा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा। सुकेशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यंतेऽप्सरसो बुधैः). -**Comp.** -गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृष् 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub, strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुंडलघृष्टमास्यं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2 To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्यराजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्ष q. v.).

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction.-2 Grinding.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. —कः A polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. —णं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding, pounding. —णी Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brushed.

घृष्ट *a.* [कर्मणि-क्त] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-क्तिच्] A hog. —*f.* 1 Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2 Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्विः A hog.

घोंघः Intermediate space.

घोटः,-घोटकः A horse -Comp. —अरिः a buffalo.

घोटी,-घोटिका A mare, horse in general; आर्टीकर्सैःग करिघोटीपदातिजुषि वार्टीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोन्नतं मुखं Mk 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse, snout (of a hog); घुर्घुरायमाणघोरघोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* A hog.

घोंटा The jujube tree. -2 The betel-nut tree. -3 A timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घुर्-अच् Un. 5. 64] 1 Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुबुधे विकृतेति तां R. 12. 39; or तत्किं कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोजयसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशः U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Violent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venerable, awful, sublime. —रः N. of *Siva.* —रा Night. —रं 1 Horror, awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venerableness. -4 Magic formulæ and charms. -5 Saffron. -Comp. —आकृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appearance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) an owl. —घुष्टं bell-metal. —घोरतरः *Siva.* —पुष्पं brass. —रासनः,-रासिन्,-वाशनः,-वाशिन् *m.* a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of *Siva.*

घोलः, -लं Butter-milk having no water in it; (तत्तु सस्नेहमजलं मथितं घोलमुच्यते Susr.).

घ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) (Used only at the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः, बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न &c.

घ्रंसः Ved. A day.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, जघ्रौ, अघ्रात्-अघ्रासीत्, घ्रात-घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at, perceive by smell; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हंति जिघ्रन्नपि भुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv.1. 99. -2 To kiss. —*Caus.* (घ्रापयति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions like अव, आ, उप, वि,सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21; आमोदमुपाजिघ्रंतौ R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [घ्रा कर्मणि-क्त] Smelt. —णः, -णं 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The nose (also *n.*). —णं 1 The act of smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरो हंति Ms. 3. 241.-2 Odour, scent.-3 The nose; बुद्धींद्रियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनात्वगाख्यानि Sân. K. 26; Ku.3.47,Rs.6.27; Ms. 5. 135. -Comp. —इंद्रियं the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं T. S. —चक्षुस् *a.* 'having nose for the eyes', blind (who smells out his way). —तर्पण *a.* grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-णं) fragrance, odour. —पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात *p. p.* Smelled smelled at.

घ्रातव्य *a.* To be smelled at. —व्यं Odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 The act of smelling; घ्रातिरघ्रेयमद्ययोः Ms. 11. 68. -2 Smell. -3 The nose.

घ्रेय *a.* To be smelled at. —यं Smell, odour.

ङ.

(No word in general use begins with this letter).

ङः 1 An object of sense. -2 Desire, wish. -3 An epithet of *Siva.*

ङु 1 A. (ङवते) To sound.

च.

च *a.* 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. —चः An epithet of *Siva.* -2 Chewing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A tortoise. -5 A thief. —*ind.* A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence); मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mál. 1, 31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननंदतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलेन कांत्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1. 105; 3. 116. -2 Disjunction (but, still, yet); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. -3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव); अतीतः पंथानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G. M.;

ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्); जीवितु चेच्छसे (= इच्छसे चेद्) मूढ हेतुं मे गदतः शृणु Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 45 v. l. -5 It is often used expletively (पादपूरणार्थे); भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexicographers give, besides the above, the following senses of च which are included in the general idea of *copulation*; 1 अन्वाचय joining a subordinate fact with a principal one; भो भिक्षामट गां चानय; see अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combination; as पाणी च पादौ च पाणिपादं. -2 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection; as प्लक्षश्च न्यग्रोधश्च प्लक्षन्यग्रोधौ. -4 समुच्चय aggregation; as पचति च पठति च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand–on the other hand', 'though–yet', to denote antithesis; न सुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा किमपि चेदमनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10.6; 3. 40; 11. 50, 81; Ku. 3. 58, 66; *S*. 6. 7; Mâl. 9. 39.

चक् 1 U. (चकति-ते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied. -2 To repel, resist. -3 To shine.

चकित *a*. [चक् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); भय°, साध्वस°; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्याधानुसारचकिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru. 46; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा Gît. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. —तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm, fear. —तं *ind*. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चकितमुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1 11; सभयचकितं Gît. 5; *Sânti*. 4. 4.

चकास् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासीत् चकासित) 1 To shine, be bright; गंडश्चंडि चकास्ति नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Gît. 10; चकाससं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा *Si*. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17. —*Caus*. To cause to shine, illuminate; *Si*. 3. 6. —With वि to shine, be bright.

चकासित *a*. Shining, splendid, bright.

चकोरः [चक्-तृप्तौ ओरन् Un. 1. 64] A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Gît. 10. (चकोरकः also.)

चक्क् 10 P. (चक्कयति) 1 To suffer, -2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चक्कल *a*. Round, circular.

चक्कसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ घञर्थे क नि° द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवत्परिवर्तंते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishṇu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, *Si*. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 A whirlpool. -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac. -18 Circular flight (of birds &c.). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convolutions or spiral marks of the शालिग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance.—क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A multitude, troop, group. —**Comp.** —अंगः 1. a gander having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). (-गी) a goose. (-गं) a parasol. —अटः 1. a juggler, snake-catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *dînâra*. —अधिवासिन् *m*. the orange tree —आकार,-आकृति *a*. circular, round. —आयुधः an epithet of Vishṇu. —आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. —आह्वः, -आह्वयः the ruddy goose; —ईश्वरः 1. 'lord of the discus', N. of Vishṇu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. —उपजीविन् *m*. an oilman. —कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. —गंडुः a round pillow. —गतिः *f*. rotation, revolution. —गुच्छः the Asoka tree. —ग्रहणं,-णी *f*. a rampart, an entrenchment. —चर *a*. moving in a circle. (-रः) a juggler. —चारिन् *m*. a chariot. —चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. —जीवकः, -जीविन् *m*. a potter. —तीर्थं N. of a holy place. —दंष्ट्रः a hog. —धर *a*. 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage.-(रः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; चक्रधरप्रभावः R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. —धारा the periphery of a wheel. —नदी the Gaṇḍakî river. —नाभिः the nave of a wheel. —नामन् *m*. 1. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -2. a pyritic ore of iron. —नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2. a kind of perfume. —नेमिः *f*. the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. —पाणिः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. —पालः 1. the governor of a province.-2. an officer in charge of a division of an army.-3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. —फलं a kind of discus. —बंधुः,-बांधवः the sun. —बालः,-डः, वालः,-लं,-डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74; प्रकटयसि किमुच्चैरर्चिषां चक्रवालं Ratn. 4. 16; Mv. 6. 4; Mu. 3. 21.; K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. —बालधिः a dog. —भृत् *m*. 1. one who holds a discus. -2 N. of Vishṇu. —भेदिनी night. —भ्रमः,-भ्रमिः *f*. a lathe or grindstone; आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नोल्लिखितो विभाति R. 6. 32. —भ्रांतिः *f*. revolution of wheels; V. 1. 5. —मंडलिन् *m*. a species of cobra. —मुखः a hog. —मुसलः a battle carried on with the discus and club. —यानं a wheel-

carriage. **—रद:** a hog. **—वर्तिन्** *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितीश Ak.); पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि *S.* 1. 12; तव तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ । आसमुद्रक्षितीशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करप्रदः ॥ Udb. : (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपद्गतः किल महाशयचक्रवर्ती विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. **—वाकः** (की *f.*) the ruddy goose ; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैकां Me.83. °बंधुः the sun. **—वाटः** 1. a limit, boundary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. **—वातः** a whirlwind, hurricane. **—वृद्धिः** *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. **—व्यूहः** a circular array of troops. **—संज्ञं** tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. **—साह्वयः** the ruddy goose. **—हस्तः** an epithet of Vishṇu.

चक्रक *a.* [चक्रमिव कायति कै-क] Wheel-shaped, circular.

—कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a.* [चक्रमस्त्यस्य मतुप् मस्य वः] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. **—***m.* 1 An oilman. -2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus-bearer. **—का** 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [चक्रमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative (सूचक). **—***m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu ; *Si.* 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. -10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रीकृ 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रीवत् *m.* An ass ; *Si.* 5. 8.

चक्ष् 2 A (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses). 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [चक्ष् -ल्युट् न ख्यादेशः] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [चक्ष् असि न ख्यादेशः] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati. **—***n* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen. -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस् *a.* [चक्ष् करणे उसि Uṇ. 2. 118] Seeing. **—***n.* 1 The eye ; दृश्यं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसारे ददचक्षुः *S.* 1. 6; cf. words like घ्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुरायुश्चैव प्रहीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. **—Comp. —गोचर** *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. **—ग्रहणं** morbid affection of the eye **—दानं** the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. **—पथः** the range of sight , the horizon. **—बंधः** blinding the sight; Vâs 67. **—मलं** the excretion of the eyes. **—रागः** (चक्षूरागः) 1 redness in the eyes. -2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances ; पुरश्चक्षूरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता Mâl. 6. 15; चक्षूरागः कोकिलेषु न परकलत्रेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). **—रोगः** (चक्षूरोगः) a disease of the eye. **—विषयः** 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility ; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रांतेषु कपोतेषु H. 1 ; Ms. 2. 198. -2. an object of sight, any visible object. -3. the horizon. **—श्रवस्** *m.* a serpent ; Ki. 16. 42 ; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् *a.* 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight ; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरासीत्समरसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18 ; °ता 4. 13. -2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य *a.* [चक्षुषे हितं यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful ; *Si.* 8. 57. -2 Good for the eyes. -3 Produced from the eye. **—ष्यः, —ष्या** A collyrium or application to the eyes. **—ष्या** A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चंकुणः,—रः 1 A tree. -2 A carriage. -3 A vehicle in general (*n.* also).

चंक्रमणं *a.* [क्रम् यङ् ल्युट् यङो लुक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. -2 Going slowly or crookedly. -3 Moving or going about, walking ; विष चक्रमणं रात्रौ Châṇ. 97; चक्रे स चक्रनिभचंक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. -4 Going slowly or tortuously. -5 Leap, jump, spring ; Pt. 4.

चंक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग *a.* 1 Handsome, beautiful. -2 Clever. -3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् *m.* Beauty.

चंच् 1 P. (चंचति, चंचित) 1 To move, wave, shake ; समरशिरसि चंचत्पंचचूडश्चमूनां U. 5. 3 ; Mâl. 5. 23; चंचच्चचू Nâg. 4; चंचत्पराग Gît. 1. -2 To dangle about ; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तापं Gît. 4. -3 To leap, jump. -4 To go, move.

चंचः [चंच्-अच्] 1 A basket. -2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पंचांगुलं मानं). **—चा** 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). -2 A straw-man, doll. -3 A puppet of grass or reed. -4 A contemptuous epithet of a man.

चंचत्क *a.* 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चंचरिन् *m.* The large black bee ; करी करीरीति केव विशं सरीसरीति कां। थिरी थरीकरीति केन्न चंचरीति चंचरी Udb.

चंचरी, -चंचरीकः A large black bee ; चुलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G. ; कुंदलताया विमुक्तमकरंदरसाया अपि चंचरीकः । प्रणयप्ररूढप्रेमभरभंजनकातरभावभीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चंचल *a.*[चंच्-अलच्,चंचं गतिं लाति ल

-क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous ; श्रुत्वैव भीतहरिणीशिशुचंचलाक्षीं Ch P.27; चंचलकुंडल Gît.7; Amaru.79.-2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमध्यविलसत्सौदामिनीचंचलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चंचलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. —लः 1 The wind.-2 A lover -3 A libertine. —ला 1 Lightning. -2 Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth.

चंचु *a.* [चंच्-उन्] 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. -2 Clever (as अक्षरचंचु); ओष्ठेन रामो रामोष्ठबिंबचुंबनचंचुना *Si.* 2. 14; see चुंब.—चुः A deer.—चुः, —चूः *f.* A beak, bill.-**Comp.** —पुटः, —टं the bill of a bird when shut; चंचुपुटं चपलयंति चकोरपोताः R G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चंचुपुटमौनमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; दयलिखचंचुपुटेन पक्षती 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. —प्रहारः a peck with the beak. —भृत्-मत्, *m.* a bird. —सूचिः the tailor bird.

चंचुका A beak, bill.

चंचुर *a.* Clever, expert.

चट् I. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To break, fall off, separate. -2 To rain. -3 To cover. -II. 10 U. (चटयति-ते) 1 To kill, injure. -2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. -2 Falling off in small pieces.

चटु:,-टु *n.* [चट्-उन्] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. -2 A scream. -3 A devotional posture among ascetics. —टुः The belly.

चटुल *a.* [चट्-उलच्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमैक्षत जनश्चटुलायमपाङ्गं *Si.* 5. 6; त्रासातिमात्रचटुलैः स्मरतः सुनेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40; Mu. 3 24; *Si.*5. 10, 13.-2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.) किं लब्धं चटुल त्वयेह नयता सौभाग्यमेतां दशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेम्णा दयितेन 71. -3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुपटुचारु मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं Gît. 10. —ला Lightning.

चटुलोल, चटूलोल *a.* 1 Tremulous. -2 Lovely, beautiful. -3 Talking sweet words.

चटचटा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c.

चटचटायते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चटचटायनं Crackling.

चण् 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. -2 To go. -3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण *a.* (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; अक्षरचणः. —णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पतितोपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भ्राष्ट्रकं भंक्तु Pt. 1. 132. -**Comp.** —अम्लं sour pease. —आत्मजः the sage चाणक्य.

चंड *a.* 1 (*a*) Fierce, violent, impetuous. (*b*) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अथैकधेनोरपराधचंडात् गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद् बिभेषि R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. -2 Hot, warm: as in चंडांशु. -3 Active, quick. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Mischievous evil. -6 Circumcised. —डः 1 An evil being or demon. -2 *Siva.* -3 Skanda. -4 The tamarind tree. —डं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Passion, wrath. -*adv.* Violently, fiercely, angrily. -**Comp** —अंशुः, -दीधितिः, -भानुः the sun. —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ —मुंडा a form of Durgâ; (=चामुंडा q v.). —मृगः a wild animal. —विक्रम *a.* of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् *a.* Violent, warm. —ती N. of Dugrâ.

चंडा, -डी *f.*1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं जातानुतापेव सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. - डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. -2 Hurt, injury. -**Comp** —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of *Siva*; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33 —कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडिः *f*, चंडिका N. of Durgâ.

चंडिमन् *m.* 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath.-2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीकृ 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल *a.* [चंड्-आलच्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (क्रूरकर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. —लः A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sûdra father and a Brâhmaṇa mother. -2 A man of this caste, an outcast, चंडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10. 12, 16; 11. 176. -**Comp.** —वल्लकी the lute of a Chânḍâla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chânḍâla. -2 N. of Durgâ.

चंडुः [चंड्-उन्] 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A small monkey.

चत् 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg, request. -2 To go. —*Caus.* (चातयति -ते) 1 To cause to hide. -2 To scare, terrify.

चतित *a.* (Ved. चत) Hidden; made to disappear.

चातक *a.* Driving away, removing. —नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. -2 Removing, scaring away.

चतुर् *num. a.* [चत्-उरन् Uṇ. 5. 58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः *m.*; चतस्रः *f.*; चत्वारि *n.*) Four; चत्वारो वयमृत्विजः Ve. 1 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कौमारं यौवनं वार्धकं चेति; चत्वारि शृंगा त्रयो अस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me 110. -*ind.* Four times. [cf. Zend *chathru*; Gr. *tessares*; L. *quatuor*]. [In comp. the र् of चतुर् is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes श्, ष् or स्, or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. -**Comp.** —अंशः a fourth part. —अंग *a.* having 4 members, quadripartite (-गं) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थो दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं *S.* Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत्। अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhâsh. -2. a sort of chess. —अंगिन् *a.* having four parts. (-नी) a complete army, see चतुरंग. —अंगुलं 1. the four fingers of the hand.-2. four fingers broad. —अंत *a.* bordered on all sides; भुक्त्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी *S.* 4. 19. —अंता the earth. —अशीत *a.* eighty-fourth. —अशीति *a.*or *f* eighty four. —अश्र, —अस्र *a.* (for अश्र-स्रि) 1. four cornered, quadrangular; R. 6 10. -2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts, बभूव तस्याश्चतुरस्रशोभि वपुः Ku. 1. 32. (-अः,-स्रः) 1. a square.

-2. a quadrangular figure. -3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a period of four days. —आत्मन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —आननः,-मुखः an epithet of Brahmâ; इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. —आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa —उत्तर a. increased by four. —ऊषणं the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुष्कर्ण) a. heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. -2. a tortoise. —गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण a. four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; °रिंश -शत्तम forty-fourth. —णवत (चतुर्णवत) a. ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four-added; चतुर्णवतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four'. —दंतः an epethet of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. -दश a. fourteenth. —दशन् a. four teen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalâshṭaka:- लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपारिजातकसुरा धन्वंतरिश्चंद्रमा गावः कामदुघाः सुरेश्वरगजो रंभादिदेवांगनाः। अश्वः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिधनुः शंखोऽमृतं चांबुधे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगलं॥). °विद्या (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are :— षडंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं। मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥). —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. —दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः-लं a royal litter. —द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. -2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninety-four. —पंच a. (चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत f. (चतुःपंचाशत or चतुष्पंचाशत) fifty-four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (-थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-थः) a Brâhmaṇa. — पद a. (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet.-2. consisting of four limbs. (-दः) a quadruped. (-दी) a stanza of four lines; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1 —पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brâhmaṇas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —पाद्-द (चतुष्पाद् द) a. 1. quadruped. -2. consisting of four members or parts. (-m.) 1. a quadruped. -2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्वं the four sides of a square. —बाहुः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-हु n.) a square. —भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थ); i. e धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भावः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज a. 1. quadrangular. --2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 16. 3. -2. a quadrangular figure. -3. square. (-जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months. (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). —मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brahmâ; त्वत्तः सर्वं चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2 17. -2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतूरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmâ. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थ); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -2 four principal colours. —वार्षिका a cow four years old. — विंश a. 1. twenty-fourth. -2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). — विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. —विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-दः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Vishṇu. (-हं) medical science —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुश्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य Mk. 3. 7. —षष्टि a. or f. 1. sixty-four. -2. N. for the Rigveda containing 64 Adhyâyas. °कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. —सप्तति a or f. seventy-four. —समं an unguent of four things, sandal, agallochum, saffron and musk. —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन,-ण a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —होतृक the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ a. (र्थी f.) [चतुर्णां पूरणः डट् थुक् च] The fourth. —र्थः The fourth letter of any class. —र्थं A quarter, a fourth part. -Comp. —अंश a receiving a fourth part. (—शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brâhmaṇa's religious life, Sannyâsa. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्त a. eating the fourth meal. —भाज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —र्थिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The dative case (in gram.). -Comp. —कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्धा ind. In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क a. [चतुरवयवं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वा कन्] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च शतं समं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). —ष्कं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A cross-way. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —ष्की 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्किका The number 'four'.

चतुष्टय *a.* (यी *f.*) [चत्वारोऽवयवा विधा अस्य तयप्] Four fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्मुखसमीरिता। प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. **–यं** A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. **–2** A square. **–3** The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. **–4** The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty.

चतुर *a.* [चत्-उरच्] **1** Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव दूती Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15, 44; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. **–2** Quick, swift. **–3** Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुरगति गतं चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. **–रः 1** A round pillow. **–2** Crooked gait. **–3** An elephant's stable. **–रं 1** Cleverness, ingenuity. **–2** An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [चत्-ष्वरच् Uṇ. 2. 121] **1** A quadrangular place or courtyard. **–2** A place where many roads meet; स खलु श्रेष्ठिचत्वरे निवसति Mk. 2. **–3** A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. **–4** A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. **–2** Kuśa grass. **–3** Womb.

चद् 1 U. [चदति-ते] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [चद्-किरच्] **1** The moon. **–2** Camphor. **–3** An elephant. **–4** A snake.

चन् 1. 6. P. [चनति] **1** To sound, **–2** To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* **1** Food. **–2** Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. **1** To like. **–2** To eat. **–3** To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *n.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. [चंदति, चंदित] **1** To shine. **–2** To be glad or rejoiced.

चंदः **1** The moon. **–2** Camphor.

चंदकः The moon. **–2** A kind of fish.

चंदनः-नं [चंद्-णिच्-ल्यु] Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलायागुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चन्दनं शुचौ प्रिये यांति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं किल शीतलं। पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. **–2** Anything most excellent of its kind. **–Comp. –अचलः, –गिरिः, –अद्रिः** the Malaya mountain. **–उदकं** sandal-water. **–पुष्पं** cloves. **–सारः** 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. –2. a kind of alkali (वज्रक्षार).

चंदनिन् *a.* Rubbed with, or smelling of, sandal-wood.

चंदनीया A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना).

चंदिरः [Uṇ. 1. 51] **1** An elephant. **–2** The moon; अपि च मानसमंबुनिधिर्यशो विमलशारदचंदिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; मुकुंदमुखचंदिरे चिरमिदं चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चंद्र *a.* [चंद् णिच् रक्] Ved. **1** Glittering, bright, shining (as gold). **–2** Lovely, beautiful. **–द्रः 1** The moon; यथा प्रह्लादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12; हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेश्मनि H. 1. 61; मुख°, वदन° &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). **–2** The moon, as a planet. **–3** Camphor; विलेपनस्य धिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाधापलाप पांडुतां N. 1. 51. **–4** The eye in a peacock's tail. **–5** Water. **–6** Gold (*n.* also). **–7** A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. **–8** A spot similar to the moon **–9** The symbol or mark of a Visarga. **–10** A reddish kind of pearl. **–11** The fifth lunar mansion. **–12** The number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). **–द्रा 1** Small cardamoms. **–2** An open hall only furnished with a roof. **–3** An awning, a canopy. **–Comp. –अंशुः** 1. Vishṇu. –2. a moon-beam. **–अर्धः** the half moon; Pt. 4. °चूडामणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Śiva. **–आतपः** 1. moon-light. –2. awning. –3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. **–आत्मज., –औरसः, –जः, –जातः, –तनयः, –नंदनः, –पुत्रः** the planet Mercury. **–आनन** *a.* moon-faced. (**–नः**) an epithet of Kârtikeya. **–आपीडः** an epithet of Śiva. **–आभासः** 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. **–आह्वयः** camphor. **–इष्टा** a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. **–उदयः** 1. moon-rise. –2. awning. –3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (**–या**) a kind of medicine for the eyes. **–उपलः** the moon-stone. **–कला** 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलामिवाननचरीं दैवात्समासाद्य मे Mâl. 5. 28. –2. the crescent before or after the new moon. **–कांतः, –मणिः** the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्गते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Śi. 4. 58; Amaru 57; Bh. 1. 21; Mâl. 1. 24. (**–तः -तं**) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (**–तं**) sandal-wood. **–कांता** 1. a night. –2. the wife of the moon. –3. moon-light. **–कांतिः** *f.* moon-light. (*–n*) silver. **–क्षयः** the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. **–गृहं** the fourth sign of the zodiac, *Cancer*. **–गोलः** the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °**रथः** a deceased progenitor, the manes. **–गोलिका** moon-light. **–ग्रहणं** an eclipse of the moon. **–चंचला** a small fish. **–चूडः, –मौलिः, शेखरः, –चूडामणिः** epithets of Śiva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. **–दाराः** (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. **–द्युतिः** sandal-wood. (*-f.*) moon-light. **–नामन्** *m.* camphor. **–निभ** *a.* bright, handsome. **–पंचांगं** the luni-solar calendar.

—पादः a moon-beam ; Me. 70 ; Mál. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बाल 1. large cardamoms. -2. moon-light. —बिंदु the sign for the nasal (ँ). —भस्मन् n. camphor. —भागा N. of a river in the south.—भासः a sword; see चंद्रहास. —भूति n. silver. —मणिः the moon-stone. —मंडलं 1 the orb or disc of the moon. -2. the lunar sphere. -3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (i. e. lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, -लौहं, -लौहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन a. a moon-faced. —व्रतं 1.a kind of vow or penance=चांद्रायण q. v. -2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1.a room on the top (of a house &c.); वियद्गतः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिश्रुन्मुखराः करोति R. 13. 40. -2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवः N. of Budha or Mercury. (—वा) small cardamoms. —सालोक्य attainment of the lunar heaven.—हन् m. an epithet of Râhu. —हासः 1.a glittering sword. -2. the sword of Râvaṇa; हे पाणयः किमिति वांछथ चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. -3. N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhârmika. [He was born under the Mûla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse.] (—सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. -2 The eye in a peacock's tail. -3 A finger-nail. -4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् m. A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् m. A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस् m. 1 The moon: नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 A month -3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यदब्धिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; कामुकैः कुंभीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. -2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौमुदी. -3 Illumination. -4 A large cardamom. -5 The river Chandrabhâgâ. -6 The Mallikâ creeper. -Comp. —अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. —द्रावः the moon-stone. —पायिन् m. the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिन् a. Ved 1 Golden, possessing gold. -2 Having the moon. —m. The planet Mercury (son of the moon).

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चप् I. 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. -II. 10 U. (चपयति-ते) 1 To grind, pound, knead. -2 To cheat.

चपटः =चपेट q. v.

चपल a. [चुप्-मंदायां गतौ कल उपधोकारस्याकारः Tv. ; cf. Un. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; चपलायताक्षी Ch. P. 8. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sânti. 2. 12; चपलमति &c. -3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं Moha M. 5. -4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गतं) शैशवाचपलमप्यशोभत R. 11. 8. -5 Inconsiderate, rash; cf. चापल. —लः 1 A fish. -2 Quicksilver. -3 The Châtaka bird. -4 Consumption. -5 A sort of perfume. -6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमं रतिपतिमृगकानने Git. 7. -2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -5 The tongue. -6 Long pepper. -Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman; Si. 9. 16. -2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक a. Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. -2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand; खडिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. (चमति, चांत) 1 To drink, sip, drink off; चचाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः f. 1 Admiration, surprise. -2 Show, spectacle. -3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवितेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16; तदुपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1. -4 Riot, festive or angry riot

चमत्कारिन् a. Astonishing, surprising. -2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम्-अरच् Un. 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. —री 1 A shoot, sprout (मंजरी). -2 The female Chamara; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13, 48; Si. 4. 60; Me. 53. -Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidâra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चमंत्यस्मिन्, चम्-असच् Tv.] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी). -2 A cake made of barley, rice &c.

चमसिः f. A kind of cake.

चमूः f. [चम्-ऊ Un. 1. 81] 1 An army (in general); पश्यैतां पांडुपुत्राणामाचार्य महतीं चमूं Bg. 1. 3; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43; गजवती जवतीव्रहया चमूः R. 9. 10. -2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. -3 Ved. A dish or vessel. -4 A grave. -Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander; R. 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरुः A kind of deer; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8.

चंप् 10 U. (चंपयति-ते) To go, move.

चंपः [चंप्-अच्] The Kovidâra tree. —पं The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चंप्-ण्वुल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. -2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower

of this tree ; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपकदामगौरीं Ch. P. 1. -2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. **-Comp.** -माला 1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. -2. a garland of Champaka flowers. -3. a kind of metre (see App.). -रंभा a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhâgalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. v.

चंपूः *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse ; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपूरित्यभिधीयते S. D. 569 ; for instance भोजचंपू, नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

चंब् 1 P. (चंबति) To go, move.

चाम्रिष् *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमसस्थ); Rv. 1. 56. 1.

चय् 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चर् 1 P. (चरति, चचार, अचारीत्, चरितुं, चरित or sometimes चीर्ण) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander ; नष्टाशंका हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति *S.* 1. 15 (चर् may mean here 'to graze' also) ; इंद्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67 ; कपयश्चेरुरार्तस्य रामस्येव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59 ; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68 ; 8. 236 ; 9. 306 ; 10. 55. -2 (*a*) To perform, do, act ; रचयति रेखाः सलिले यत्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (*b*) To practise, perform, observe ; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79 ; Y. 1. 60 ; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person); चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90 ; 9. 287 ; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb. ; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर्). -4 To graze ; सुचिरं हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be diffused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. — *Caus.* (चारयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf. L. *curro.*]

चर *a.* (री *f.*) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking ; grazing &c.; धर्मारण्यचरेषु प्राणिषु *S.* 5. 9 -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.). -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable ; see चराचर below ; Ms. 3. 201 ; Bg. 13 15. -5 Animate ; Ms. 5. 29 ; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late ; आढ्यचर 'one who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तचरः अध्यापकचर late teacher &c —रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karaṇa in astrology. -8 The Karaṇas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians.-10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. **-Comp.** -अचर *a.* 1. moveable and immoveable ; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67 ; 2. 5 ; Bg. 11. 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking, trembling. (-रं) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world ; Ms. 1. 57, 63 ; 3. 75 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; 9. 10. -2. the sky, the atmosphere. -3. heaven. (-री) a young woman. -द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels. -पुष्टः a mediator. -भं, -भवनं a varying sign of the zodiac ; *i. e.* the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः *f.* an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरणः -णं [चर्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A foot ; शिरसि चरण एष न्यस्यते वारयैनं Ve. 3. 38 ; जात्या काममवध्योऽसि चरणं त्विदमुद्धृतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas ; *e. g.* चरणगुरवः Mv. 1, Mâl. 1 ; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. —णः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. —णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising ; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c). **-Comp.** -अमृतं, -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brâhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock -आस्कंदनं trampling, treading under foot. -गत *a.* fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रंथिः *m.*, -पर्वन् *n.* the ankle. -न्यासः a footstep. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another) ; Amaru. 17. -पतित *a.* prostrate at the feet ; Me. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. footfall. -3. prostration. -शुश्रूषा, -सेवा 1. prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चरणिः A man (मनुष्य) ; Rv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्यु *a.* Ved. moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ *a.* Ved. 1 Moving, living. -2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम *a.* [चर्-अमच् Uṇ. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final ; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back ; पृष्ठं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -मं *ind.* At last ; at the end. **-Comp.** -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -क्ष्माभृत् *m.* the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस् *a.* old, aged ; Mâl 6. 2.

चरिः [चर्-इन्] An animal.

चरित *p.p.* [चर् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Performed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered ; *S.* 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved ; *S.* 5. 16. -तं 1 Going, moving, course. -2 Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds ; उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70 ; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति 1. 81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2 ; दिवौकसस्त्वच्चरितं लिखंति *S.* 7. 5 ; so दशकुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, due or proper observance. **-Comp.** -अर्थ *a.* 1. that has ac-

complished its end or desired object, successful; रावणग्रोर्युद्धं चरितार्थमिवाभवत् R. 12. 87; चरितार्थैव भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62.-2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense, Ku. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit; Ku. 4. 45. °ता the attainment of the desired object; *S*. 5.

चरितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [चर् इत्र] 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance. -3 History, life, biography, account, adventures -4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. **-त्रा** The tamarind tree. **-Comp. -बधकः** a friendly pledge.

चरिष्णु *a.* [चर्-इष्णुच्] Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरीत्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्य *a.* [चर्-कर्मणि यत्] To be gone; to be practised &c. **-र्या** 1 Going about, moving, walking about; driving or going in a carriage; रथ° U. 5. -2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्या. -3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4 Practice, performance, observance; Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्य, तपश्चर्या.-5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. -6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32. -8 Pervading; visiting. **-र्यं** 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [चर् उन्] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes; भनवस्रावी निरुष्मपक्व ओदनश्चरु रिति याज्ञिकाः (It is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरु : cf. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee.) -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared.-3 A cloud.**-Comp. -चेलिन्** *m.* N. of Siva. **-स्थाली** a vessel for boiling rice &c for presentation to the gods and the manes.

चर्कृतिः *f.* Ved. Mention, praise, glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्घ् 1 P. (चर्घति) To go or move.

चर्च् I. 10. U. (चर्चयति-ते चर्चित). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. -2 To discuss, consider, investigate. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To anoint, smear.

चर्चः [चर्च्-अच्] Considering, deliberation.

चर्चक *a* [चर्च्-ण्वुल्] Repeating.

चर्चनं [चर्च् ल्युट्] 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. -2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, चर्चरी [चर्च्-बा० अरन् गौरा. ङीष्] 1 A kind of song.-2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). -3 The recitation of scholars. -4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery. -7 Curled hair. -8 Triple symphony. -9 Alternate recitation of a poem by two persons.

चर्चरीकः 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or curling of the hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading, perusal.-2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चानरचयं K. 157; श्रीखंडचर्चा विष Git. 9. -5 An epithet of the goddess Durgâ.

चर्चिः *f.* [चर्च् भावे इन्]1 Repetition. -2 Investigation (विचारणा).

चर्चिक्यं 1 Anointing the body. -2 An unguent.

चर्चित *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; चंदनचर्चितनीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Git. 1; Rs. 2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, investigated. -3 Sought, desired. **-तं** Anointing, smearing.

चर्चस् *m.* N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera.

चर्तन *a.* Ved. Stringing together. **-नं** A hook, or pin.

चर्त्य *a.* 1 To be strung or tied. -2 To be hurt or injured.

चर्पटः [चृप्-अटन्] The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended; cf. चपेट. -2 A quantity of bubbles or specks.

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (पिष्टकभेद).

चर्ब् 1 P. (चर्बति) 1 To go, move, -2 To eat.

चर्भटः A kind of cucumber.

चर्भटी 1 Noise of merriment. -2 Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant saying.

चर्म 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A skin.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् *n.* [चर्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] 1 Skin (of the body). -2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. -3 The sense of touch. -4 A shield; *Si.* 18. 21. **-Comp. -अंतः** a piece or strap of leather. **-अंभस्** *n.* lymph. **-अवकर्तन** working in leather. **-अवकर्तिन्, -अवकर्तृ** *m.* a shoe-maker. **-कारः, -कारिन्, -कृत** *m.* 1. a shoe-maker, currier. -2. a mixed caste (from a Châṇḍâla woman and a fisherman). **-कारकः** a worker in leather. **-कीलः, -लं** a wart. **-चटकः, -का, -चटिका, -चटी** a bat. **-चित्रकं** white leprosy. **-जं** 1. hair. -2. blood. **-तरंगः** a wrinkle. **-तिल** *a.* covered with pimples. **-दंडः, -नालिका, -नासिका** a whip. **-दलं, -दूषिका** a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease. **-द्रुमः,-वृक्षः** the Bhûrja tree. **-पट्टिका** a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. **-पत्रा** a bat, the small house-bat. **-पादुका** a leather shoe. **-प्रभेदिका** a shoemaker's awl. **-प्रसेवकः, -प्रसेविका** a bellows. **-बंधः** a leather band or strap. **-मुंडा** an epithet of Durgâ. **-यष्टिः** *f.* a whip. **-वसनः** 'clad in skin', N. of Siva. **-वाद्यं** a drum, tabor &c **-संभवा** large cardamoms. **-सारः** lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य *a.* Leathern. **-ण्यं** Leather-work.

चर्ममय *a.* Leathern.

चर्मरुः, चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक *a.* [चर्म-ठन्] Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् *a* (णी *f.*) [चर्म-इनि] 1 Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern. **-*m.*** 1 A soldier armed with a shield. -2 Plantain. -3 The Bhûrja tree.

चर्या See under चर्.

चर्व् 1 P., 10 U. (चर्वति, चर्वयति-ते, चर्वित) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लांगूलं गाढतरं चर्वितुमारब्धवान् Pt. 4; यस्यैतच्च न कुकुरैरहरहर्जंघांतरं चर्व्यते Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up. -3 To relish, taste.

चर्वणं, -णा [चर्व् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Chewing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3 Food which must be chewed, solid food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणैवात्र स्वाभिन्ने विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com.=चर्वणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभेदादात्मानंदसमुद्भव इत्युक्तप्रकारं); so also; निष्पत्त्या चर्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारतः 58.

चर्वा [चर्व्-अङ्] 1 A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् m.). -2 Chewing.

चर्वित p. p. [चर्व् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -Comp. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition, profitless reiteration. -पात्रं a spitting pot.

चर्व्य p. [चर्व् कर्मणि ण्यत् यत् वा] To be chewed, chewable. -र्व्यं Solid food, such as requires mastication.

चर्षणि a. [कृष् अनि आदेश्च चः Tv.] Ved.1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving, moveable. -3 Swift active, -णिः A man.-f. A disloyal. woman (बंधकी).

चल् I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चचाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चलित) 1 To shake, tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir; छिन्नाश्चेलुः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षोऽद्रिरिवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. -2 (a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदात्पदमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chân. 32; चचाल बाला स्तनभिन्नवल्कला Ku. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56. (b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेलुश्चीरपरिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 92 vl.-3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; मुनेरपि च तस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y.1. 361.-*Caus.*(च-चा-लयति, चलित, चालित) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir; R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss, remove or expel from; चाणक्ये चलिताधिकारे विमुखे Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead away from.-4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -5 To disturb, agitate; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईशते Si. 15. 40. -II. 6 P. (चलति, चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a. [चल-अच्] 1 (a) Moving trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c); चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि S. 1. 24 चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यपुत्रैः R. 3. 28 waving; Bh. 1. 16. (b) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दयितास्वनवस्थितं नृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जने Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु 3. 1.-3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चलं जीवितयौवनं Bh.3.128.-4 Confused.-लः 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The supreme being. -ला 1 Lakshmí, the goddess of wealth.-2 Lightning. -3 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल a. 1. moveable and immoveable. -2. fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलां Ki. 11. 30 (चलाचला=चंचला Malli.); कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14; N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow. -आतंकः rheumatism. -आत्मन् a. inconstant, fickle-minded. -इंद्रिय a. 1. sensitive. -2. sensual. -इषुः one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. -कर्णः the true distance of a planet from the earth. -चंचुः the Chakora bird. -चित्त a. fickle-minded. -दलः,-पत्रः the Asvattha tree.-संधिः moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन a. [चल् भावे ल्युट्] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking.-नः 1 A foot. -2 A deer. -नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T. S.; हस्त°, जानु° &c.; तरलदृगंचलचलनमनोहरवदनजनितरतिरागं Git. 11. - 2 Turning or leaving off. -3 Roaming, wandering. -नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. -2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायां कन्] A short petticoat worn by low women. -निका Silken fringes.

चलित p. p. [चल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. -2 Gone, departed; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः. -3 Attained. -4 Known, understood. -5 Removed, displaced. (see चल्). -तं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Going, walking. -3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण M. 1.

चलुः [चल-उन्] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [चलुना मीयते कन् Tv.] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. -2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. चुलुक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चष् I. 1 U. (चषति ते) To eat. -II. 1 P. (चषति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चषकः-कं [चष्-करणे क्वन्] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49; मुखं लालाक्लिन्नं पिबति चषकं सासवमिव Santi. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57; Mâl.5.18.-कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 Honey.

चषतिः [चष्- भावे अति] 1 Eating. -2 Killing. -3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चषालः 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. -2 An iron ring at the base of tha post. -3 A hive.

चह् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति ते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be proud or haughty. -4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक्र a. (क्री f.) [चक्रेण निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). -2 Circular. -3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक a. (की f.) [चक्रेण चरति ठक्] 1 See चाक्र above. -2 Relating to a company or circle. -कः 1 A potter. -2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165 (=तैलिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). -3 A proclaimer. -4 A bard, chorister. -5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्रेय a. [चक्र-ढञ्] Relating to a wheel.

चाक्षुष a. (षी f.) [चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुस्-अण्] 1 Depending on, or produced from, sight. -2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. -3 Visible, to be seen. -षः N. of the

sixth Manu. —षं Knowledge dependent on vision. -**Comp.** —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. -2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood-sorrel. -2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं [चंचल-ष्यञ्] 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. -2 Fickleness. -3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-भेदे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चटाः =प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य ये परधनमपहरंति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैरः A young sparrow.

चाटुः,-टु *n.* 1 [चट्-उण्] Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14; विरचितचाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Gît. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. 175; *Sânti.* 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). -2 Distinct or clear speech. -3 Endearing words or acts; Mâl. 10. 1.-**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* 1. flattering or coaxing language. -2. service. —उल्लोल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —बटुः a jester, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरनुकूलं Gît. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चणकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं, खञ्] Fit for, or sown with, the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishṇa was taken by Akrûra to Mathurâ, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishṇa whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. -**Comp.** —मर्दनः, -सूदनः N. of Krishṇa.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 =चंडालिका q. v. -2 N. of Durgâ.

चातकः (कीf.) [चत् याचने कर्तरि ण्वुल्] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सूक्ष्मा एव पतंति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयोबिन्दवः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -**Comp.** —आनंदनः 1. the rainy season. -2. a cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. -2 Clever, able, shrewd. -3 Speaking well, flattering. -4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). -5 Governing, ruling. -6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —रं A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. -2 Perceptible, visible. -3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिरक्षैर्निष्पाद्यते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice. —क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरर्थिकः [चतुर्षु अर्थेषु विहितः ठक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (कीf.), [चतुर्षु आश्रमेषु विहितः ठक्], चतुराश्रमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरीं रथचर्यां वेत्ति ठक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक,-चातुर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चतुर्थे अह्नि भवः ठक् वुञ् वा] 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —शं A demon (Sk.) (चतुर्दश्यां दृश्यते इति).

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनध्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भौतिक *a.* Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास *a.* [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months.—सी 1 N. of a sacrifice (इष्टि).-2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Châturmâsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं [चतुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. -2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भ्रूचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य *a.* [चतुर्वर्ण-ष्यञ्] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —र्ण्यं 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. -2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य *a.* (द्यी) Knowing the four Vedas. —द्यं The four Vedas; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र *a.* Conducted by the four priests. —त्रं 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. -2 The office or duties of these priests. -3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कांडिक *a.* Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय *a.* [चतुष्टयं वेत्ति, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय.

चात्रं [चाय् करणे ष्ट्रन्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Uṇ. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. -2 Kusa grass (दर्भ).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चंदनेन संपद्यते ठक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [चंद्रस्येदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; **गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रचांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं** *Si.* 2. 2. **-द्रः** 1 A lunar month. -2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). -3 The moon-stone. **-द्रं** 1 The vow called **चांद्रायण** q.v.-2 Fresh ginger.-3 The lunar mansion called **मृगशीर्ष**. **-द्री** Moonlight. **-Comp.** **-आख्यं** fresh ginger. **-भागा** the river Chandrabhâgâ. **-मासः** a lunar month. **-व्रतिकः** one who observes the **चांद्रायण** vow q. v.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) [चंद्रमस इदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; **लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा** Ku. 1. 25; **चंद्रं गता पद्मगुणान्न भुंक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसोमभिख्यां** 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. **-सी** N. of the wife of Brihaspati. **-सं** 1 The constellation **मृगशिरस्**. -2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः [चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिञ्] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञायां णत्वम् संज्ञायां दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the **चांद्रायण** vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow; **तातें चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः** Ve. 3. 5; so **चापपाणिः** 'with a bow in hand.' -2 The rain-bow. -3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the zodiac called *Sagittarius*.

चापिन् *a.* [चापोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Armed with a bow. **-m.** 1 N. of Siva. -2 The sign of the zodiac *Sagittarius*.

चापलं, -ल्यं [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे ष्यञ्] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. -2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. -3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; **धिक् चापलं** U. 4; **तद्गुणैः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः** R. 1. 9; **स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया** K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. -4 Restiveness (as of a horse); **पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं** R. 3. 42. -5 Boldness; Ku. 5. 40. -6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रं [चमर्याः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात्] (also **-रा-री** sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); **व्याधूयंते निचुलतरुभिर्मंजरीचामराणि** V. 4. 4; **अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे** R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; **चित्रन्यस्तमिवाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवच्चामरं** V. 1. 4; *S.* 1. 8. **-Comp.** **-ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन्** *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. **-ग्राहिणी** a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; **पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां** Bh. 3. 61. **-पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः** 1. the betel-nut tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a *chowrie*.

चामरिन् *m.* [चामर-इनि] A horse.

चामीकरं [चमीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold; **तप्तचामीकरांगदः** V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; *Si.* 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49.-2 The Dhattúra plant.**-Comp.** **-प्रख्य** *a.* like gold.

चामुंडा A terrific form of Durgâ; Mâl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived; **यस्माच्चंडं च मुंडं च गृहीत्वा त्वमुपागता। चामुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यसि ॥**).

चांपिला The river Champâ; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 The Nâgakesara tree. **-यं** 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. -2 Gold. -3 The Dhattûra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय् 1 U (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; **तं पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चचायिरे विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेक्षणाः** Si. 12. 51. -2 To worship honour.

चायनीय *a.* To be worshipped.

चायितृ *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु *a.* [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर एव अण्]1 Going,walking, gait, wandering about; **मंडलचारशीघ्रः** V.5.2; **क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी** Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, progression; **मंगलचारः; शनिचार, राहु°** &c.-3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see **चारचक्षुस्** below. -4 Performing, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. **-रं** An artificial poison. **-Comp.** **-अंतरितः** a spy. **-ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस्** *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; **चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः** Ms. 9. 256; cf. Kâmandaka:—**गावः पश्यंति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यंति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यंति राजानश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः॥** also Râm.:—**यस्मात्पश्यंति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्नराधिपाः। चारेण तस्मादुच्यंते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः ॥** **-चण,-चंचु** *a.* graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. **-ज्या** the sine of the ascensional difference. **-पथः** a place where two roads meet. **-भटः** a valorous man, warrior. **-भटी** courage. **-वायुः** summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Acting, doing, proceeding. **-कः** 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison; **निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्या** Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brâhmaṇical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्तिं चर्-णिच् ल्यु] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; *S.* 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. **-Comp.** **-दाराः** female dancers, actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.

चारथ *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारितार्थ्यं Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर्-णित्रन् Uṇ. 4. 171; चरित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनृतं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्रभ्रंशकारणं Mk 3.26,25; चारित्र्यविहीन आढ्योपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1.43. -3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. **—त्रा** The tamarind tree. **-Comp. —कवच** *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. **—देवता** the presiding deity of virtue or chastity ; U. 7.

चारिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पाद°, मृग °. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. **—***m.* A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or र्वी *f.*)[चरति चित्ते चर् उण्, cf. Uṇ. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved. esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty ; प्रिये चारुशीले मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gît. 10 ; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2 ; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा Śi. 1. 8 ; 4. 49. **—रुः** An epithet of Bṛihaspati. **—रु** *n.* Saffron. **-Comp. —अंगी** a beautifully formed woman. **—घोण** *a.* handsome-nosed. **—दर्शन** *a.* good-looking, lovely. **—धामा, -धारा, -रावा** Sachî, Indra's wife. **—नेत्र, -लोचन** *a.* having beautiful eyes. (**-नेत्रः,-नः**) a deer. **—पुटः** a particular time in music. **—फला** a vine, grape. **—लोचना** a woman with lovely eyes. **—वक्त्र** *a.* having a beautiful face. **—वर्धना** a woman. **—व्रता** a female who fasts for a whole month. **—शिला** 1. a jewel, gem. -2. a beautiful slab of stone. **—शील** *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. **—हासिन्** *a.* sweet-smiling.

चार्चिक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चार्चिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म *a.* (र्मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) Covered with skin or leather. **—णं** [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चर्मणा निर्वृत्तः ठक्] Made of leather ; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मिणां समूहः अण्] A number of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसंमतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य, पृषो० Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Bṛihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chârvâka, see Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Râkshasa described in the Mahâbhârata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pâṇḍavas. [When Yudhish*th*ira entered Hastin*a*pura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahma*n*a and reviled him and the assembled Brahma*n*as, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahma*n*as, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhish*th*ira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bh*i*ma was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moonlight. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -2 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चालकः A restive elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. **—नी** A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चाषः-सः [चष् भक्षणे स्वार्थे णिच् अच्] The blue jay; Mâl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि I. 5 U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिकाय, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचैषीत-अचेष्ट, चेतुं,-चित; *caus.* चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चपयति, *desid.* चिचीषति,-चिकीषति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं पुष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain ; चिचीषतां जन्मवतामलघ्वीं भूतिं Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for ; Bh.3. 46.-4 To pile or heap up, place in a line ; पर्वतानिव ते भूमावचैषुर्वानरोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76.-5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित. **—***pass.* To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu.1.3; गजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकेति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. (चयते) 1 To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe ; cf. चाय्.

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass ; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Śi. 1. 3 ; मृदां चयः U. 2. 7 a lump of clay ; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Śi. 4. 60 ; कुसुमचय, तुषारचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire ; cf. अग्निचय. -11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a progression).

चयनं [चि भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित *p. p.* [चि-क्त] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered.-2 Hoarded, accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4 Covered with, full of ; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. **—तं** A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre ; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचितश्चितां Ku. 4. 35; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap,

assemblage, multitude. -**Comp**: -अग्निः the funeral fire. -चूडकं a pyre.

चितिः *f.* [चि-आधारे क्तिन्] 1 Collecting, gathering.-2 A heap, multitude, quantity.-3 A layer, pile, stack.-4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. -*m.* The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य *a.*1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire).-त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. -त्या 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित *a.* [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क्त] Known, understood.

चिकितान *a.* [कित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु *a.* [कित् उन् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. -*f.* Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्वन् *m.* Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्वस् *a.* Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्वित् *a.* Knowing, conversant with; making known.

चिकित्सकः [कित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्वुल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरंति M. 2; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सनं Healing, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [कित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (In the system of medicine) Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित *a.* [कित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क्त] Healed, cured. -तं Healing, curing.

चिकिन *a.* Flat-nosed.

चिकिलः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक *a.* [कृ-सन् ण्वुल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित *a.* Wished, desired, purposed. -तं Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु *a.* Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3.25.

चिकुर *a.* 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद...कुसुमानि Gît. 12; so घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. -**Comp**. -उच्चयः, -कलापः, -निकरः, -पक्षः, पाशः,-भारः,-हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair.

चिक्क् 10 U. (चिक्कयति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्क *a.* Flat-nosed. -क्कः The musk-rat. -क्का 1 A mouse. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [चिक् -क्किप् चिक्, तं कणति, कण्-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परिव्रायतामेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इंगुदीतैलचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. -णः The betel-nut tree. -णा An excellent cow.-णं A betel-nut.

चिक्कणा,-**णी** 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कसः Barley-meal.

चिक्किण =चिक्कण q. v.

चिक्किरः [चिक्क् बा॰ इरच्] A mouse.

चिक्किदं Moisture; freshness. -दः The moon.

चिखल्लुः Mud, mire.

चिंगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिंडः A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिलाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिंचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिट् 1 P., 10 U. (चेटति, चेटयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe; नेषूनचेतन्नस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16; चिचेत रामस्तत्कृच्छ्रं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of; परैरध्यारुह्य-माणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंबरीरसभरेण समस्त एव मत्तो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea, be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् *f.* [चित्-संपदा॰ भावे क्विप्] 1 Thought, preception.-2 Intelligence, intellect, understanding; Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. -**Comp**.-आत्मन् *m.* 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. -आत्मकं consciousness. -आभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). -उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit. -घनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* reflection, thinking. -रूप *a.* 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (-पं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being.-शक्तिः *f.* mental power, intellectual capacity.-स्वरूपं the Supreme spirit. -*ind.* 1 A particle added to किं and its derivatives (such as कद्, कथं, क्व, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere; केचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय *a.* Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme spirit). -यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त *p.p.*[चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. -त्तं 1 Observing, attending. -2 (*a*) Thought, thinking, attention; (*b*) desire, intention, aim; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविभ्रांत 16. 16.-3 The mind; यदासौ दुर्वारः प्रसरति मदश्चित्तकरिणः Sânti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त and comps. below.

-4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -**Comp.** —अनुवर्तिन् *a.* acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहा्रक, -अपहारिन्, -आकर्षिन्, -हारिन् *a.* 1. 'hearts-tealing,' attractive, captivating.-2. pleasing, aggreeable, beautiful.—आभोग: attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. —आसंग: attachment, love. —उद्रेक: pride, arrogance. —ऐक्यं agreement, unanimity. —उन्नति:, -समुन्नति: *f.* 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. —कलित *a.* anticipated, expected, calculated.—चारिन् *a.* acting according to the will of another. —ज:, -जन्मन् *m.*, -भू:, -योनि: 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा Mál. 1. 20. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. —नाश: loss of conscience. —निर्वृति: *f.* contentment, happiness. —प्रमाथिन् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. —प्रशम *a.* composed, tranquil. (-म:) tranquility of heart. —प्रसन्नता joy, pleasure. —भेद: 1 difference of view.-2. inconsistency, inconstancy. —मोह: infatuation of the mind. —राग: affection, passion, desire.—विकार: change of thought or feeling. —विक्षेप: distraction of the mind. —विप्लव:, -विभ्रम: aberration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. —विश्लेष: breach of friendship. —वृत्ति: *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंब्यते *S.* 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion.-4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. —वेदना affliction, anxiety. —वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. —संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. —हारिन् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. -2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चित्तिः *f.* [चित् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity (ख्याति).

चित्तिन् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise.

चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. —की N. of a plant (हरीतकी).

चेतन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [चित्-ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. —न: 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness; चुलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Mál. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. -2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. —नं 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे असुन्] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः *S.* 1. 34. -4 Will.-**Comp.**—जन्मन्, -भव:, -भू: *m.* 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. —विकार: disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र्-भावे अच्; चि-ष्ट्रन् वा Uṇ.4. 163] 1 Bright, clear.-2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 musing, interesting, agreeable; Mál. 1. 4. -4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; *S.* 2. 15. -6 Perceptible, visible. -7 Conspicuous, excellent, dstinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). —त्र: 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4= चित्रगुप्त q. v. below. —त्रं 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा *S.* 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रीकृता कांता *S.* 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of *Kávya* (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्यचित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammaṭa thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमव्यंग्यं त्ववरं स्मृतं K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R.G. मित्रात्रिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशात्रवशत्रवे । गोत्रारिगोत्रजैत्राय गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥.-9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. —त्रं *ind.* Oh!, how strange!, what a wonder! चित्रं बधिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्येष्यते Sk. -**Comp.** —अक्षी, -नेत्रा, -लोचना a kind of bird commonly called Sârikâ. —अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (-ग:) 1. a kind of snake. -2. N. of Arjuna. (-गं) 1. vermilion. -2. yellow orpiment. —अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (-दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhruvâhana. —अंगदसू: *f.* an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyâsa. —अन्नं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. —अपूप: a kind of cake. —अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. °आरंभ *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42.—आकृति: *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. —आयसं steel. —आरंभ: a painted scene, outline of a picture; V. 1. 4. v. l.—उक्ति: *f.* 1. agreeable or eloquent discourse; जयंति ते पंचमनादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10. -2. a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. —ओदन: boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. —कंठ: a pigeon. —कथालाप: telling agreeable or charming stories. —कंबल: 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. —कर. 1. a painter. -2. an actor. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. -4. magic.(-*m.*).1. a magician, one who works wonders.-2.

a painter. °विद् *m.* 1. a painter. -2. a magician. -कायः 1. a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. -कारः 1. a painter. -2. N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिक्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parâśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prayâga ; R. 12. 15, 13. 47, U. 1. -कृत् *a.* astonishing, surprising. (-*m*) a painter. -कोलः a kind of lizard. -क्रिया painting. -क्षत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. -ग,-गत *a.* 1. painted, drawn in a picture. -2. coloured, variegated. -गंधं yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind ; Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room. -जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. -तंडुल a medicinal plant said to possess anthelmintic virtues. -त्वच् *m.* the Bhûrja tree. -दंडकः the cotton-plant. -न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture ; Ku. 2. 24.-पक्षः the francoline partridge.-पटः,-ट्टः 1. a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. -पद *a.* 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. -पादा the bird called Sârikâ. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पुंखः a kind of arrow. -पृष्ठः a sparrow. -प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. -फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. -बर्हः a peacock. -भानु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-नुः) 1. fire. -2. the sun ; (चित्रभानुर्विभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ वह्नौ K. P. 2 given as an instance of one of the modes of अंजन). -3. N. of Bhairava. -4. the Arka plant. -5. *S*iva. -6. an epithet of the Aśvins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. -भूत *a.* painted. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -मृगः the spotted antelope. -मेखलः a peacock. -योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (-*m.*) an epithet of Arjuna. -रथः 1. the sun. -2. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife Muni ; अत्र मुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातॄणामधिको गुणैः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136 ; V. 1. -लिखनं painting. -लिखित *a.* 1. painted. -2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). -लेख *a.* of beautiful outlines, highly arched ; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भ्रुवौ Gît. 10. (-खा) 1. a portrait, picture.-2. N. of a friend and companion of Ushâ, daughter of Bâṇa. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood ; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -वदालः the sheat-fish. -वनं N. of a forest near the Gaṇḍakî. -वाजः a cock. -विचित्र *a.* 1. variously coloured, variegated.-2. multiform. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. -शिखंडिन् *m.* an epithet of the seven sages :—मरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. °जः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. -शिरस् *m.*, -शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. -श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. -संस्थ *a.* painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रक *a.* 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2 Brave, powerful. -कः 1 A painter. -2 A tiger in general. -3 A small hunting leopard. -4 N. of a tree.-कं 1 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -2 A particular manner of fighting. -3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den.P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल *a.* Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अच्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star ; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -2 A kind of snake. -3 Worldly illusion, unreality. -**Comp.** -अटीरः 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. -ईशः the moon. -मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman ' endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women :—पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjarî thus defines चित्रिणी :—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिखर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी । घनकठिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [चित्र-णिनि ; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इनि वा] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. -2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, -कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत *a.* Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder ; एवमुक्तेरोत्तरभावश्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5 ; Bk. 17. 64 ; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य *a.* To be honoured or worshipped.

चित् 10 U. (चितयति-ते, चितित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चितयामास Pt. 1 चिंतय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः *S*.2.-2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind ; तस्मादेतत् (वित्तं) न चिंतयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिंतयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चिंतयिष्यति *S*. 4. ; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. -4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out, devise, discover, think out ; कोप्युपायश्चिंत्यतां H. 1. -6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिंतक *a.* [चिंत्-ण्वुल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp); as दैव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चिंतनं,-ना [चिंत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टचिंतनं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thought, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिंता [चिंत्-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिंताजडं दर्शनं *S*. 4. 5; so वीतचिंतः 12. -3 Reflection, consideration.-4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ; ध्यानं चिंता हितानाप्तेः शून्यताश्वासतापकृत् S. D.

201. -**Comp.** -आकुल *a.* full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् *n.* anxiety. -पर *a.* thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया *Sânti* 1. 12; अपि चिंतामणिश्चिंतापरिश्रममपेक्षते Mâl. 10. 22; तदेकलुब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं ।चिता न चिंतामणिमप्यनर्घ्यं N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahmâ. -वेश्मन् *n.* a council-hall.

चिंतित *a.* 1 Thought, reflected. -2 Devised, found out. -तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care, attention.

चिंतितिः *f.*, चिंतिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिंत्य *pot. p.* [चिंत् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. -2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिंत्यं S. D. 1.

चिंतिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपट *a.* Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिटः *a.* See चिपट.-**Comp.** -ग्रीव *a.* short-necked. -नास,- नासिक *a.* flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः,-चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्प्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः स्पृशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3.98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः.

चिर *a.* [चि-रक्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरह: चिरकालः चिरमित्रं &c. -रं A long time. *Note.*— The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time,' 'after a long time,' 'long since,' 'at last,' 'finally;' न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरेणार्यपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति *S.*6; R. 5. 64; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14.59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरात्सुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः *S.* 5. 15; चिरे कुर्यात् *Sat.* Br. -**Comp.** -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. (-*m.*) a god. -आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थ *a.* existing for a long time. -कार,-कारिक,-कारिन्,-क्रिय *a.* acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक,-कालीन *a.* 1. of long standing, old, long-continued. -2. chronic (as a disease). -जात *a.* born long ago, old. -जीविन् *a.* long-lived (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिर्व्यासो हनुमांश्च बिभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः ॥. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. a crow. -4. N. of two plants जीवक &c. शाल्मलि. -पाकिन् *a.* ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहिन् *m.* an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. °उषित *a.* having lodged for a long time. -विप्रोषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्,-स्थित *a.* lasting, long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long-lived. -वः An epithet of Kâma.

चिरंटी,चिरिंटी [चिरेण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगेहं अट् अच् पृषो° Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न *a.* (त्नी *f.*) [चिरे भवः चिर-त्न] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चिरं भवार्थे ट्युल् तुट् च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तदत्ते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् *Si.* 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1 ; किं चिरायितं भवता ; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3.3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5 P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6 P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Lightning.

चिल् 1 P. (चिल्लति, चिल्लित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. -2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [चिल्-अच्] Blear-eyed. -ल्लः 1 A bleared or sored eye. -2 The (Bengal) kite ; चिल्ला also in this sense ; बंधनभ्रष्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire". -**Comp.** -आभः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका,-चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket ; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिविः The chin.

चिविट =चिपिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* =चिक्कण q. v.

चिहुर =चिकुर q. v.

चिह्न् 10 U. (चिह्नयति-ते) To mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom ; ग्रामेषु यूपचिह्नेषु R. 1. 44 ; 3. 55 ; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication ; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22 ; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression ; पद °. -5 Aim, direction. -**Comp.** -कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office ; Y. 2. 85 ; 1. 319 ; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्निता राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55, 2. 170. -2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीक् 1. 10. P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. -2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoetic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant ; स विषीदति चीत्काराद्गर्दभस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31 ; वैनायकयश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चि-नक् पृषो° दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. -नाः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes.-3 Lead. -**Comp.** -अंशुकं,-वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth ; चीनांशुक-

मिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Mâl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. –कर्पूरः a kind of camphor. –जं steel. –पट्टं lead. –पिष्टं 1. red lead. –2. lead. –वंगं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीभ् 1 A. (चीभते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. –2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चि-क्रन् दीर्घश्च; Uṇ. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. –2 A bark. –3 A cloth or garment in general. –4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. –5 A stripe, stroke, line. –6 A manner of writing with strokes. –7 Lead. –8 A crest. –9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. –**Comp** –परिग्रह, –वासस् *a.* 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 102. –2. dressed in rags or tatters. (–*m.*) an epithet of *S*iva. –भवंती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित *a.* Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् *a.* [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः *f.* [चि बा० क्रि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. –2 A cricket. –3 The hem of an under-garment.

चीरि (रु) का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (चर-नक् पृषो° अत ईत्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. –2 Studied, repeated. –3 Split, divided. –**Comp**. –पर्णः the Kharjûra and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U.(चीवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. –2 To take or receive. –3 To seize. -II. 10 U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. –2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-ष्वरच् नि०दीर्घः; चीव्-अरच् वा; cf. Uṇ. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनोग्रया R. 11. 16. –2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परिधत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Mâl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. –2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक्क् 10 U. (चुक्कयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुक्कारः The roaring of a lion.

चुक्रः [चक्-रक् अत उत्वं च Uṇ. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. –2 Sourness. –क्रं Sourness, acidity. –**Comp**. –अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (–म्ला) 1. a tamarind tree. –2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. –फलं the tamarind fruit. –वास्तूकं wood-sorrel.

चुक्रकं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुक्रा The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. –2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकः,–कं, चूचूकं The nipple of the breast.

चुंचु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षर°, चार° &c. –चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. –2 A mixed caste born of a Brâhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुंचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुट् I. 6. 10. P. (चुटति, चोटयति) To cut off, divide. –II. 1. 10. P. (चोटति, चोटयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुट्ट् 10 P. (चुट्टयति) To become small or shallow (as a river.)

चुड् I. 6 P. (चुडति) To conceal or hide.

चुड्ड् 1 P. (चुड्डति) 1 To dally, sport. –2 To hint one's meaning. –3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणति) To cut off, pierce.

चुंट् I. 1. 10. P. (चुंटति, चुंटयति) To cut off. –II. 1. P. To become small.

चुंड् I. 1 P. To become small. –II. 10 P. To cut off.

चुंटा, -डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद् I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयाश्वान् S. 1. –2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24. –3 To hasten, accelerate. –4 To question, ask. –5 To press with a request. –6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. –7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. –8 To request, solicit. –9 To help on. –10 To bring or offer quickly. –11 To fix, settle, direct. –12 To be quick. –II. 1 U. Ved. (चोदति-ते) 1 To impel, incite. –2 To offer quickly (Soma). –3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद *a.* [चोदयतीति चुद्-अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. –दः A whip or goad.

चोदक *a.* [चुद् ण्वुल्] Driving, urging. –कः 1 Directing, invitation. –2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदन *a.* [चुद्-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. –नं 1 The act of driving. –2 Invitation. –3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. –2 Urging or driving onward. –3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. –4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. –**Comp**. –गुडः a ball for playing with.

चोदित *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed. –2 Urged on, driven. –3 Incited, prompted, inspired. –4 Put forward as an argument. –5 Thrown, cast. –6 Appointed. –8 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य *a.* [चुद्-ण्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. –2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. –3 To be mentioned. –द्यं 1 Objecting, asking a question. –2 An objection. –3 Wonder, surprise.

चुंदी A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन *a.* Moving, stirring. –नं Moving slowly.

चुबुकः The chin.

चुब्रं The mouth, face.

चुंब् I.1. 10.U. (चुंबति-ते, चुंबयति-ते, चुंबित) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gît. 6; प्रियामुखं किंपुरुषश्चुचुंबे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. –2 To touch softly, or graze;

-With परि to kiss; Rs.6.18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुंबः, बा [चुंब्-भावे घञ् अच् वा] A kiss.

चुंबकः [चुंब् -ण्वुल्] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुंबनं [चुंब् भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G.

चुंबित *p.p.* 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुंबिन् *a.* 1 Kissing, sipping; Mâl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing; Bh. 3. 95.

चुर् 10 U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरचंद्रमसोभिरामतां *S*i. 1. 16.

चुर *a.* Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो (चौ) रः 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart.-**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.* theft. -गत *a.* robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चौ) रिका Theft, robbery; °विवाह Mâl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित *a.* Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः =री *f.* A small well.

चुल् 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलुकः [चुल्-उकञ्] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स भद्रं चुलुके समुद्रः N. 8. 45; ज्ञात्वा विधातुश्चुलुकात् प्रसूतिं Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलुकिन् *m.* A porpoise.

चुलुंप् 1 P. (चुलुंपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -With उद् 1. to swing. -2. to agitate; अंभोधिर्नालिकेलीरसमिव चुलुकैरुच्चुलुंपत्यपो ये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुंपः Fondling children.

चुलुंपा A she-goat.

चुल्ल् 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture.

चुल्ल *a.* Blear-eyed. -ल्लः A blear eye.

चुल्लकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water. -की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire-place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः,-स्तं [चु क्त बा० सुट्] 1 The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चूचुकं, चूचूकं The nipple of a breast; *S*i. 7. 19.

चूडः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51; U. 5. 36; 5. 3; 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). -**Comp.** -करणं, -कर्मन् *n.* the ceremony of tonsure; Ms.2. 35. -पाशः a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरबकं Me. 65. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest jewel (fig. also). -2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). -लक्षणं tonsure.

चूडार-ल *a.* 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चूडिक, चूडिन् *a.* 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चूडाम्लं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूण् 10 P. (चूणयति) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [चूष्-क्त, चोतति रसं चुत्-अच् वा पृषो० Tv.] 1 The mango tree; ईषद्बद्धरजःकणाग्रकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः *f.* The anus.

चूर् 4 A. (चूर्यते) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण् 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्णं [चूर्ण् कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder. -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -**Comp.** -कारः a lime-burner. -कुंतलः a curl, curly hair; समं केरलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवल्लिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडः-डं 1. gravel, pebble. -2. lime-stone nodule. -पदं a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. -पारदः vermilion. -मुष्टिः *f.* a handful of perfume or powder. -योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्ण स्वार्थे क] Grain fried and pounded. -कं 1 A fragrant powder. -2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकठोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. -3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णनं Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिः-र्णी *f.* 1 Pounding, powder. -2 A sum of hundred cowries. -3 N. of Patanjali's Mahâbhâshya on the Sûtras of Pâṇini. -4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. -**Comp.** -कृत् *m.* 1. an epithet of Patanjali. -2. an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. -2 A style of prose composition.

चूर्णित *a.* 1 Pounded, pulverized. -2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णिन् *a.* Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. -2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीभू 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः *f.* Going.

चूलः Hair. **—ला** 1 An upper room. -2 A crest. -3 The crest of a comet; cf. चूडा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् *a.* Having a crest.

चूलिका [चुल् समुच्चये ण्वुल् पृषो° दीर्घः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. -2 The root of an elephant's ear. -3 (In dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage; अंतर्जवनिकासंस्थैः सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D. 310; *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of Mv.

चूष् 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). -2 Sucking. -3 A girdle.

चूष्यं [चूष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चोषः 1 Sucking. -2 Inflammation (in medicine). -3 Drying up.

चोषणं Sucking, suction.

चोष्यं =चूष्य q. v.

चृत् I. 6 P. (चृतति) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To tie, bind or connect together. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (चर्तति, चर्तयति-ते) To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 N. of a Yâdava prince, who fought on the side of the Pâṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः (डः) [चिट अच्, वा टस्य डः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave; any one who does a set task. -2 A paramour.

चेटि (डि) का, चेटिः (टी) (डी) *f.* A female slave or servant.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे वशमः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् —न ' if it be urged that... (we reply) not so ' (frequently used in controversial works); सन्निधानमात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तृत्वमिति चेन्न S. B; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त मा *Si*. 2. 95, 63. **-Comp. —पतिः, -भूभृत्** *m.*, **-राज्** *m.*, **-राजः** N. of *S*isupâlâ, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; *Si.* 2. 96; see शिशुपाल.

चेल् 1 P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment; कुसुंभारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. -2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; भार्याचेलं ' a bad wife. ' **-Comp. —आशकः** a moth. **—प्रक्षालकः** a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल्ल् 1 P. (चेल्लति) To go or move. -2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट् 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेदं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52; Mâl. 8. 8; *S*. 6. 27. -2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. -3 To perform, do (anything). -4 To frequent. -5 To behave, act. -With वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2. to act, behave.

चेष्टं 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. -2 Acting.

चेष्टक *a.* [चेष्ट्-ण्वुल्] Making efforts. **—कः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. -2 Effort, exertion. -3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [चेष्ट्-अङ्] 1 Motion, movement; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3; Mâl. 5. 7. -2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Behaviour; Pt. 1. 150. -5 Action, deed, performing. **—नाशः** destruction of the world. **—निरूपणं** observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित *p. p.* [चेष्ट्-कर्तरि क्त] Moved, stirred &c. **—तं** 1 Motion, gesture, act. -2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4 doing or work.

चैतन्यं [चेतनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. -2 Soul, spirit, mind; U. 1. 36. -3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense; U. 1. 48. -4 (In Vedânta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. **—न्यः** N. of a modern reformer of the Vaishṇava faith.

चैत्तसिक *a.* Relating to the mind.

चैत्त *a.* [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. **—त्तं** Memory.

चैत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चैत्य *a.* Relating to a pile. **—त्यः** 1 The individual soul. -2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. -3 A monument, tomb-stone. -4 A sacrificial shed. -5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary, -6 A temple. -7 A reflection. -8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23. (रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.) **-Comp. —तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः** a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. **—पालः** the guardian of a sanctuary. **—मुखः** a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [चि ष्ट्रन्; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण्; चित्रायां भवः अण् वा] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrâ (corresponding to March-April). -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varshas. **—त्रं** A temple, monument for the dead. **-Comp. —आवलिः** *f.* the full-moon-day of Chaitra. **—सखः** an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं (थ्यं) N. of the garden of Kubera; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

चैद्यः N. of *S*isupâla; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुः *Si.* 2. 1.

चैल *a.* Made of cloth. **—लं** A piece of cloth, garment. **—लः** A month. **-Comp. —धावः** a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest. -3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. -4

Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5 Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin, hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The uneatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice; चोडी also.

चोलः (*m. pl.*) [चुल् कर्मणि घञ्] N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore. **-लः,-ली** 1 A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A garment reaching to the feet. **-लं** A garment. **-Comp. -उंडुकः** a diadem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A bark-dress. -3 A bodice. **-कं** Bark, rind.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. -2 The orange tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of a bamboo.

चोलं (लों) डुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोरकः An excellent horse.

चौक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Pleasant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी *f.*), **चौल** (ली *f.*) *a.* [चूडा प्रयोजनमस्य चूडा॰ णः वा डस्य लः] 1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure. **-डं,-लं** The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्य 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trickery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. **-Comp. -रतं** secret sexual enjoyment; Pt. 1. 174. **-वृत्तिः** *f.* the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also); *S.* 2. 8. -2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्निमिवाद्भिरंबुदः R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 71. -3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave (duty &c.); (with abl.) अस्माद्धर्मान्न च्यवेत Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वान्नृपतिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be at an end; R. 8. 66; Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To bring about, make, form, create. -8 To cause to go away, cause to forget. **—*Caus.*** (च्यावयति-ते) 1 To cause to move, excite, agitate. -2 (A.) To move oneself, be shaken or moved. -3 To remove, drive away, expel. -4 To deprive, take away; Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. -II. 10 P. (च्यावयति) 1 To suffer, bear. -2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. -3 Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, falling. -5 Departure, deviation. -6 Flowing, trickling.

च्यावन *a.* Causing to fall. **-नं** Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत *p. p.* [च्यु-क्त च्युत्-क वा] 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2 Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed, erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived. -5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped, oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished; R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. **-Comp. -अधिकार** *a.* dismissed from office. **-आत्मन्** *a.* of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः *f.* [च्यु-भावे क्तिन] 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3 Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, deprivation; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्या Ku. 3. 10. -5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick motion.

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop, flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं संप्रहारेऽच्युतत्तयोः Bk. 6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कवचमच्योतीत् Bk. 6. 29. -3 To cause to drop or stream forth. -4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling, oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्योसयति) 1 To laugh. -2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्यूतः The mango tree.

च्यौत्न *a.* [च्यु गतौ करणे त्नण्] 1 Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer. -3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned; wicked, void of virtue. **-त्नं** 1 Shaking, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3 Management. -4 Strength.

छ.

छ *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. **-छः** 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. **-छा** 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. **-छं** A house.

छगः (गी *f.*) A goat.

छगणः-णं, Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. **-ला, -ली** A she-goat. **-लं** A blue cloth. **-Comp. -अंत्रिका,-अंत्रिः** a wolf.

छगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन *Si.* 1. 47; Mâl. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; *Si.* 8. 38; Mâl. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छातेतरांबुच्छटा K. P.1. **-Comp. -आभा** lightning. **-फलः** the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. **-त्रं** 1 A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R.3.16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. **-Comp. -धरः,-धारः** the bearer of an umbrella. **-धारण** 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. **-पतिः** 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. **-भंगः** 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. wilfulness. -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः 1 A temple in honour of Śiva.-2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. -त्रिका Mushroom. -कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also छत्राकी-कं.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella.

छत्रिन् *a.* (र्णी *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. -*m.* A barber.

छत्वरः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छन्न, छादित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हैमैश्छन्ना Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलगुरुभिः पक्ष्मभिश्छादयंतीं Me. 90; छन्नोपांतः...काननाम्रैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छादयंते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं दोषमुदाहरंति Mk. 9. 4.

छदः, -छदनं 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभृतच्छदच्छवेः Śi. 16. 50; च्छदहेम कषन्निवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. **-Comp.** -पत्रः the Bhûrja tree.

छदिः *f.*, -छदिस् *n.* [छद्-कि-इस् वा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् *n.* [छादयते स्वरूपमनेन; छद् -मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलितछद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Śi. 2. 21; कुतोऽन्यथा स्रवत्येष स्वेदच्छद्मामृतद्रवः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. **-Comp.** -तापसः a religious hypocrite. -रूपेण *ind.* incognito, in disguise. -वेशिन् *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छद्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [छद्मन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणछद्मिन् disguised as a Brâhmaṇa.

छन्न *a.* [छद्-क्त नि०] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c.; see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. -न्नं A secret.

छनच्छन *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छनच्छनिति बाष्पकणाः पतंति Amaru. 89.

छंद् 10 U. (छंदयति-ते, छंदित) 1 To please, gratify.-2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छंद *a.* [छंद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret.-3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यत्ते छंद इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षष्ठे काले त्वमपि विवसस्यात्मनश्छंदवर्ती V. 2. 1; Gît. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छंदं according to one's free will, independently.-3 (Hence) subjection, control.-4 Meaning, intention, purport. -5 Poison. -6 Appearance, look, shape. -7 Pleasure, delight.**-Comp.** -अनुवृत्तं,-त्तिः indulgence of whims, humouring, compliance.

छंदकः 1 An epithet of Vâsudeva. -2 A protector.

छंदन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छंदस् *n.* [छंदयति असुन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृह्णीयात्) मूर्खं छंदोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पंडितं Châṇ. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, intention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छंदसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं छंदसि frequently used by Pâṇini; प्रणवश्छंदसामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋक्छंदसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody; (regarded as one of the six Vedângas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). **-Comp.** -कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोदितेन विधिना नित्यं छंदस्कृतं पठेत् Ms.4.100. -गः (-छंदोगः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sâmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छंदोगः सामवेदाध्यायी) -भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. -विचितिः *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छंदोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्प्रपंचो निदर्शितः Kâv. 1.12.-वृत्तं a metre in general.-स्तुभ् *m.* N. of Aruṇa.

छंदस्य *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छंदित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छंदु *a.* Ved. Pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, consume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling.'

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छंप् 1. 10. P. (छंपति, छंपयति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्दः, छर्दनं, छर्दिः *f.*, छर्दिका Vomiting, sickness.

छर्दिस् *f.* [छर्द्-भावे इसि] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

छलः,-लं [छल्-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विग्रहे शठ पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न गृह्यते Mk. 9.18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Śi. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery.-3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उत्प्रेक्षा); असुरक्षाहि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परिखावलयच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरा N. 2. 95; प्रत्यर्प्य पूजामुपदाच्छलेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Mâl. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

छलक *a.* Delusive, cheating.

छलयति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gît. 1; शैवाललोलांश्छलयंति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरंति M. 2.

छलनं, -ना [छल् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

छलित *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. -तं Deceiving, cheating.

छलिन् *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लिः, -ल्ली *f.* [छद्-क्विप् तां लाति ला-क गौरा° ङीष्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छविः *f* [छ्यति असारं छिनत्ति तमो वा छो-वि किच् वा ङीप्; cf. Uṇ. 4. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38;

छविः पांडुरा *S.* 3. 10; Me. 33; U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुखचूर्णमृतुश्रियः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

छष् 1 U. (छषति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

छाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. **-गः** (गी *f.*) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणश्छागतो यथा (वंचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. **-गं** 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. **-Comp.** **-भोजिन्** *m.* a wolf. **-मुखः** an epithet of Kârtikeya. **-रथः, -वाहनः** an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. **-लः** A goat.

छागिका A she-goat.

छात *a.* 1 Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of छो q. v.).

छात्रः [छत्रं गुरोर्वैगुण्यावरणं शीलमस्य Sk.; छत्रा° ण] A pupil, disciple. **-त्रं** A kind of honey. **-Comp.** **-गंडः** an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. **-दर्शनं** fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. **-व्यंसकः** a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छात्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

छादं [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

छादनं [छद्-ल्युट्] 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. **-नी** Hide, skin.

छादित *a.* See छन्न.

छाद्मिक *a.* [छद्मना चरति व्यवहरति ठक्] Fraudulent. **-कः** A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस *a.* (सी *f.*) [छंदः अधीते वेत्ति वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः. -2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. **-सः** A Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छांदसीय *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक *a.* Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

छाया [छो-णUṇ.4.109] 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छायं when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; *e. g.* इक्षुच्छायनिषादिन्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायामधः सानुगतां निषेव्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं शमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानां *S.* 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Me. 67. -2 A reflected image, a reflection; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light; छायामंडललक्ष्येण R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15, 35. -7 Colour; Mâl. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुंचति *S.* 3; मेवैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me. 80, 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgâ. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The Sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा, the wife of the Sun; consequently when संज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the Sun three children:—two sons Sávarṇi and *S*ani, and one daughter Tapanî). **-यः** One who grants shade. **-Comp.** **-अंकः** the moon. **-आत्मन्** *m.* a reflected image or form. **-करः** the bearer of an umbrella. **-ग्रहः** a mirror. **-तनयः, -सुतः -आत्मजः** Saturn, son of छाया. **-तरुः -द्रुमः** a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1; *S.* 4. 11. **-द्वितीय** *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone. **-पथः** the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. **-भृत्** *m.* the moon. **-मानः** the moon. (**-नं**) a measure of shadow. **-मित्रं** a parasol. **-मृगधरः** the moon. **-यंत्रं** a sun-dial.

छायामय *a.* Reflected, shadowy.

छालः, -लं Bark; a bark-garment.

छिः *f.* [छो-बा° कि] Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित *a.* See छात.

छिद् 7 U. (छिनत्ति, छिंत्ते, चिच्छेद, अच्छिदत्, अच्छैत्सीत्, आच्छित्त, छेत्तुं, छिन्न) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिंदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 302. -2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; तृष्णां छिंद्धि Bh. 2. 77; एतन्मे संशयं छिंद्धि मतिर्मे संप्रमुह्यति Mb; राघवो रथमप्राप्तां तामाशां च सुरद्विषां। अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, deprive of; न नः किंचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. *scindo*].

छित्तिः *f.* [छिद्-क्तिन्] Cutting, dividing.

छित्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [छिद्-ष्वरप् पृषो° दस्य तः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; श्रमच्छिदामाश्रमपादपानां R. 5. 6; पंक्तिच्छिदः फलस्य M. 2. 8. **-*m.*** The divisor, denominator.

छिदकं [छिद्-कुन्] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः *f.* 1 An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

छिदिरः [छिद्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 51] 1 An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर *a.* [छिद्-कुरच्] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing; *S*i. 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking. -3 Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र *a.* [छिद्-रक्, छिद्र-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. **-द्रं** 1 A hole, slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नव छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9; so काष्ठ°, भूमि° &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blemish; त्वं हि सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि। आत्मनो बिल्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नपि न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. -3 A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्याद्विद्याच्छिद्रं परस्य तु। गूहेत् कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81

(where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt. 3. 39 ; Pt.2. 38 ; *Proverb*: छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति ' misfortunes never come single'.-4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth house.-**Comp**. —अनुजीविन्,-अनुसंधानिन्,-अनुसारिन्,-अन्वेषिन *a*. 1. looking out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censorious; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परच्छिद्रानुजीविनां Pt.1.—अंतर् *m*.a cane, reed. —आत्मन् *a*. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others.—कर्ण *a*. having the ear pierced. —दर्शन *a*. 1. exhibiting faults.-2. seeking the weak points. —दर्शिन् *a*. observing faults, a captious critic.

छिद्रयति Den. P. To perforate, bore, pierce through.

छिद्रित *a*. [छिद्र्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Having holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्वर =छित्वर q. v.

छिन्न *p. p*. [छिद्-क्त] 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. -2 Destroyed, removed ; see छिद्. -3 Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted, tired, fatigued. —न्ना A whore, harlot.-**Comp**.—केश *a*. shorn, shaven. —द्रुमः a riven tree. —द्वैध *a*. whose doubt is dispelled. —नासिक *a*. noseless.—भिन्न *a*. cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. —मस्त,-मस्तक *a*. decapitated. (-स्ता-का) a headless form of Durgâ. —मूल *a*. cut up by the roots ; R. 7. 43. —श्वासः a kind of asthma. —संशय *a*. ' one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छेत्तृ *a*. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter. -3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेदः [छिद् भावे घञ् अच् वा]1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370; Y. 2. 223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेद. -3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्रा Mu. 3.21. -4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in घर्मच्छेद *S*. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7 Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8 Failure; संततिच्छेद *S*. 6. -9 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवंतः Me. 11, 59; अभिनवकरिदंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mâl. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; *S*. 3. 6; R. 12. 100. -10 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction. -**Comp**. —करः a wood-cutter.

छेदक *a*. [छिद्-ण्वुल्] Cutting off, dividing &c. —कः The denominator of a fraction.

छेदन *a*. [छिद् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 Destroying, solving, removing. —नं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms.8. 280, 292, 322. -2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3 Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि *a*. [छिद-इन्] 1 Cutting. -2 Breaking. —दिः 1 A carpenter. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित *a*. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् *a*. 1 Cutting or tearing off, dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य *p.p*.[छिद्-ण्यत्] To be cut or divided, divisible. —द्यं Amputation.

छुछुंदरः (री *f*.) The musk-rat; Y. 3. 213 ; Ms. 12. 65.

छुट् 6. 10. P. (छुटति, छोटयति) To cut, clip off.

छुड् 6 P. (छुडति) To cover, hide, screen.

छुद्रं [छद्-रक् पृषो°] 1 Retaliation, counteraction.-2 A ray (of light).

छुप् 6 P. (छुपति) To touch.

छुपः *a*. [छुप् कर्तरि क, घञर्थे क वा] Active, zealous, swift. —पः 1 Touch. -2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war. -4 Air, wind.

छुबुकं Ved. The chin; see चिबुक.

छुर् I. 1 P. (छोरति, छुरित) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6 P. (छुरति, छुरित) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix. —*Caus*. (छोरयति, छुरयति) 1 To inlay, set with mosaic ornaments. -2 To overspread. -3 To besmear ; Mâl. 9. 30.

छुरणं 1 Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्नाभस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10.-2 Overspreading ; U. 6.4.

छुरा [छुर्-क] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित *p. p*. [छुर्-क्त] 1 Set, inlaid. -2 Overspread, coated, covered over with ; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराशेः *Si*. 3. 4, 7 ; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितमुखीं K. 10. -3 Blended, intermixed ; परस्परेण छुरितामलच्छवी *Si*. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared, anointed ; Ve. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छूरिका, छूरी A knife.

छृद् I. 1 P.,10 U. (छर्दति, छर्दयति-ते) To kindle.-II. 7 P. (छृणत्ति, छृन्त्ते) 1 To play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit. —*Caus*. (छर्दयति-ते) 1 To pour out. -2 To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To kindle, light.

छृष् 1 P.,10 U. (छर्षति, छर्षयति-ते) To beg, request.

छेक *a*. [छो-बा०डेकन् Tv.] 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citizen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. —कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुप्रास see below. -**Comp**. —अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास, ' the single alliteration ', which is a similarity occurring *once* (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants ; *e. g*. आदाय बकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रमरान् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634.—अपह्नुतिः *f*. a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपह्नुति. The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it:- छेकापह्नुतिरन्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निह्नवे । प्रजल्पन्मत्पदे लग्नः कांतः किं न हि नूपुरः 5. 27.—उक्तिः *f*. insinuation, *double entendre*.

छेकाल, छेकिल *a*. =छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छैदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. (छ्यति, अच्छात्-अच्छासीत्, छात, or छित, *caus*. छाययति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk.14.101, 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (Mar. चुटकी)

छोटिन् *m*. [छुट्-णिनि] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छ्यु 1 A. (छ्यवते) To go, move approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-वा ड] **1** (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अत्रिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, उद्भिज &c. –**2** Prepared from, made of. –**3** Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. –**4** Swift. –**5** Victorious, conquering. –**जः** **1** A father. –**2** Production, birth. –**3** Poison. –**4** An imp or goblin. –**5** A conqueror. –**6** Lustre. –**7** N. of Vishṇu. –**8** N. of *S*iva. –**9** Enjoyment. –**10** Speed, swiftness. –**11** (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस् 10 P. (जंसयति) **1** To protect. –**2** To liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः **1** The Malaya mountain. –**2** A dog. –**टं** A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जक्षिति, जाक्षित or जग्ध) **1** To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. –**2** To laugh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जगतस्तस्थुषश्च Rv. 1. 115 .1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चापि यद्भवेत् Mb. –*m.* Wind, air. –*n.* The world, the universe; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. –**2** 'The world of the soul', body; Mâl. 5. 2. –**ती** (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. –**Comp.** –**अंबा,-अंबिका** N. of Durgâ. –**आत्मन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit. –**आदिः,-आदिजः** the Supreme deity. –**आदिजः** an epithet of *S*iva. –**आधारः** 1. time. –2. air, wind. –**आयुः, -आयुस्** *m.* wind. –**ईशः, -पतिः** the lord of the universe,' the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishṇu and *S*iva. –**उद्धारः** salvation of the world. –**कर्तृ, -धातृ** *m.* 1. the creator of the world. –2. Brahmâ. –**कारणं** the cause of the universe. –**गुरुः** 1. the Supreme deity. –2. *S*iva. –3. Nârada. –4. Brahmâ. –5. Vishṇu. –**चक्षुस्** *m.* the sun. –**जीवः** a living being. –**त्रयं** the three worlds *i.e.* heaven, earth and the lower world. –**दीपः** the sun. –**धात्री** 1. Durgâ. –2. Sarasvatî. –**नाथः** 1. the lord of the universe. –2 Vishṇu. –3. Dattâtreya. –4. N. of a country. –5. N. of an idol at Jagannâtha. –6. N. of a poet. (–**थौ**) Vishṇu and *S*iva. (–**था**) N. of Durgâ. –**निवासः** 1. the Supreme Being. –2. an epithet of Vishṇu; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवभमणि *Si.* 1. 1. –3. worldly existence. –**प्रभुः** 1. an epithet of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, and *S*iva. –2. an Arhat of the Jainas. –**प्राणः,-बलः** wind. –**बीजं** N. of *S*iva. –**मातृ** *f.* 1. Durgâ. –2. Lakshmî. –**योनिः** 1. the Supreme Being. –2. an epithet of Vishṇu. –3. of *S*iva. –4. of Brahmâ. (-**निः** *f.*) the earth. –**वंद्यः** N. of Kṛishṇa. –**विनाशः** the expiration of Yugas. –**वहा** the earth. –**साक्षिन्** *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. –2. the sun. –**सेतुः** the Supreme Being. –**स्रष्टृ** *m.* 1. the creator of the world. –2. Brahmâ. –3. *S*iva.

जगती **1** The earth; (समीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. –**2** People, mankind. –**3** A cow. –**4** The site of a house. –**5** A field planted with jambu. –**6** A kind of metre; (See App.). –**Comp.** –**अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः** a king; N. 2. 1. –**धरः** a mountain. –**रुह्** *m.* a tree.

जगदः An attendant, guardian.

जगनुः (त्नुः) **1** Fire. –**2** An insect. –**3** An animal.

जगरः [जागर्ति युद्धेऽनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो॰ Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. –**लं** **1** Cowdung. –**2** An armour. –**3** A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* [अद् कर्मणि-क्त] Eaten. –**ग्धं** **1** A place where a person has eaten. –**2** Eating, dinner, food.

जग्धिः *f.* [अद्-क्तिन्] **1** Eating; Mâl. 6. 19. –**2** Food, victuals.

जग्मि *a.* [गम् किन् द्वित्वम्] **1** Going, being in constant motion. –**2** Going to, hastening or drawing towards. –**ग्मिः** Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्रं हंति हन् यङ् अच् पृषो°; Uṇ. 5. 32] **1** The hip and the loins, the buttocks; घटय जघने कांचीमंच स्रजा कबरीभरं Gît. 12. –**2** The pudenda. –**3** Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. –**Comp.** –**अर्धः** 1. the hinder part. –2. rear-guard. –**कूपकौ** (dual) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. –**गौरवं** weight of the hips; *S.* 3. 8. –**चपला** 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्यौ विदेशयाते परमसुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. –2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] **1** Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. –**2** Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. –**3** Of low origin or rank. –**न्यः** A *S*ûdra. –**न्यं** The penis. –**Comp.** –**जः** 1. a younger brother. –2. a *S*ûdra.

जघ्निः [हन्-किन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नु *a.* [हन्-कु द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a* [गम्-यङ् अच्] Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चिताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. –**2** Derived from living beings. –**मं** A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. –**Comp.** –**इतर** *a.* immoveable. –**कुटी** an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच् पृषो॰] Desert, waste. –**लः, -लं** Flesh, meat. –**लं** **1** A desert, dreary ground, waste land. –**2** A thicket, forest. –**3** A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जंघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ् लुकि अच् पृषो०; cf. Uṇ. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bed-stead.-**Comp.** -कर:,-करिक:, -कार:, -कारिक: a runner, courier, an express. -त्राणं an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्त्यस्य लच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -ल: 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-इलच्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्,जंज् 1 P. (जजति or जंजति) To fight.

ज (जं) ज: A warrior, soldier.

जज्झ् (जज्झति) To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ् लुक्-अच् पृषो°] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जंजपूक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. -क: An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जट् 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट्-अच् ; जन् उणा° टन् अंत्यलोपश्च] Wearing twisted locks of hair. -टा [Uṇ. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; अंसव्यापि शकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं *S.* 7. 11; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6; Mál. 1. 2. -2 A fibrous root. -3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the words नम: रुद्रेभ्य: repeated in this manner would stand thus :— नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्य:. -4 A root in general. -5 A branch. -6 The शतावरी plant. -**Comp.** -चीर:,-टंक:, टीर:,-धर: epithets of *S*iva. -जूट: 1. a mass of twisted hair (in general). -2. the twisted hair of *S*iva; जटाजूटग्रंथौ यदसि विनिबद्धा पुराभिदा G. L.14.-ज्वाल: a lamp. -धर *a.* wearing matted hair. (-र:) a mendicant or ascetic. -मंडलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head.-मौलि: crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायु:,-जटायुस् *m.* A son of *S*yeni and Aruṇa, a semi divine bird. [He was a great friend of Daśaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well-nigh devastated the earth. While Rava*n*a was carrying away *Sita*, *Jatayu* heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after *Sita*. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Rava*na* and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rama and Lakshma*n*a].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे सिध्मा०लच्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. -2 Collected together (like matted hair); दवदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. -ल: The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Bdellium.

जटालक,-जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटि: (टी) *f.*[जट्-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Clotted hair. -3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Having twisted hair. -*m.* 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेशकश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिज्जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य साधो: R.13.78. -2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानंतोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न मुंचाम: कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकलाप° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. -3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1.52.-ल: 1 A lion. -2 A goat. -3 An ascetic. -4 A Brâhmaṇa in the first period of his life. -ला Long pepper.

जटिलीकृ 8 U. 1 To twist together, form into a braid. -2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभाव: Complication, confusion.

जटु(डु)ल: [जट्-उलच् पृषो०टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जठर *a.*[जायते जंतुर्गर्भो वास्मिन् जन्-अर ठांत देश: Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. -2 Old. -3 Bound, tied. -र:,-रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जठरं को न बिभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 The womb. -3 A hole, cavity. -4 The interior of anything. -5 The bosom. -6 Morbid affection of the bowels. -**Comp.** -अग्नि: the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमय:dropsy.-ज्वाला,-व्यथा belly-ache, colic. -यंत्रणा, -यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जठरीकृत *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. -2 Concealed in the bosom.

जठलं Ved.The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.*[जलति घनीभवति जल् अच् लस्य ड: Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Mál. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. -2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिताजडं दर्शनं *S.* 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. -3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानंधान् पंगून्...त्रातुं G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. -4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजड: कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहल: V. 1. 9. -5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. -6 Dumb. -7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dayabhâga). -ड: 1 Cold, frost, winter. -2 Idiocy, stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. -डं 1 Water. -2 Lead. -**Comp.** -क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. -भरत: an idiot.

जडता, -त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; Pt. 1. -3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. -4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. -5 Dulness, timidity; Mál. 6.15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Mâl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. -2 Stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy.-4 Stupor, stupefaction, Mâl. 1. 35.

जडीकृ 8 U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. -2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीभू 1 P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभाव: 1 Frigidity, coldness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुलः A freckle, mark.

जतु *n.* [जन्-ड तोंऽतादेशः Uṇ. 1. 18] 1 Lac; Pt. 1. 107. **-2** A kind of red dye. **—तुः,-तूः** *f.* A bat. **-Comp. —अश्मकं** red arsenic. **—गृहं** a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pâṇḍavas). **—पुत्रकः** a man at chess. **—मणिः** a mole, a natural mark on the body. **—रसः** lac.

जतुक Lac.

जतुका 1 Lac. -2 A bat.

जतुनी, जतूका A bat.

जत्रु *n.* [जन्-रु तोंऽतादेशः Uṇ. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; **जत्रुकं** also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजानि-अजनिष्ट, जनित, जात; *pass.* जन्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); **अजानि ते वै पुत्रः** Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; **प्राणाद्वायुरजायत** Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. **-2** To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). **-3** To be, become, happen, take place, occur; **अनिष्टादिष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा** H. 1.6; **स्कंनेत्राऽजानि क्षणात्** Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. **-4** To be possible, applicable &c. **-5** To be born or destined for anything. **—*Caus*** (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. -2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. -2 An individual or person (whether male or female); **क वयं क परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः** *S.* 2. 18; **तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः** U. 2. 19; so **सखीजनः** a female friend; **दासजनः** a slave, **अबलाजनः** &c. (In this sense **जनः** or **अयं जनः** is often used by the speaker-whether male or female, in the sing. or pl.-instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); **अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने** Ku. 5. 40 (male); **भगवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलाचरितं क्षमस्व मे** R. 8. 81 (female); **पश्यानंगशरातुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि** Nág. 1. 1 (female and pl.). -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); **एवं जनो गृह्णाति** M. 1; **सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते** *S.* 5. 17. **-4** Race, nation, tribe. **-5** The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. **-ना** Birth, production. **-Comp.-आतिग** *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. **—अधिपः, -अधिनाथः** 1. a king. -2. N. of Vishṇu. **—अंतः** 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. **-4**. personal proximity. **—अंतिकं** secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (*-ind.*) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage direction:— त्रिपताककरेणान्यानपवार्यांतरा कथां । अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं ॥ 425. **—अर्णवः** a large concourse of people, caravan. **—अर्थशब्दः** a family appellation. **—अर्दनः** an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. **—अशनः** a wolf. **—आकीर्ण** *a.* thronged or crowded with people; *S.* 5.10. **—आचारः** 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. **—आश्रमः** an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. **—आश्रयः** a pavilion. **—इंद्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः,** a king. **—इष्ट** *a.* desired or liked by the people. (**-ष्टः**) a kind of jasmine. (**-ष्टा**) turmeric. **—उदाहरणं** glory, fame. **—ओघः** a concourse of people, crowd, mob. **—कारिन्** *m.* lac. **—चक्षुस्** *n.* 'the people's eye', the sun. **—जन्मादिः** the Supreme Being. **—त्रा** an umbrella, a parasol. **—देवः** a king. **—पदः** 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361v.l.-2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; **जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ** R. 9. 4; **दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे** Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3. the country (opp. the town **पुर, नगर**); **जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः** Me. 16. **-4.** the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); **जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पार्थिवेन** Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. **—पदिन्** *m.* the ruler of a country or community. **—प्रवादः** 1. rumour, report. **-2.** scandal, calumny. **—प्रिय** *a.* 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (**-यः**) 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. coriander-seed. **—मरकः** an epidemic disease. **—मर्यादा** established custom or usage, popular custom. **—रंजनं** gratifying the people, courting popular favour. **—रवः** 1. rumour. -2. calumny, scandal. **—लोकः** one, (*i. e.* the fifth), of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. **—वादः** (also **जनेवादः**) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. **—व्यवहारः** popular usage. **—श्रुत** *a.* well-known among people, famous. **—श्रुतिः** *f.* a rumour, report. **—संबाध** *a.* densely crowded with people. **—स्थानं** N. of a part of the Daṇḍakâ forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनंगमः A Châṇḍâla.

जनक *a.* (निका *f.*) [जन्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Generating, producing, causing; **क्लेशजनक, दुःखजनक** &c. **—कः** 1 A father, progenitor. **-2** N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilâ, foster-father of Sîtâ. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sîtâ by Râma, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage **याज्ञवल्क्य** was his priest and adviser. **-Comp. —आत्मजा,-तनया,-नंदिनी,-सुता** epithets of Sîtâ, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [जनानां समूहः तल्] 1 Birth. **-2** A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; **पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव** R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; *Si.* 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन *a* [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing, causing &c.; **भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां** *Si.* 20. 41. **—नः** The Supreme Being. **—नं 1** Birth, being born; **यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं** Moha M. 13. **-2** Causing, production, creation; **शोभाजननात्** Ku. 1. 42. **-3** Appearance, manifestation, rise. **-4** Life, existence; **यदैव पूर्वे जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषात्सुदती ससर्ज** Ku. 1. 53; *S.* 5. 2. **-5** Race, family, lineage. **-6** Preparation for a religious ceremony (**दीक्षा**).

जननिः *f.* [जन्-अनि] **1** A mother. **-2** Birth.

जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] **1** A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. **-4** Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastinâpura, son of Parîkshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage *Astika*, at whose request the sacrifice was

closed. It was to this king that Vaiśampayana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.].

जनयतिः *f.* Ved. Production, generation.

जनयंत *a.* Generating, producing.

जनयितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) Producing, begetting, creator. **—***m.* A father; Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिष्णुः A progenitor, producer.

जनस्, -जनस् *n.* See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी *f.* **1** Birth, creation, production.**-2** A woman.**-3** A mother.**-4** A wife.**-5** A daughter-in-law.

जनित *a.* [जन्-णिच्-क्त] **1** Given birth to. **-2** Produced, created. **-3** Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनितृ *m.* A father.

जनित्रं Ved. **1** A birth-place, home. **-2** Origin, source.

जनित्री A mother.

जनित्वः A father. **—त्वा** A mother. **—त्वौ** (*dual*) Parents.

जनिमन् *m.* or *n.* **1** Birth, production. **-2** Offspring, descendants. **-3** A creature, being. **-4** Gender, sex. **-5** Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P To long for a wife.

जनु (नू) *f.* Birth, production.

जनुस् *n.* **1** Birth; धिग्वारिधीनां जनुः Bv. 1. 16. **-2** Creation, production. **-3** Life, existence; जनुः सर्वश्लाघ्यं जयति ललितोत्तंस भवतः Bv. 2. 55. **-4** Nativity. **-5** Birth-place. **-6** A creature, being. **-7** Genus, kind.**-Comp.** **—जनुषांध**: blind from birth, born blind.

जंतुः [जन्-तुन्] **1** A creature, a living being, man; *S.* 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. **-2** The (individual) soul. **-3** An animal of the lowest organization. **-4** People, mankind. **-Comp.** **—कंबुः** 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. **—घ्नः** 1. the citron. -2. a snail. **—फलः** the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac.

जंतुमती The earth.

जंन्मं Birth.

जन्मन् *n.* [जन् भावे मनिन्] **1** Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21. **-2** Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा दवाग्निः Me. 53. **-3** Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. **-4** Birth-place.**-5** Nativity.**-6** A father, giver of birth, progenitor; *S.* 7. 18. **-7** Natal star. **-8** (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. **-9** A creature, being. **-10** People. **-11** The people of a household. **-12** Kind, race. **-13** Nature; property, quality. **-14** Custom, manner. **—अधिपः** 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). **—अंतरं** 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R. 7. 15. -3. regeneration. -4. the other world. **—अंतरीय** *a.* belonging to or done in another life. **—अंधः** *a.* born blind. **—अष्टमी** the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. **—आस्पदं** birth-place. **—ईशः** =2जन्माधिप. **—कीलः** an epithet of Vishṇu. **—कुंडली** a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. **—कृत** *m.* a father. **—क्षेत्रं** birth-place. **—तिथिः** *m., f.*, **-दिनं,-दिवसः** birth-day. **—दः** a father. **—नक्षत्रं भं** the natal star. **—नामन्** *n.* the name received on the 12th day after birth. **—पः** the regent of a planet under which a person is born. **—पत्रं, -पात्रिका** a horoscope. **—पादपः** a family-tree. **—प्रतिष्ठा** 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; *S.* 6. **—भाज्,-भृत्** *m.* a creature, living being; मोदंतां जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. **—भाषा** a mother-tongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्मभाषावदेव प्रत्यावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. **—भूमिः** *f.* birth-place, native country. **—योगः** a horoscope. **—रोगिन्** *a.* sickly from birth. **—लग्नं,-राशिः** the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. **—वर्त्मन्** *n.* the vulva. **—शोधनं** discharging the obligations derived from birth. **—साफल्यं** attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1. 28. **—स्थानं** 1. birth-place, native country, home.-2. the womb. **—हेतुः** cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24.

जन्मिन् *m.* A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्य *a.* [जन् कर्तरि यत्] **1** To be born or produced. **-2** Born, produced. **-3** (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by.**-4** Belonging to a race or family. **-5** Vulgar, common. **-6** National. **-7** Relating to, or fit for men. **—न्यः** **1** A father.**-2** A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom; Māl. 6. 2. **-3** A common man. **-4** A report, rumour. **—न्यं** **1** Birth, production, creation. **-2** That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhâshâ P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्ये तिष्ठति निश्चितं Śabdak. **-3** The body. **-4** A portent occurring at birth. **-5** A market, a fair. **-6** War, battle; तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पर्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. **-7** Censure, abuse. **-8** A community, nation. **-9** People. **-10** Report, rumour. **—न्या** **1** The friend of a mother. **-2** The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्यामवदत्कुमारी R. 6. 30. **-3** Pleasure, happiness. **-4** Affection.

जन्युः [जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः] **1** Birth. **-2** A creature, living being. **-3** Fire. **-4** The creator or Brahmâ.

जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित or जप्त) **1** To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्नपि तवैवालापमंत्रावलिं Gît. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. **-2** To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. **-3** To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप *a.* [जप्-कर्तरि अच्] Muttering, whispering. **—पः** **1** Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone.**-2** Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. **-3** A muttered prayer. **-4** Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. **-Comp.-परायण** *a.* engaged in muttering prayers. **—माला** a rosary of beads. **—यज्ञः, -होमः** muttering prayers as a sacrifice.

जपनं [जप्-भावे ल्युट्] The muttering of prayers.

जपा [जप्-अच् टाप्] The China rose (the plant or its flower); सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36.

जप्य *a.* [जप् कर्मणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. **–प्यः, –प्यं** A muttered prayer.

जभ्, जंभ् I. 1 P. (जभति, जंभति) To copulate ; cf. **यभ्** –II. 1 A. (जभते, जंभते) 1 To yawn, gape. –2 To snap at ; seize with the mouth. –*Caus.* (जंभयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जमनं=जेमन q. v.

जमदग्निः A Brâhmaṇa and descendant of Bhṛigu and father of Parasurâma. [Jamadagni was the son of *R*ichika and Satyavat*i*. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Re*n*uk*a* who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger, and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जंपती *m.* du. [जाया च पतिश्च] Husband and wife; cf. **दंपती** and **जायापती**.

जंबालः 1 Mud. –2 Moss. –3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river.

जंबीरः The citron tree. **–रं** A citron.

जंबु–बू *f.* 1 The rose apple tree and its fruit. **–Comp.** **–खंडः,–द्वीपः, -पर्वतः** N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. **–नदी** one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंबु (बू) कः (की *f.*) 1 A jackal. –2 A low man. –3 The rose apple tree. –4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंबूमत् *m.* 1 A mountain. –2 A monkey. **–ती** A heavenly nymph.

जंबुलः [जंबुं तत्राम्रफलं लाति ला-क] 1 A kind of tree (=जंबू q.v.). –2 The Ketaka plant. **–लं** Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). **–Comp.** **–मालिका** the same as above.

जंभः [जभ्-अच्-नुम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). –2 A tooth. –3 Eating. –4 Biting asunder. –5 A part, portion. –6 A quiver. –7 The chin. –8 Yawning, gaping. –9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. –10 One who devours a demon. –11 Explanation, interpretation. –12 The citron tree. **–Comp.** **–अरातिः, –द्विष्,–भेदिन्,–रिपुः** epithets of Indra. **–अरिः** 1. fire. –2. Indra's thunderbolt. –3. Indra.

जंभक *a.* 1 Eating, devouring. –2 Killing, crushing; destroying. –3 Biting asunder. –4 Explaining, interpreting. –5 Opening, expanding. –6 Yawning. **–कः** A lime or citron.

जंभका, जंभा, जांभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभनं Sexual intercourse.

जंभ (भी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः =जंभरः. **– ला** A female Râkshasî (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जांभिन् *m.* The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयंतः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेनेव जयंतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14; *S.* 7. 2; R. 3. 23, 6. 78. –2 N. of *S*iva. –3 The moon. –4 N. of Vishṇu. –5 A name assumed by Bhîma at the court of Virâṭa. **–ती** 1 A flag or banner. –2 N. of the daughter of Indra. –3 N. of Durgâ. –4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarâ and gathered at its close. –5 The rising of the asterism Rohiṇî at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of *S*râvaṇa *i. e.* on the birth day of Kṛishṇa. **–Comp.** **–पत्रं** (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. –2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the A*s*vamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duh*s*alâ, daughter of Dhṛitarâshṭra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupad*i* in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupad*i*, by virtue of her magical *sthâli*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupad*i*; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.].

जर *a.* [जॄ -अप्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. –2 Wearing out. –3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. **–रः** 1 Wearing out, wasting. –2 Destruction.

जरठ *a.* [जॄ बा० अठ] 1 Hard, solid. –2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामगुर्वीः परिणतदिक्करिकास्तटीर्बिभर्ति *Si.* 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). –3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. –4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. –5 Pale, yellowish-white. –6 Full-grown, ripe, matured ; जरठकमल *Si.* 11. 14. –7 Hard-hearted, cruel. **–ठः** 1 N. of Pandu, father of the five Pâṇḍavas. –2 Old age.

जरण *a.* [जॄ-ल्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. –2 Promoting digestion. **–णः, –णं** Cummin seed. **–णा** 1 Old age. –2 Praise. **–णं** 1 Old age. –2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरंड *a.* Decayed, old.

जरण्या Ved. Old age.

जरत् *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. –2 Infirm, decrepit. **–m.** An old man. **–Comp.** **–कारुः** N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vâsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, snd at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race.

This son was *Astika*]. **—गव:** an old ox ; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता । जरद्गवधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका, –जरती An old woman.

जरत: 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

जरा [जृ-अङ् गुण:] (The word जरस् is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age ; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छद्मना जरा R.12. 2 ; तस्य धर्मरतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरसा) विना 1. 23. -2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon ; see जरासंध below. -6 Invoking, greeting.-**Comp.** **—अवस्था** decrepitude. **—आतुर** *a.* 1. infirm. -2. old. **—जीर्ण** *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm ; Bh. 3. 17. **—पुष्ट**=जरासंध.**-भीरु:** the god of love, Cupid. **—संध:** N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Bṛihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called *Jara*, whence the boy was called *Jarasandha*. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that *Krishna* had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathur*a* eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhish*thira* performed the great Rajas*uya* sacrifice, Kr*ishna*, Arjuna and Bh*i*ma went to the capital of Jar*a*sandha disguised as Brahm*a*nas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhima challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted ; a hard fight ensued, but *Jarasandha* was at last overpowered and slain by Bh*i*ma].

जरायणि: N. of Jarâsandha.

जरायु *n.* [जरामेति इ-ञुण्] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. -3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, womb. -**Comp.** **—ज** *a.* born from the womb, viviparous ; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3.42.

जरित *a* [जरा-इतच्] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [जरा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Old, aged. **—***m.* An old man.

जरिमन् *m.* Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

जरूथ *a.* [जृ-ऊथन्] 1 Speaking harshly. **—थं** Flesh.

जर्च् (र्छ, र्ज्) 1. 6. P. 1 T say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menace.

जर्जर *a.* [जर्ज्-बा० अर] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles ; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मृगाः K. 21 ; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18 ; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकण: U. 1. 29 ; Si. 4. 23 ; Mâl. 9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Pained, tormented ; Mâl. 9. 53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). **—रं** 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

जर्जरित *a.* [जर्ज्-णिच् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3 Completely overpowered, disabled ; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Gît. 8.

जर्जरीक *a.* 1 Old, decayed. -2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरीकृ 8 U. To wound, disable.

जर्ण *a.* [जृ-नन्] Old, aged, decayed. **—र्ण:** 1 The (waning) moon. -2 A tree.

जर्झ् 9. 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

जर्तिल: Wild sesamum.

जर्तु: 1 The vulva.-2 An elephant.

जर्त्स् 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect.

जर्हिल: =जर्तिल q. v.

जल् I. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. -II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

जल *a.* [जल् अच् डस्य लो वा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid =जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. **—लं** 1 Water ; तातस्य कूपोयमिति ब्रुवाणाः क्षारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबंति । Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (ह्रीवेर). -3 The embryo or uterus of a cow. -5 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. **-Comp.** **—अंचलं** 1. a spring. -2. a natural water-course. -3. moss. **—अंजलि:** 1. a handful of water. -2. a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person ; कुपुत्रमासाद्य कुतो जलांजलिः Châṇ. 69 ; मानस्यापि जलांजलिः सरभसं लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where, जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). **—अटन:** a heron. **—अटनी** a leech. **—अणुकं,-अंडकं** the fry of fish. **—अंटक:** a shark. **—अत्यय:** autumn (शरद्). **—अधिदैवत:, -तं** an epithet of Varuṇa. (**-तं**) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. **—अधिप:** an epithet of Varuṇa. **—अंबिका** a well. **—अर्क:** the image of the sun reflected in water. **—अर्णव:** 1.the rainy season.-2. the ocean of sweet water. **—अर्थिन्** *a.* thirsty. **—अवतार:** a landing-place at a river side. **-अष्ठीला** a large square pond. **—असुका** a leech. **—आकर:** a spring, fountain, well. **—आकांक्ष:, कांक्ष:,-कांक्षिन्** *m.* an elephant. **—आखु:** an otter. **—आढ्य** *a* watery, marshy. **—आत्मिका** a leech. **—आधार:** a pond, lake, reservoir of water. **—आयुका** a leech. **—आर्द्र** *a.* wet. (**-र्द्रं**) wet garment or clothes. (**-र्द्रा**) a fan wetted with water. **—आलोका** a leech. **—आवर्त:** eddy, whirl-pool. **—आशय** *a.* 1. resting or lying in water. -2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (**-य:**) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish. -3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर). **—आश्रय:** 1.a pond. -2. water-house. **—आह्वयं** a lotus. **—इंद्र:** 1. an epithet of Varuṇa.-2. N. of Mahâdeva. -3. the ocean. **—इंधन:** the submarine fire. **—इभ:** a water-elephant. **—ईश:, -ईश्वर:** 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. the ocean. **—उछ्वास:** 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. परीवाह). -2. overflow of a river. **—उदरं** dropsy. **—उद्भव** *a.* aquatic. (**-वा**) benzoin. **—उरगा, -ओकस्** *m.*, **-ओकस:** a leech. **—कंटक:** a crocodile **—कपि:** the Gangetic porpoise. **—कपोत:** a water-pigeon **—कर** *a.* making or pouring forth water. (**-र:**) tax for water. **—करंक:** 1. a shell. -2. cocoa-nut. -3. a cloud. -4 a wave. -5. a lotus. **—कल्क:** mud. **—कल्मष:** the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. **—काक:** the diver-bird. **—कांत:** the wind. **—कांतार:** an epithet of Varuṇa. **—किराट:** a shark. **—कुक्कुट:** a water-fowl. (**-टी**)

the black-headed gull. —कुंतलः, —कोशः moss. —कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. —कूर्मः the porpoise. —केलिः, *m.* or *f.*, —क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. —केशः moss. —क्रिया presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —गुल्मः 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. —चर *a.* (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-रः) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीवः, °जीवः a fisherman. —चत्वरं a square tank. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. —ज *a.* born or produced in water. (-जः) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-जः,-जं) 1. a shell. -2. the conch-shell; अधरोष्ठे निवेश्य दध्मौ जलजं कुमारः R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीवः a fisherman. °आसनः an epithet of Brahmâ; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेदं प्रांजलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. —जंतुः 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —जंतुका a leech. —जन्मन् a lotus. —जिह्वः a crocodile. —जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. —डिंबः a bivalve shell. —तरंगः 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. —ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. —त्रा an umbrella. —त्रासः hydrophobia. —दः 1. a cloud; जायंते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जनाः Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशनः the Sâla tree. —आगमः the rainy season. ° आभ *a.* black, dark. °कालः the rainy season. ° क्षयः autumn. —दर्दुरः a kind of musical instrument. —देवः the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. —देवता a naiad, water-nymph. —द्रोणी a bucket. —धरः 1. a cloud. -2. the ocean. —धारा a stream of water. —धिः 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. ° गा a river. ° जः the moon. °जा Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. ° रशना the earth. —नकुलः an otter. —नरः a merman. —नाडी,-ली a water-course. —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number 'four'. —निर्गमः 1. a drain, water-course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. —नीलिः moss. —पक्षिन् *m.* a water-fowl. —पटलं a cloud. —पतिः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —पथः a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. —पद्धतिः *f.* a gutter, drain. —पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. —पारावतः a water-pigeon. —पित्तं fire. —पुष्पं an aquatic flower. —पूरः 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. —पृष्ठजा moss. —प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —प्रलयः destruction by water. —प्रांतः the bank of a river. —प्रायं a country abounding with water; जलप्रायमनूपं स्यात् Ak. —प्रियः 1. the Châtaka bird. -2. a fish. (-या) an epithet of Dàkshàyaṇi. —प्लवः an otter. —प्लावनं a deluge, an inundation. —बंधः, -बंधकः a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. —बंधुः a fish. —बालकः,-बालकः the Vindhya mountain. —बालिका lightning. —बिडालः an otter. —बिंबः, -बं a bubble. —बिल्वः 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. —भीतिः *f.* hydrophobia. —भू *a.* produced in water. —भूः *m.* 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. —भूषणः wind. —भृत् *m.* 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. —मक्षिका a water-insect. —मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument; (=जलदर्दुर). —मद्गुः a king-fisher. —मसिः 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. —मार्गः a drain, canal. —मार्जारः an otter. —मुच् *m.* 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —मूर्तिका hail. —मोदं a fragrant root (उशीर). —यंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain. °गृहं, °निकेतनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. —यात्रा a voyage. —यानं a ship. —रंकुः a kind of gallinule. —रंडः,-रुंडः 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. -3. a snake. —रसः sea-salt. —राशिः the ocean. —रुह्, -हं a lotus. —रूपः a crocodile. —लता a wave, billow. —वरंटः a watery pustule. —वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. —वायसः a diver-bird. —वासः residence in water. (-सं) = उशीर. q. v. —वाहः 1. a cloud. -2. a water-bearer. -3. a kind of camphor. —वाहकः, -नः a water-carrier. —वाहनी an aqueduct. —विषुवं the autumnal equinox. —वृश्चिकः a prawn. —वैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. —व्यालः 1. a water-snake. -2. a marine monster. —शयः, -शयनः,-शायिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —शुक्तिः *f.* a bivalve shell. —शुचि *a.* bathed, washed. —शूकं moss. —शूकरः a crocodile. —शोषः drought. —समुद्रः the ocean of fresh water. —संपर्कः mixture or dilution with water. —सर्पिणी a leech. —सूचिः *f.* 1. the Gangetic porpoise. -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. —स्थानं, -स्थायः a pond, lake, reservoir. —हं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. —हस्तिन् *m.* a water-elephant. —हारिणी a drain. —हासः 1. foam. -2. cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A conch, shell.

जलंग *a.* Aquatic. —गः The colocynth.

जलंगम A Chândâla.

जलाका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका, जलोका, जलोकिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेवाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

जलाष *a.* Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. -2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —षं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, comfort.

जल्प् 1 P. (जल्पति, जल्पित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पंत्यनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. -2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. -3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -4 To praise.

जल्पः [जल्प् भावे घञ्] 1 Talk, speech. -2 Discourse, conversation. -3 Babble, prattling, gossip. -4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*), जल्पाक *a.* Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं *a.* [जल्प्-ल्युट्] Speaking, say-

ing, talking &c. —नं 1 Saying, talking. -2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः *f.* Ved. Inarticulate speech.

जल्पित *a.* [जल्प् कर्मणि क्त] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जल्हुः Ved. Fire.

जव *a.* [जु-भावे अप्] Swift, expeditious. —वः 1 (*a*) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Bh. 3. 121; *S*. 1. 8. (*b*) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीठादुदतिष्ठदच्युतः *Si*. 1. 12. -2 Velocity. **-Comp.** —अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिलः a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courser, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् *m.* Speed, velocity.

जवस् *n.* Ved. Quickness, speed.

जविन् *a.* Quick, fleet. *-m.* 1 A horse. -2 A camel.

जविन *a.* Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु करणे ल्युट् संज्ञायां कन्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -2 A curtain in general; नरः संसारांते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. -3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जष् 1 U. (जषति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जस्यति) 1 To set free, release. -2 To be exhausted or tired. -3 To go. -II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जासयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. -2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 An weapon (आयुध). - 2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि *a.* Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक *a.* Abandoning, leaving. —कः 1 Time. -2 A child. -3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole-cat.

जहत् *a.* (ती) *f.*) Leaving, abandoning.-**Comp.** —लक्षणा,-स्वार्था a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; *e. g.* in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. -2. irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जह्नुः N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Gangá as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जह्नुतनया, -कन्या, -सुता, नंदिनी &c. ; cf. R. 8. 95].

जह्मन् *n.* Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. -2 A husband's brother's wife. -3 A race, tribe.

जागतं The Jagatî metre.

जागुडं Saffron. —डः N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागृ 2 P. (जागर्ति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51; गुरौ षाड्गुण्यचिंतायामार्ये चार्ये च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 To be roused from sleep, awake. -3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर *a.* [जागृ भावे घञ् गुणः] Awake, watchful.-रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake ; रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R.19.34.-2 A vision in a waking state. -3 An armour, mail.

जागरक *a.* [जागृ-ण्वुल् गुणः] Waking, awake.

जागरणं [जागृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. -2 Watchfulness, vigilance. -3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरिट *a.*(त्री *f.*), जागरूक *a.* [जागृ तृच् ऊक् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरूकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85; *Si*. 20. 36.

जागरिन् *a.* Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जागृवि *a.* Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. -2 Awake. -3 Clear, bright (as fire). -4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. -2 Agni, or fire.

जागर्तिः, जागर्या, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् *a.* 1 Watching, being awake. -2 Attentive, careful, watchful. -3 Clear, bright. *—m.* Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, daydream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. -2 The thigh.

जांगल *a.* (ली *f.*) [जंगले भवः जंगलप्रायो वा अण्] 1 Rural, picturesque. -2 Wild. -3 Savage, barbarous. -4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Mâl. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.

जांगुलं Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes.-2 An epithet of Durgâ.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवैद्य).

जांघिक *a.* [जंघाभ्यां जीवति वेतना० ठञ्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. -2 A camel.

जाजिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी *Si*. 19. 3.

जाठर *a.* (री *f.*) [जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रः 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity.-2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. -3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधाधिपस्य Bh.2.15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीमति गण्यते 54. -4 Tastelessness of the tongue. **-Comp.** —अरिः the citron tree.

जात *p. p.* [जन् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3 Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. in comp.; °दुःख &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present.

-8 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected; see जन्.—तः 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4 'dear boy, 'oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. —ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.'—तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, *i. e.* every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुख° everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones;' *S.* 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. -**Comp.**—अपत्या a mother. —अमर्ष *a.* vexed, enraged. —अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. —इष्टिः *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —उक्षः a young bullock. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. —कलाप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). —काम *a.* enamoured. —पक्ष *a.* having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. —पाश *a.* fettered. —पुत्रा a woman who has borne a son or sons. —प्रत्यय *a.* inspired with confidence. —प्रेत *a.* born and dead; Pt. 1. —मन्मथ *a.* fallen in love.—मात्र *a.* just born. —रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (-पं) 1. gold; अभ्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129 -2. the form in which a person is born, *i. e.* nakedness. -3. the thorn apple. °धर *a.* naked. —विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. —विभ्रम *a.* 1. confounded.-2. precipitate. —वेदस् *m.* an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; *Si.* 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir.:—जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वैनं विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जातवित्तो वा जातधनो, जातविद्यो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यत्तज्जातः पशूनविंदतेति तज्जातवेदसो जातवेदस्त्वमिति ब्राह्मणम्. —वेदसी an epithet of Durgâ. —वासगृहं, -वेश्मन् *m.* the lying-in-chamber.

जातक *a.* [जात-स्वार्थे क] Born, produced. —कः 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. —कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. -**Comp.** —ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः *f.* [जन्-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2 The form of existence fixed by birth. -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे मूढ जात्या चेदवध्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). -5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; *Si.* 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses).-10 (In Nyâya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 False generalization.-14 A figure of speech (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prâkṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. -**Comp.**—अंध *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90. —कोशः, -षः, -षं nutmeg. —कोशी, -षी the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1. the duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. —ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. —फलं a nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brâhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brâhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शब्दार्थचिंतामणि). —भ्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. —भ्रष्ट *a.* outcast. —महः birth-day festival. —मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्ती. —वैरं instinctive or natural hostility. —वैरिन् *m.* a born enemy. —वैलक्षण्यं inconsistency, incompatibility in kind. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. —संपन्न *a.* belonging to a noble family. —सारं nutmeg. —स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 355. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन *a.* of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् *a.* Nobly born, of high rank.

जाती The jasmine plant (मालती).

जातीय,-क *a.* Belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य *a.* [जातौ भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:—1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्यौवनहारिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्रभवान्वृषलं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk.-5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयति *ibid.*

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [जतुनो विकारः अण्-षुक् च P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातूः *m.* A thunderbolt.

जातूकर्णः An epithet of *S*iva.

जानं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [जनकस्यापत्यं स्त्री, अण्] N. of Sitâ, wife of Râma.

जानपदः [जानेन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते पद् अप् ; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. पौर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 subject. **—दा** A popular expression. **—दी** Profession, business.

जानपदिक *a.* Relating to a country.

जानान *a.* Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the end of Bah. comp.

जानु *n.* [जन्-ञुण्] The knee; **जानुभ्यामवनिं गत्वा** kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. **-Comp. —दघ्न** *a.* reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. **—फलकं, -मंडलं** the knee-pan. **—विजानु** *n.* a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). **—संधिः** the knee-joint.

जापः [जप्-घञ्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक *a.* Muttering prayers. **—कं** A kind of fragrant wood.

जाप्य *a.* To be muttered. **—प्यं** A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापनं 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जाबालः A goat-herd.

जाबालिः 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brâhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Râma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Parasurâma q.v.

जामा [जम्-अदने बा॰ अण् स्त्रीत्वं] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law.

जामातृ *m.* [जायां माति मिनोति मिमीते वा नि॰; cf. Uṇ. 2. 94] 1 A son-in-law; **जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः** U. 1. 11; **जामाता दशमो ग्रहः** Subhâsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sunflower.

जामातृकः A son-in-law.

जामि *a.* [जम्-इन् नि॰ वृद्धिः] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. **—मिः** *f.* 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सन्निहितसपिंडस्त्री Kull.); Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. *—n.* 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), descent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न); **तिथौ च जामित्रगुणान्वितायां** Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रं लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं Malli.). *Note*—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the **जामित्र** sign indicates the future good-luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं ?); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron.*

जामेयः [जाम्या भगिन्या अपत्यं ढञ्] A sister's son.

जांबवं [जंब्वाः फलं अण् तस्य बा॰ न लुप् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambu tree.

जांबवत् *m.* N. of a king of bears who was of signal service to Râma at the siege of Lankâ. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same *Jambavat* appears to have lived up to the time of *Krishna*, or perhaps he was another being of that time; for there was a fight between *Krishna* and *Jambavat* for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. *Krishna* vanquished *Jambavat*, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter *Jambavati*, at his entire disposal].

जांबीरं (-लं) A citron. **—लं** Ved. The knee-pan.

जांबूनदं [जंबूनद्यां भवं अण्] 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament; **कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः** Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattûra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived :—पतिर्भार्यां संप्रविश्य गर्भो भूत्वेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यदस्यां जायते पुनः Ms. 9. 8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1). As last member of Bah. comp. जाया is changed to **जानि**; **सीताजानिः** 'one who has Sitâ for his wife'; so **युवजानिः, वामाधजानिः.** **-Comp. —अनुजीविन्** *m.*, **—आजीवः** 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (बक). **—घ्नः** 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. **—पती** (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are **दंपती** and **जंपती** q.v.)

जायिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. *—m.* The burden of a song (in music).

जायु *a.* Victorious. **—युः** 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [जीर्यत्यनेन जॄ करणे घञ्; जरयतीति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover; **रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत्** Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. **—री** N. of Durgâ. **-Comp. —जः, -जन्मन्, -जातः** a bastard. **—भरा** an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (*a*) A web, cob-web. (6) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; **जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या** R 7. 9; **धूपैर्जालाविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः** V. 3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass; **चितासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव** Mâl. 5. 10; Ku. 7. 89; *S*i. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. **—लः** The Kadamba tree. **-Comp. —अक्षः** a loop-hole, window. **—कर्मन्** *n.* the occupation of catching fish, fishing. **—कारकः** 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. **—गर्दभः** a kind of pimple or boil. **—गोणिका** a kind of churning vessel. **—ग्रथित** *a.* connected by a web; *S*. 7. 16. **—पाद्, -पादः** a goose. **—प्राया** mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायति कै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection; **बद्धं कर्णशिरीषरोधि वदने घर्मांभसां जालकं** *S*. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower; **अभिनवैर्जालकैर्मालतीनां** Me. 98; so **यूथिकाजालकानि** 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); **तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः** R. 9. 44 (आभरणविशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit.

-9 Pride. —कः A window, lattice. -Comp. —मालिन् *a.* veiled.

जालकिन् *m.* A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [जालेन चरति पर्णा० ठन्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. —का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A widow. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain. -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called प्रमेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जालाषं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म *a.* (ल्मी *f.*) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. —ल्मः (ल्मी *f.*) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक *a.* (ल्मिका *f.*) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्यं 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear; so अक्षि°, °ओष्ठ° &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्नवी [जह्नोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् ङीप्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय जिग्ये अजैषीत्-अजेष्ट, जेतुं, जित) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel; गर्जितानंतरां वृष्टिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghaṭ. 22; Śi. 1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest, in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest; प्रागजीयत घृणा ततो मही R. 11. 65; (where जि means 'to conquer' also); Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas). स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; जितमुडुपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5; Bh. 2. 24; Gīt. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.). -8 To expect from (with abl.). —*Caus.* (जापयति) To cause to win or conquer. —*Desid.* (जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for; चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. -WITH अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bk. 19. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इंद्रियजय. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishṭhira, the first Pâṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishṇu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. —या 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgâ. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp. —आवह *a.* conferring victory. —आशिस् *f.* 1. a prayer for victory. -2. congratulations after victory; a cheer of victory. —उद्धुर *a.* exulting in victory. —कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. —घोषः, -घोषणं, -णा a proclamation of victory. —ढक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —दत्तः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. —पत्रं a record of victory. —पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —पुत्रकः a kind of dice. —मंगलः 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (-लं) a cheer of victory. —यज्ञः the अश्वमेध sacrifice. —लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः the goddess of victory; Ku. 2. 52. —लेखं record of victory. —वाहिनी an epithet of *Sachi*. —शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. -2. the exclamation *'jaya'* (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. —शृंगं a horn blown to announce a victory. —स्तंभः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निचखान जयस्तंभान् गंगास्रोतोंऽतरेषु सः R. 4. 36. —स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*.

जयक *a.* Victorious.

जयत्सेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virâta King.

जयद्बलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयनं [जि करणे ल्युट्] 1 Conquering, subduing. -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. —युज् 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् *a.* [जि शीलार्थे इनि] 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 36. —*m.* A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामंस्तांस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य *a.* [जि-यत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वत जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु *a.* Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित *p. p.* [जि-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; कामजित; स्त्रीजित &c. —तं Victory. -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. —अमित्र *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (-त्रः) N. of Vishṇu. —अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (-रिः) an

epithet of Buddha. **—आत्मन्** *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. **—आहव** *a.* victorious. **—इंद्रिय** *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श & शब्द); श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वाथ दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा घ्रात्वा च यो नरः। न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेंद्रियः Ms. 2. 98. **—काशिः** the fist doubled. **—काशिन्** *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाणक्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* **—कोप, -क्रोध, -मन्यु** *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. (**-धः**) an epithet of Vishṇu. **—नेमिः** a staff made of the Asvattha tree. **—लोक** *a.* 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of manes). **—शत्रु** *a.* victorious. **—श्रम** *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. **—स्वर्ग** *a.* one who nas won heaven.

जित् *a.* [जि-क्विप्] (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकजित्, कंसजित्, सहस्रजित् &c.

जितिः *f.* 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य *a.* Conquerable. **—त्या** 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. **—त्यः** A harrow.

जित्वन् *a.* Victorious.

जित्वर *a.* [जि-क्वरप्] (**री** *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16; करदीकृतभूपालो भ्रातृभिर्जित्वरैर्दिशां *Si.* 2. 9. **—री** N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु *a.* [जि-ग्स्नु] 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp.) Canquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5; *Si.* 13. 21. **—ष्णुः** 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जेतृ *a.* [जि-तृच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. **—m.** 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

जिः A demon (पिशाच).

जिगत्नुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा [अद् सन् घसादेशः भावे अ] 1 Desire of eating, hunger.-2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु *a.* [अद् सन् घसादेश उ] Hungry.

जिघत्नुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक *a.* Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु *a.* [हन् सन् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous. **—सुः** An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ग्रह् सन् भावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र *a.* [घ्रा कर्तरि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing; observing; *e.g.* मनोजिघ्रः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curriosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित *a.* Investigated, asked, inquired to.

जिज्ञासु *a.* [ज्ञा सन् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जित्तमः, जितुमः, जित्मः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जिन *a.* [जि-नक्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. **—नः** 1 A generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu. **—Comp.** **—इंद्रः,-ईश्वरः** 1. a chief Bauddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainas. **—सद्मन्** *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिव्रि *a.* Ved. Old, decayed. **—व्रिः** 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जेमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन्व् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1 To be active or lively, busy oneslf. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate. -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान *a.* 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining; See हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्म *a.* [जहाति सरलमार्गं; हा-मन् सन्वत् आलोपश्च Uṇ. 1. 138] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent. -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्ममतिः Ki. 6. 24; सुहृदर्थमीहितमजिह्मधियां *Si.* 9. 62. -5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured: विधिसमयनियोगाद्दीप्तिसंहारजिह्मं Ki. 1. 46. -6 Slow, lazy. **—ह्मं** 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. -2 The Tagara tree. **—Comp.** **—अक्ष** *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. **—ग** *a.* moving slowly. (**-गः**) a snake. **—गति** *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. **—मेहनः** a frog. **—योधिन्** *a.* fighting unfairly. (*-m.*) an epithet of Bhîma. **—शल्यः** the Khadira tree.

जिह्मायति Den. P. To go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. -2 The tongue of fire, *i. e.* a flame. -3 A sentence. **—Comp.** **—आस्वादः** licking, lapping. **—उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निर्लेखनं** a tongue-scraper. **—पः** 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -4. a leopard. -5. a bear. **—मलं** the fur of the tongue. **—मूलं** the root of the tongue. **—मूलीय** *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to ऋ, ऌ and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). **—रदः** a bird. **—लिह्** *m.* a dog. **—लौल्यं** greediness. **—शल्यः** the Khadira tree.

जीतिः *f.* [जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन *a.* [ज्या-क्त संप्रसा॰ दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. **—नः** A leather bag; जीनकार्मुकबस्ताविन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयति नभः, जीयते अनिलेन जीवनस्योदकस्य मूतं बंधो यत्र, जीवनं जलं मूतं बद्धं अनेन, जीवनं मुंचतीति वा पृषो॰ Tv. cf. Uṇ. 3. 91] 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nourisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. **—Comp.** **—कूटः** a mountain. **—केतुः** an epithet of *S*iva. **—वाहनः** 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyâdharas, hero of the play called Nâgânanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the

son of Jimūtaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuḍa as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. **—वाहिन्** A. smoke.

जीर *a.* [ज्या रक् संप्रसा० दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. **—रः** **1** A sword. **–2** Cumin-seed. **–3** An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीर्यति जॄ-बा० रिक्] Ved. A man. **—***f.* Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण *p.p.* [जॄ-क्त] **1** Old, ancient. **–2** Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22; U. 6. 38; Mâl. 5. 30. **–3** Digested; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. **—र्णः** **1** An old man. **–2** A tree. **–3** Cumin-seed. **—र्णा** Large cumin-seed. **—र्णं** **1** Benzoin. **–2** Old age, decrepitude. **–Comp.** **—उद्धारः** 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. **—उद्यानं** ruined or neglected garden. **—ज्वरः** lingering fever. **—पर्णः** the Kadamba tree. **—वज्रं** a particular gem. **—वस्त्र** *a.* wearing old clothes. **—वाटिका** a ruined house.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः *f.* **1** Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. **–2** Digestion.

जीर्विः [जॄ-क्विन्] **1** An axe. **–2** The body. **–3** A cart. **–4** An animal.

जीव् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवित) **1** To live, be alive; यस्मिन्नजीवति जीवंति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति *Si.* 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. **–2** To revive, come to life. **–3** To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्यानृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6; विपणेन च जीवंतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with cognate accusative in this sense; अजिह्मामशठां शुद्धां जीवेद्ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. **–4** (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवंति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः। प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पंडिताः Mb. **—***Caus.* **1** To restore to life. **–2** To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव *a.* [जीव्-कर्तरि क] Living, existing. **—वः** **1** The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; गतजीव, जीवत्याग, जीवाशा, &c. **–2** The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. **–3** Life, existence. **–4** A creature, living being. **–5** Livelihood, profession. **–6** N. of Karṇa. **–7** N. of one of the Maruts. **–8** The constellation पुष्य. **–9** N. of Bṛihaspati. **–10** The third lustrum in the cycle of Jupiter. **–11** Association of cause and effect. **–12** N. of Vishṇu. **–Comp.** **—अंतकः** 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. **–2.** a murderer, slayer. **—अजीवाधारः** the world of organic and inorganic creation. **—आत्मन्** *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). **—आदानं** abstracting healthy blood, bleeding, (in medic.). **—आधानं** preservation of life. **—आधारः** the heart. **—इंधनं** glowing fire-wood, burning wood. **—उत्सर्गः** 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. **—उपाधिः** the three states, *i.e.* waking, dreaming and sleeping. **—ऊर्णा** the wool of a living animal. **—गृहं,–मंदिरं** 'the abode of the soul,' the body. **—ग्राहः** a prisoner taken alive. **—घनः** Brahmâ. **—ज** *a.* born alive. **—जीवः** (also जीवंजीवः) the Chakora bird. **—तोका** a woman whose children are living. **—दः** 1. a physician. –2. an enemy. **—दशा** mortal existence. **—धनं** 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. **—धानी** the earth. **—निकायः** a being endowed with life. **—पतिः** *f.*, **—पत्नी** a woman whose husband is alive. **—पत्रं** a fresh leaf. **—पितृ, –पितृक** *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still alive. **—पुत्रा,–वत्सा** a woman whose son is living. **—मातृका** the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारी धनदा नंदा विमला मंगला बला। पद्मा चेति च विख्याताः सप्तैता जीवमातृकाः). **—योनिः** a sentient being. **—रक्तं** menstrual blood. **—लोकः** 1. the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; स्वत्प्रयाणे शातांलोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mâl. 9. 37; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21; so स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः *S*ânti. 2. 2; Bg. 11. 7; U. 4. 17. –2. living beings, mankind; दिवस इवाभ्रश्यामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य *S.* 3. 12; or आलोकमर्कादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. **—वृत्तिः** *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. **—शेष** *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. **—शोणितं** living, *i e.*, healthy blood. **—संक्रमणं** transmigration of the soul. **—साधनं** grain, corn. **—साफल्यं** realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. **—सूः** 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. **—स्थानं** 1. a joint, an articulation. **–2.** the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव्-णिच् ण्वुल्] **1** Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. **–2** One who lives a long time. **—कः** **1** A living being. **–2** A servant. **–3** A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. **–4** A usurer. **–5** A snake-catcher. **–6** A tree. **–7** A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) Living, alive. **–Comp.** **—तोका** a woman whose children are living. **—पतिः** *f.*, **—पत्नी** *f.* a woman whose husband is living. **—पितृकः** one whose father is alive. **—मुक्त** *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. **—मुक्तिः** *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. **—मृत** *a.* 'dead while alive,' one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवथ *a.* [जीव्-अथ] **1** Long-lived. **–2** Virtuous, pious. **—थः** **1** Life, existence. **–2** A tortoise. **–3** A

peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, piety.

जीवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जीव् भावे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. —नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. —नं 1 Life, existence ; (fig. also); त्वमसि मम भूषणं त्वमसि मम जीवनं Gît. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy ; Bg. 7. 9. -3 Water; जीवानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) हंति प्राणान् हंति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig. also) ; Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूर्खः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. —अंतः death. —आघातं poison. —आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. -2. the body. —उपायः livelihood. —ओषधं 1. elixir of life. -2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [जीवन-कन्] Enlivening. —कं Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [जीव् -बा० करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. —यं 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

जीवंत *a*, 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. —तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवंतिकः A fowler.

जीवल *a.* 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiriting.

जीवा [जीव् -अच्] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string ; मुहुर्जीवाघोषैर्बधिरयति Mv. 6. 30. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचा). -8 Life, existence.

जीवातु *m.*, *n.* 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. aloo); स खलु प्राज्ञजीवातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival; रे हस्त दक्षिण मृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विसृज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाणं U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका [जीव् अकन् अत इत्वं] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving element, *i. e.* water.

जीवित *p. p.* [जीव् -कर्तरि क्त] 1 Living, existent, alive ; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived.-3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). —तं 1 Life, existence ; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; Me. 83; नाभिनंदेत मरणं नाभिनंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Siva. —आशा hope of life, love of life. —ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेशवसतिं जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. —ईश्वरः Siva. —कालः duration of life. —ज्ञा an artery. —नाथः a husband. —व्ययः sacrifice of life. —संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life ; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वर्तते 'he is dangerously ill' ; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. —व्यं 1 The possibility of living. -2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [जीव्-णिनि, जीव-इनि वा] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by ; शस्त्रजीविन्, आयुधजीविन् &c. —*m.* A living being.

जीव्यं Life. —व्या A means of livelihood.

जुकुटः 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

जुगुप्सनं, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bîbhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषेक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

जुंग् 1 P. (जुंगति) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

जुंगित *a.* Deserted, abandoned. —तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chaṇḍâla.

जुटकं A braid of hair.

जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

जुड I. 6 P. (जुडति) 1 To bind. -2 To go.-II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A. (जोतते) To shine.

जुन् 6 P. (जुनति) To go, move.

जुंबकः Ved. An epithet of Varuṇa.

जुर् 6. 4. P. (जुरति, जूर्यति) Ved. 1 To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

जुर् *m.* An old man.

जूर्ण *a.* Decayed, old.

जुल् 10 P. (जोलयति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुवस् *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

जुष् I. 6 A. (जुषते-जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied.-2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be found of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सत्त्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhág. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पौलस्त्योऽजुषत शुचं विपन्नबंधुः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषंते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमृषयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; रथं च जुजुषे शुभं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Mâl.5.18.-9 To happen to. -10 To delight in granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. —*Caus.* 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते) 1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

जुष् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c. ; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

जुष्य *a.* To be served, worshipped &c. —ष्यं Service.

जुष्ट *p. p.* [जुष्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c. ; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in ; U. 6. 40. —ष्टं The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्ट).

जोषः 1 [जुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. —षः Happiness. —षं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्यते S. 5 ; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं,-णा 1 Liking. -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

जुहुराण *a.* Making crooked or acting crookedly. —णः The moon.

जुहुवानः [हु कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

जुहूः *f.* [हु क्विप् नि० द्वित्वं दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue; especially of Agni, *i. e.* a flame. -**Comp.** —आस्यः fire.

जुहुरा (वा) णः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

जुहूवत् *m.* Fire.

जुहोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; क्षरंति सर्वा वैदिक्यो जुहोतियजतिक्रियाः Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhâtithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञनारायण shortly renders जुहोति by उपविष्टहोम and यजति by तिष्ठद्धोम. See Asvalâyana 1. 2. 5. also).

जू 1 U., 9 P. (जवति-ते, जुनाति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

जू *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy.

जूः *f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatî. -5 Going speedily, quick motion. -6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

जूत *a.* [जू-क्त] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed.-2 Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

जूतिः *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

जूकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जूटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटाजटाः Mâl. 1. 2.

जूटकं Matted hair.

जूर् 4 A. (जूर्यते, जूर्ण) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with (with dat.); भर्त्रे नखेभ्यश्च चिरं जुजूरे Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

जूर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick.-2 Running,proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. —र्णिः *f.* 1 Speed.-2 An epithet of *A*ditya or sun. -3 The body. -4 The Brahman (*n.*).-5 Anger.-6 A fiery weapon.

जूर्तिः *f.* [ज्वर् भावे क्तिन् ऊठ] 1 Fever. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

जूर्व् 1 P. (जूर्वति) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

जूष् 1 U. (जूषति-ते) To hurt, kill. जूषः,-षं The water of boiled pulse.

जृ 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

जृभ्, जृंभ् 1 A. (जृभते, जृंभते, जृंभित जृब्ध) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरयुवतिमुखाभं पंकजं जृंभतेऽद्य Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जृंभतां जृंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरं क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1; तृष्णे जृंभसि (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जृंभते 3. 80. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जजृंभे Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). —*Caus.* To cause to yawn or expand.

जृंभः,-भा-,भं 1 [जृंभ्-घञ्] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्रयी जृंभा प्रभवति K. 257; जृंभारंभप्रवितत्तदलोपांतजालप्रविष्टैः Ve. 2. 7; Mâl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

जृंभकः [जृंभ्-ण्वुल्] 1 'A yawner', a sort of demon. —कं Swelling. —भिका Gaping, yawning.

जृंभण *a.* [जृंभ्-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to gape or yawn. —णं 1 Gaping, yawning -2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) मुहुर्मुहुर्जृंभणतत्पराणि Rs. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरसि जृंभणोन्मुखी Bh. 1. 25.

जृंभित *p p* [जृंभ्-क्त] 1 Yawned, gaped.-2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Mâl. 1. 32.-3 Opened, blown (as a flower).-4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. —तं 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

जॄ I. 1.4.9. P.,10 U. (जरति, जीर्यति, जृणाति, जारयति-ते, जजार, जारयामास, अजरत् अजारीत्, अजीजरत्,-जरि-री-तुं, जीर्ण or जारित) 1 To grow old, wear out,wither away, decay; जीर्यंते जीर्यतः केशा दंता जीर्यंति जीर्यतः। जीर्यतश्चक्षुषी श्रोत्रे तृष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्तथाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जरुराशा दशास्यस्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रशंसीयात् Chân. 79; उदरे चाजरन्नन्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces.—*Caus.* (ज-जा-र यति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -II. 1 A. (जरते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle (as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक *a.* [जॄ-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [जॄ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारद्गव *a.* (वीथिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शततारका (according to वराहमिहिर); according to others, by विशाखा, अनुराधा and ज्येष्ठा.

जैताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जेमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह् 1 A. (जेहते) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जै 1 P. (जायति) To wane, decline, decay, perish.

जैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [जेतृ-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इदमिह मदनस्य जैत्रमस्त्रं विफलगुणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Mâl. 2. 6 धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. —त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. -2 Quick-silver. —त्रं A Victory, triumph. -3 Superiority. -**Comp.** —रथः a victor.

जैनः A 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mîmâmsâ school of philosophy

(properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवातृक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जैवातृक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. **—कः** 1 The moon; राजानं जनयांबभूव सहसा जैवातृक त्वां तु यः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेयः An epithet of Kacha, son of Bṛihaspati.

जैह्म्यं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जैह्व्यं The pleasure of taste.

जोंगं,–गकं Aloe-wood.

जोंगटः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जोटिंगः 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जोडः Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित् *f.* A woman; cf. योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानीते, जज्ञौ, जज्ञे, अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातुं, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, become acquainted with; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षीत्स रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; जाने तपसो वीर्यं *S*. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडवल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of; आपत्सु मित्रं जानीयात H. 1. 72; Chāṇ. 21. -6 To recognise; न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument); सर्पिषो जानीते Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषः = सर्पिषा). -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. **—Caus.** (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). **—Desid.** (जिज्ञासते) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञ *a.* [ज्ञा-क] (At the end of comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise; as in ज्ञंमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. **—ज्ञः** 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmâ.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मणि-क्त] Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c.; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेष पुंसां Ku. 3. 3; see ज्ञा above. **—तं** Knowledge. **—Comp. —सिद्धांतः** a man completely versed in any *S*âstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञा-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c.; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. **—Comp. —कर्मन्** *n.*, **—कार्यं** the duty of a kinsman. **—भावः** kin, relationship. **—भेदः** dissension among relatives. **—विद्** *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेयं Relationship.

ज्ञातृ *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. **—m.** 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं [ज्ञा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Mâl. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन शुध्यति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22. -3 Consciousness, cognizance, knowledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288. knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -9 The Vedâs taken collectively. **—Comp. —अनुत्पादः** ignorance, folly. **—अपोहः** forgetfulness. **—अभ्यासः** 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. **—आत्मन्** *a.* all-wise. **—इंद्रियं** an organ of perception; (these are five त्वच, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose; see बुद्धींद्रिय under इंद्रिय). **—कांडं** that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). **—कृत** *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. **—गम्य** *a.* attainable by the understanding. **—चक्षुस्** *n.* the eye of intelligence, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुस्); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (*—m.*) a wise and learned man. **—तत्त्वं** true knowledge, knowledge of god. **—तपस्** *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. **—दः** a preceptor. **—दा** an epithet of Sarasvatî. **—दुर्बल** *a.* wanting in knowledge. **—निश्चयः** certainty, ascertainment. **—निष्ठ** *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. **—पतिः** 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. **—मुद्र** *a.* 'having the impress of wisdom', wise. **—मूल** *a.* foundeb on spiritual knowledge. **—यज्ञः** a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. **—योगः** contemplation as the principal means of, attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. **—लक्षणं,-णा** 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic) sign or proof of knowledge;

subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. **–विज्ञानं** 1. sacred and miscellaneous knowledge. –2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. **–शास्त्रं** the science of fortune-telling. **–साधनं** 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. –2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20. –2 Containing knowledge. **–यः** 1 The Supreme spirit. –2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ज्ञानमस्त्यस्य इनि] Intelligent, wise. **–m.** 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. –2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानित्वं Fortune-telling.

ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्यु] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. **–कः** 1 A teacher. –2 A commander, a master. –3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. **–कं** (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा णिच् -ल्युट्] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ज्ञा-सन्-भावे अ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be investigated, or learnt or understood. –2 To be regarded as. –3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या I. 9 P. (जिनाति) 1 To overpower, oppress. –2 To grow old. –3 A. (जीयते) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. –2 Become old; also **जीन**.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. –2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं लभतामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्धनुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. –2 The chord of an arc. –3 The earth. –4 A mother. –5 Overpowering force or strength. –6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ज्या-नि] 1 Old age, decay. –2 Quitting, abandoning. –3 A river, stream. –4 Oppression. –5 Deprivation, loss; Mâl. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (सी *f.*; compar. of प्रशस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवक्रमेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. –2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. –3 Larger, greater. –4 (In law) One not a minor, *i. e.* come of age and responsible for his own action. –5 Aged, old. –6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. –2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. –2 Most excellent, best. –3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. **–ष्ठः** 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. –2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. –3 Life. –4 N. of a lunar month (=ज्यैष्ठ q. v.). **–ष्ठा** 1 An eldest sister. –2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). –3 The middle finger. –4 A small house-lizard. –5 An epithet of the Ganges. –6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmî. **–ष्ठी** A small house-lizard. **–ष्ठं** 1 The most excellent, the first or head. –2 Tin. **–Comp.** **–अंशः** 1. eldest brother's share. –2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. –3. the best share. **–अंबु** *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed. –2. the scum of boild rice. **–आश्रमः** 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; *i. e.* that of a householder. –2. a householder. **–तातः** a father's eldest brother. **–तातिः** *f.* Ved. superiority. **–वर्णः** 1. the highest caste (that of Brâhmaṇas). –2. a Brâhmaṇa. **–वृत्तिः** *f.* the duties of seniority. **–श्वश्रूः** *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. –2. the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्यैष्ठ q. v.

ज्यैष्ठः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). **–ष्ठी** 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्यैष्ठ. –2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठिनेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. –2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (ज्यवते) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (ज्योतति-ते) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. –2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिस् *n.* [द्युत्-इसुन् आदेर्दस्य जः. ज्युत्-इसुन् वा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. –2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. –3 Lightning. –4 A heavenly body. –5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्भिरुद्याद्भिरिव त्रियामा Ku. 7. 21; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. –6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमस्). –7 The sun and moon (dual). –8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. –9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies, astronomy. see ज्योतिष. –10 The faculty of seeing. –11 The celestial world. **–m.** 1 The sun. –2 Fire. –3 An epithet of Vishṇu. **–Comp.** **–इंगः, –इंगणः** the fire-fly. **–कणः** a spark of fire. **–गणः** the heavenly bodies collectively; **–चक्रं** the zodiac. **–ज्ञः** an astronomer or astrologer. **–मंडलं** the stellar sphere. **–मिलिन्** *m*, **–वी(बी)जं** a fire-fly. **–रथः** (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. **–लोकः** the supreme spirit. **–विद्** *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. **–विद्या, –शास्त्रं** (ज्योतिःशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. **–स्तोमः** (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. **–हस्ता** N. of Durgâ.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (षी *f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादिग्रत्यादिकं प्रतिपाद्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य अच्] 1 Astronomical or astrological. **–षः**

An astronomer or astrologer. —षं 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedângas (being a short tract on astronomy).-**Comp.** —विद्या astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिष्कः A planet, star, luminary. —ष्कं N. of the shining peak of Meru. —ष्कः The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्य मतुप्] **1** Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. **-2** Celestial. —*m.* **1** The sun. **-2** N. of the third foot of Brahmá. **-3** N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. —ती **1** The night (as illuminated by the stars). **-2** (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण *i, e.* a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योत्स्ना [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्यां ज्योतिष उपधालोपो नश्च प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] **1** Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्फारज्योत्स्नाधवलिततले क्वापि पुलिने Bh.3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. **-2** Light (in general). **-3** An epithet of Durgâ. **-4** A moonlight-night. **-Comp.** —ईशः the moon. —प्रियः the Chakora bird. —वृक्षः a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्यौत्स्न *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —स्नः The bright half of a month. —स्नी A full-moon night.

ज्यौः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्यौतिषिकः an astronomer or astrologer.

ज्रि I. 1 P. (ज्रयति) **1** To overpower, conquer. **-2** To go. -II. 9. 10 P. (ज्रिणाति, ज्राययति) To grow old.

ज्वर् 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) **1** To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. -2 To be diseased.

ज्वर *a.* [ज्वर् भावे थ] **1** Heated, feverish. **-2** Excited, inflamed. —रः **1** Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोंऽभसा परिषिंचति *S*i. 2. 54; also used fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. -2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; व्येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Râm.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —रा Fever. **-Comp.** —अग्निः the paroxysm of fever. —अंकुशः a febrifuge. —प्रतीकारः cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित, ज्वरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल् 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) **1** To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलितेंधनोग्निः *S*. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. **-2** To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire) अमृतमधुरमृदुतरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Gît. 7. **-3** To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk.1.4.**-4** To burn (as a wound). —*Caus.* (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते, but प्रज्वलयति) **1** To set on fire, light, kindle. **-2** To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] **1** Flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, brilliant. —लः Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] **1** Flaming, shining. -2 Combustible. —नः Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदर्पितं त्वरयेर्दक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. **-2** Corrosive alkali. **-3** The number 'three'. —नंBurning, blazing, shining. **-Comp.** —अश्मन् *m.* the sun-stone.

ज्वलित *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] **1** Burnt, kindled, illuminated. **-2** Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाल *a.* [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —लः 1 A flame, light; दववहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. **-2** A torch.

ज्वाला **1** A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. **-2** Burnt rice. **-Comp.** —जिह्वः,-ध्वजः fire. —मुखी a volcano. —वक्त्रः an epithet of *S*iva.

ज्वालिन् *a.* [ज्वल्-णिनि] **1** Flaming, blazing. -2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of *S*iva.

झ.

झ *a.* **1** Asleep, sleeping. -2 Lost, destroyed. —झः **1** Beating time. -2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. -3 Wind accompanied by rain. **-4** N. of Brihaspati. **-5** A thing lost or mislaid. **-6** A hurricane. —झा The descent of a cascade, waterfall.

झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग (गि) ति *ind.* Quickly, at once; साप्यप्सरा झगित्यासीच्चद्रूपाकृष्टलाचना Mb.

झंकारः, झंकृतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं) दिगंतानातेने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकृतिः *f.* A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं **1** Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. -2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा **1** The noise of the wind or of falling rain. **-2** Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. **-3** A clanking sound, jingling. **-4** Raining in large drops.**-5** Anything lost.-**Comp**—अनिलः,-मरुत्,-वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांबुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2.169; Amaru. 48; Mâl. 9. 17.

झट् 1 P. (झटति) **1** To become matted or clotted together (as hair). **-2** To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्-इन्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति *ind.* Quickly, at once; मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोऽदृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझणं, —णा Jingling sound.

झणझणायित *a.* Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झण (न) त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणत्कारक्रूरक्वणितगुणगुंजद्गुरुधनुर्धृतप्रेमा बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वंजयति दरिद्रं परमुद्रागणनझणत्कारः Udb.

झम् 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. **-Comp.** **—आशिन्** *m.* a king-fisher.

झंपाकः, झंपारुः, झंपिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झॄ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यग्रक्षतजझरीनिवृत्तपाद्यः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्च् 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To injure. -4 To threaten, menace.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. -2 The Kali age. -3 A cane-staff. -4 An iron instrument used in cooking. -5 A cymbal. **—रा** A whore, harlot. **—री** A sort of drum. **—रं** A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरकः The Kali age.

झर्झरावती The Ganges.

झर्झरिन् *a.* Furnished with a drum. **—***m.* An epithet of *S*iva.

झर्झरीकः 1 The body. -2 A region, country. -3 A picture.

झलज्झला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. -2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour. -3 A cricket.

झालिः *f.* The areca-nut.

झल्लः 1 A prize-fighter. -2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. **—ल्ली** A kind of drum.

झल्लकं-की Cymbal.

झल्लकंठः A pigeon.

झल्लरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झल्लोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झष् 1 U. (झषति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. **—षं** 1 A forest, wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. **-Comp.** **—अंकः,—केतनः,—केतुः, —ध्वजः** N. of the god of love; स्त्रीमुद्रां झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. **—अशनः** a porpoise. **—उदरी** an epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa.

झांकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-णिच्-अच्] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. **—टा,—टी** The Jasmine plant.

झाटास्लकः The water melon.

झाटि (टी) का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झार्झरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Fœtida (हिंगु); आम्रमामफलं पिष्टं राजिकालवणान्वितम् । भृष्टं हिंगुयुतं पूतं घोलितं झालिरुच्यते ॥ Bhâva P.

झिंगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिंझी A cricket.

झिंझिमः A forest on fire.

झिंटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or **झिरीका** A cricket.

झिल्लिः *f.* 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parchment. **-Comp.** **—कंठः** a domestic pigeon.

झिल्लिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine. -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिल्ली A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिल्लीकः A cricket. **—का** 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket; also झीरिका.

झुंटः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झूणिः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झॄ 4. 9. P (झीर्यति or झृणाति) To grow old; cf. जॄ.

झोंडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्यु 1 P. (झ्यवति) To go or move

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. **—टा** 1 The earth. -2 An oath. **—टं** A hollowed cocoanut.

टकरः An epithet of *S*iva.

टगर *a.* Squint-eyed. **—रः** 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टंक् 10 U. (टंकयति-ते, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. — WITH **उद्** 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टंकः,-कं [टंक्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel ; टंकैर्मनः शिलगुहेव विदार्यमाणा Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight of silver equal to four Mâshas. -12 The fruit of the wood-apple (*n.*). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. **—का** The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. **-Comp.** **—पतिः** a mint-master. **—शाला** a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of *S*iva.

टंकणं (नं) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. **—णः (नः)** 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. **-Comp.** **—क्षारः** borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; टंकारिचापमतु लंकाशरक्षतजपंकावरूषितशरं Asvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 16.

टंगः,-गं 1 A spade, hoe. **—गः** 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Mâshas.

टंगणः,-णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टट्टनी A small house-lizard.

टट्टरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टट्टुरः The sound of a drum.

टल् 1 P. (टलति) To be onfuscd or disturbed.

ट (टा) लः,-टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टांकरः A libertine, lecher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. (टेकते) To go, move.

टिटि (ट्टि) भः (भी *f.*) A kind of bird; उत्क्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते भंगभयाद्दिवः Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिट्टिभक.

टिप् 10 P. (टेपयति) To direct, throw, cast.

टेपनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी (नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahâbhâshya, or Nâgojîbhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mâl. 9. 7. -WITH **आ** to go, move, go about; आटीकसेंऽग करिघोटीपदातिजुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोऽनया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गमः.

टुः 1 Gold. -2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

टुंटुक *a.* 1 Small, little. -2 Vile, cruel. -3 Harsh.

टेर,-टेरक *a.* Squint-eyed.

टोट *a.* Small, little.

ट्वल् 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिषेके मदविह्वलायाः कक्षाच्युतो हेमघटस्तरुण्याः। सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठं ठठठं ठठं ठः Subhâsh. -2 A loud noise. -3 The disc of the sun or moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cypher. -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of *S*iva.

ठक्कुरः 1 An idol, a deity. -2 An honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (*e. g.* गोविंदठक्कुर the author of the Kâvyapradîpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

ड,

डः 1 A sound.–2 A kind of drum or tabor.–3 Submarine fire. –4 Fear. –5 An epithet of *S*iva. **–डा** 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). –2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

डक्कारी The lute of the Châṇḍâlas.

डप् 10 A. (डापयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. –2 Petty warfare between villages. –3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. **–रं** Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kâpâlikas; (sometimes regarded as *n.* also).

डंप् = डप् q. v.

डंब् 10 U. (डंबयति-ते) 1 To throw, send. –2 To order. –3 To behold.

डंबर *a.* Famous, renowned. **–रः** 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Mâl. 9. 16. –2 Show, pomp. –3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance ; U 6.17; Mâl. 3.7. –4 Pride, arrogance.

डंभ् 10 U. (डंभयति-ते) To collect.

डलकं, डल्लकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकृतिः *f.* The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर *a.* 1 Terrific, dreadful. awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Mâl. 5. 3. –2 Riotous, tumultuous. –3 Resembling, having the appearance (*i. e.* lovely, beautiful); रतिगलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिकुरे) Gît. 12. **–रः** 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. –2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. –3 Any surprising sight. –4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः =दाडिमः q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country ; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाहलोर्वीं Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिक्करी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. –2 A knave, cheat, rogue. –3 A depraved or low man. –4 A fat man. –5 Throwing, casting forth. –6 An insult.

डिंडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः H. 2. 86 ; मुखरयस्व यशोनवडिंडिमं N. 4. 53 ; Amaru. 28 ; चंडि रणितरसनारवडिंडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gît. 11 ; आर्यबालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिंडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिंडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. –2 Foam (in general); उद्दंडानेन डिंडीरं पिंडपंक्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64.

डित्थः 1 A wooden elephant.–2 A good-looking, dark-coloured young man proficient in every science.

डिप्, –डिंप् I. 10 A. To collect, heap together.–II.4.6. 10.P. (डिप्यति, डिपति, डेपयति) 1 To throw, cast, send. –2 To direct.

डिम् (डेमति) To hurt, injure.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas ; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रांतादिचेष्टितैः । उपरागैश्च भूयिष्ठो डिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

डिंबः 1 Affray, riot. –2 sound or noise occasioned by terror. –3 A young child or animal. –4 An egg. –5 A globe or ball. –6 Globular or round blossom; Mâl. 9. 26. –7 A chrysalis. –8 The embryo in the first stage of its existence. –9 The spleen. –10 The uterus. **–Comp.** — आहवः, **–युद्धं** petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight ; Ms. 5. 95.

डिंबिका 1 A libidinous woman. –2 A bubble.

डिंभः 1 A young child. –2 Any young animal such as a cub ; जृंभस्व रे डिंभ दंतांस्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. –3 A fool, a block-head. **–भा** An infant

डिंभकः (**भिका** *f.*) 1 A young child. –2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डिड्ये, अडयिष्ट, डयितुं, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. –2 To go. –With प्र to fly up; हंसैः प्रडीनैरिव Mk. 5.5. **–प्रोद्** to fly up ; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठमालिंगितः 23.

डयनं 1 Flight. –2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डीन *p. p.* [डी-क्त] Flown up. **–नं** The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight ; *e. g.* अवडीनं, उड्डीनं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं &c.

डुंडुभः–मः A kind of snake not poisonous (निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः).

डुंडुलः A small owl.

डुंडुकः A gallinule.

डुलिः A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste; also डोंब.

डोरः A fillet of thread (tied round the arm). –2 The string with which a packet or parcel is tied.

ड्वल् 10 U. (ड्वालयति-ते) To mix.

ढ.

ढः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A dog. -5 A serpent.

ढक्का 1 A large or double drum ; न ते हुडुक्केन न सोपि ढक्कया न मर्दलैः सापि न तेऽपि ढक्कया ॥ N. 15. 17. -2 Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

ढामरा A goose.

ढालं A shield.

ढालिन् *m.* A warrior armed with a shield.

ढुंढनं Seeking, investigating.

ढुंढिः An epithet of Gaṇeśa.

ढोलः A large drum or tabor.

ढौक् 1 A. (ढौकते, ढौकित) To go, approach ; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके Bk. 2. 23 ; 14. 71, 15. 49. —*Caus.* (ढौकयति-ते) 1 To bring near, cause to approach ; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः क्षणाद्याशु ढौकितं Mb. ; Bk. 17. 103. -2 To present, offer. -With उप to present, offer ; एकैकं पद्युमुपढौकयामः Pt. 1.

ढौकनं 1 Offering. -2 A present, bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhâtupâṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions, like प्र, परि, अंतर् &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water or summer-house. -5 A bad man. -6 Śiva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. —ता,-तं 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. —ता N. of Lakshmî.

तंस् I. 1 A. Ved. (तंसते) 1 To shake,-2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P.,10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति-ते) To decorate.

तक् 1. 2. P. Ved. (तकति, ताक्ति) 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To bear, endure.

तक a. Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तकु a. Ved. Approaching (गामुक).

तक्वन् a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. —m. A bird (especially a bird of prey).-2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, rogue. —ला A medicament, drug.

तक्मन् n. A child, offspring.

तक्रं Butter-milk. -Comp. —अटः a churning-stick.—सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष् 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्ष्णोति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split ; आत्मानं तक्षति ह्येष वनं परशुना यथा Mb.; निधाय तक्ष्यते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्घनः Ak. -2 To fashion,shape, form (out of wood &c.). -3 To make, create in general.-4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -With निस् 1 to slice out of. -2 to form, create.

तक्ष् a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

तक्षकः [तक्ष् ण्वुल्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (*i. e.* the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal Nâgas or serpents of the Pâtâla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru ; (saved at the intercession of the sage *Astîka* from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं [तक्ष् भावे-ल्युट्] Paring, cutting ; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115 ; Y. 1. 185. —णी A carpenter's adze.

तक्षन् m. [तक्ष्-कनिन्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession) ; अतक्षा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter);' Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तंक् 1 P. (तंकति, तंकित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तंकः [तंक् भावे अच्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तंकनं Living in distress, miserable living.

तंग् 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तंच् I. 7 P. (तनक्ति, तंचित) To contract, shrink ; तनच्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38.-II. 1 P. (तंचति) To go.

तंज् 7 P. See तंच्.

तट् I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताटयति-ते) To beat, strike.

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice.-2 The sky or horizon.-3 An epithet of *Siva*. —टः-टा, -टी,-टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope ; शीलं शैलतटात्पततु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोत्तुंगर्गचिताततटी Bh. 3. 45 ; सिंधोस्तटावोघ इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3. 8; उच्चारणात्पक्षिगणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4.18.-2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पश्चापयोधरतटीपरिरंभलग्न Git. 1; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे *S*. Til. 7; so जघनतट, कटितट, श्रोणीतट, कुचतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. —टं A field. -Comp. —आघातः butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं निर्जितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. —स्थ *a*. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity. -2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive ; तटस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mâl. 1. 14 ; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also). (-स्थः) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (-स्थं) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known; *e. g.* गंधवत्त्व in the case of पृथ्वी.

तटकं A shore or bank.

तटगः = तडाग q. v.

तटाकः-कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); See तडाग.

तटिनी [तटमस्त्यस्या इनि ङीप्] A river ; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123; Bv.1. 23.

तटघः An epithet of Siva.

तड् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against ; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं *S*. 2. 5; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतैर्यथा Râm.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. -2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit ; लालयेत्पंच वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Châṇ. 11, 12 ; न ताडयेत्तृणेनापि Ms. 4. 169; पादेन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. -3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताड्यमानासु भेरीषु Mb.; अताडयन् मृदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. -4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोत्रुर्वितंत्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. -5 To shine. -6 To speak. -7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch, obscure or eclipse partially.-8 (In Math.) To multiply.

ताडि *a.* Beating. —डिः Striking, a stroke.

ताड *a.* [तड् भावे अच्] Beating, striking. —डः 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. -2 Noise, sound. -3 A sheaf. -4 A mountain. **-Comp.** —घ *a.* beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. —घः, -घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन *a.* [तड् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking. —नं 1 Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः Châṇ. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8; *S.* Til. 9. -2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. —ना Striking. —नी A whip.

ताडित *p. p.* Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल *a.* Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान *a.* Being beaten or struck; श्रोतुर्वितंत्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45; ताड्यमानः किं न कुर्यात् Mu. 5. —नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडगः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow. -2 A bank, shore. -3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः-गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237. -2 A tank. -3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः See तटाघात; (उच्चैःकरिकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्बुधाः Sabdak.).

तडित् *f.* 1 Lightning; घनं घनांते तडितां गुणैरिव *Si.* 1. 7; Me. 77; R. 6. 65. -2 Killing, injury. —*ind.* Closely, near. **-Comp.** —गर्भः a cloud. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् *a.* Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. —*m.* A cloud; *Si.* 1. 12.

तडिन्मय *a.* Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड् 1 A. (तंडते, तंडित) To strike.

तंडकः [तंड्-ण्वुल्] 1 A juggler, a cheat. -2 Froth, foam. -3 A wagtail. —कः-कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. -2 Decoration. -3 The upright post of a house. -4 A composition abounding in compounds.

तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीणः 1 A barbarian. -2 A fool, blockhead. -3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [तंड्-उलच्] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing; (especially rice); शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another — शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते। निस्तुषस्तंडुलः प्रोक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥). **-comp.** —अंबु *n.* gruel. —उत्थं-कं rice-gruel. —ओघः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. -2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तन्.

ततम *a.* That one (of many).

ततर *a.* That one (of two).

ततस् (ततः) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिव हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं *S.* 3. 1; Mâl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85.-2 There, thither.-3 Then, thereupon, afterwerds; ततः कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59.-4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. -5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120; अमोच्यमश्वं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. -6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मानुषमरण्यं K. 121. -7 Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36.-8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्-तस्याः; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; यतः-ततः means (*a*) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb., Ms. 7, 188. (*b*) since-therefore. यतो यतः -ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना *S.* 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it'; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुघास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sânti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः (*a*) 'here and there', 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्ततः Mb. (*b*) 'what next', 'what further,' well proceed (occurring in dramas); ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of यतः प्रभृति); तृष्णा ततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्त्य *a.* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many; *e. g*, तति पुरुषाः संति &c. (for other senses see the word under तन्).

ततिथ *a.* (Correlative of यतिथ) That one of a number.

ततुरि *a.* 1 Preserving, cherishing. -2 Conquering. -3 Killing, hurting. —रिः An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कृती *S.* 1. 24. -2 Truth, reality; न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वेनातश्च्यवंति ते Bg. 9. 24. -3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. -4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. -5 A true or first principle. -6 An element, a primary substance. -7 The mind.-8 Sum and substance. -9 Slow time in music. -10 An element or elementary property. -11 The Supreme Being. -12 A kind of dance. -13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). **-Comp.** —अभियोगः a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ,-विद् *a.* 1. a philosopher. -2. knowing the true nature of Brahman.-3. knowing the true nature of anything. -4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (-ज्ञः) a Brâhmaṇa. —ज्ञानं 1. knowledge of the truth. -2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. --3. philosophy. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishṇu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः -तत्त्वेन *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये *S.* 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. -2 On that occasion, under those circumstances,

then, in that case. -3 For that, in that; निरीतयः । यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63. 4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4.186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अध्यक्षान्विविधान्कुर्यात् तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. **-Comp.**—भवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन *S.* 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपः *S.* 1. &c. —स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* (तत्र भवः अव्ययात् त्यप्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [तद् प्रकारे थाल् विभक्तित्वात्] *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वंचयित्वा *S.* 5; सूतस्तथा करोति V. 1. -2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1. 318; R. 3. 21. -3 True, just so, exactly so; यदात्थ राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. -4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then,' 'still', 'yet', 'never-the-less', प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्षये *S.* 5; वरं महत्या म्रियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासना Chât. 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुस्तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; Ku. 6. 3; तथेति निष्क्रांतः (in dramas). तथैव 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also', 'and likewise', 'in like manner', 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथाहि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः ॥ R. 1. 29; *S.* 1. 32. **-Comp.** —कृत *a.* thus done. —गत *a.* 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागतायां परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. -2. of such a quality. (-तः) 1. Buddha; काले मितं वाक्यमुदर्कपथ्यं तथागतस्येव जनः सुचेताः *Si.* 20. 81. -2. a Jina. —गुण *a.* endowed with such qualities. —भावः 1. that state or condition. -2. reality; Mâl. 1. 31. —भूत *a.* 1. of such qualities or nature. -2. so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा नृपसदसि पांचालतनयां Ve. 1. 11. —राजः an epithet of Buddha. —रूप, -रूपिन् *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. —विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. —विधं *ind.* 1. thus, in this manner. -2. likewise. equally. —विधेय *a.* of such a sort.

तथात्वं -तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. -2 True state or nature, truth. -3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य *a.* [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा *S.* 1. —थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात्). -2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. -3 That, *i. e.* well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्स नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. -4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः); उत्कंपिनी भयपरिस्खलितांशुकांता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपंती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. -5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानींद्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore' 'then'); सोऽहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा R. 1. 69; 'I that very person', 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several', 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Mâl. 1. 36: ते ते भावाः 1. 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account, in that case', 'for that reason.' तेन हि if so, well then. —*ind.* 1 There, thither. -2 Then, in that case, at that time. -3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतरावः U. 5; Me. 7, 109; R. 3. 46. -4 Then (corr. of यदि); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 46. —*n.* 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -2. This world. **-Comp.** —अतिपात *a.* going beyond the bounds. —अनंतर *a.* next to that. (-*ind.*) immediately after that, thereupon. —अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Mâl. 9. 26. —अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. —अर्थ, -अर्थीय *a.* 1. intended for that. -2. having that meaning. —अर्ह *a.* meriting that. —अवधि *ind.* 1. so far, upto that period, till then; तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रस्मृतिशतचारुविचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2.14. -2. from that time, since then; श्वासो दीर्घस्तदवधि मुखे पांडिमा Bv. 2. 62. —अवस्थ *a.* so circumstanced. —एकाचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. —कर *a.* serving, obeying as servant. —कालः 1. the current moment, present time. -2. that time. °धी *a.* having presence of mind. —कालं *ind.* 1. instantly, immediately. -2. at that time, at a certain time. —क्षणः 1. present, time being present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -2. the same moment. -3. a measure of time. —क्षणं, -क्षणात् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; *Si.* 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru, 83. —क्रिय *a.* working without wages. —गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (-तः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. —गुण *a.* possessing those qualities. (-णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. -2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.); स्वमुत्सृज्य गुणं योगादत्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्गुणतामेति भण्यते स तु तद्गुणः K. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. °संविज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrihi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लंबकर्णः; cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान also

–ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous. –ज्ञ: a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. –तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. –धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. –पदार्थ: the Supreme Being. –पर *a.* 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. -2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. -3. diligent. (–र:) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. –परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. –पुरुष: 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुष: ; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहि: Udb. –पूर्व *a.* 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. -2. prior, former. –प्रथम *a.* doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. –फल *a.* having that as a fruit or result.(–ल:) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. –बल: a kind of arrow. –भाव: becoming that. –मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity. -2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध).–मात्रिक *a* consisting of rudimentary atoms. –राज: an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the'king' or'chief'; as from अंग is formed आंग ' king of the Angas' by the affix अण्. –वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that. –विद् *a.* 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. –विध *a.* of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. –स्थ *a.* being on or in that, connected with it. (–स्थ:) a particular mode of multiplication. –हित *a.* good for that. (–त:) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them -2. a noun formed by a Taddhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा); Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा ' whenever '; तदाप्रभृति ' since then,' ' thenceforward;' Ku. 1. 53. **–Comp.** –मुख *a.* begun, commenced. (–खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.

तदानींतन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्त: U. 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8, 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वानपोह: K.P.2. –*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner.-2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Mâl. 1. 41; *S.* 6. 21; M. 2. 9.-3 Identical with, or become one with that.

तन् I. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते, ततान, तेने, अत-ता-नीत्, तनितुं, तत; *pass.* तन्यते or तायते; *desid.* तितंसति, तितांसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वो: सक्रयोस्ततयो: Ak.-2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां *Si.* 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; त्वयि विमुखे मयि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Git. 4; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भक: R.3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3.39; Mâl.9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितीशो नवतिं नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महनीयशासन: । समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुष: क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां. -7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards. [cf. L. *tendo*]. –II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत *p.p.* [तन्-क्त] 1 Extended, spread; *Si.* 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protracted, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow).-6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. –त: Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). -5 A son. –तं Any stringed musical instrument

तति: *f.* [तन् क्तिन्] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षति: पल्वले *S.* 2. 6; बलाहकततीः *Si.* 4. 54; 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तन् *f.* Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 Offspring, posterity.

तन: Ved. A descendant. –ना-नं Offspring.

तनय: [तनोति कुलं, तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. -2 A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar mansion. –या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. –यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. –यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्नु *a.* Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् *m.* Ved. Offspring, posterity.

तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् *m.* [तनु-इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. –*n.* The liver.

तनिष्ठ *a.* 1 Thinnest; least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् *a.* Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु *a.* (नु, न्वी *f.*) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limbs, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वंगी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1.9, 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुग्रह: H. 2. 91 'giving little' &c. -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. -6 Shallow (as a river). –*f.* 1 The body, the

person. -2. Outward form, manifestation : प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः *S.* 1. 1 ; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. *tenuis*, Eng. *thin.*]. -**Comp.** -अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -ऊनः the wind. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छद् (द्) *a.* protecting, clothing. -छदः an armour ; R. 9. 51; 12. 86. -ज *a.* born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-जः) a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यज् *a.* 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying ; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग *a.* spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्रं, -त्राणं, an armour. -प्रकाश *a.* of dim lustre ; R. 3 2. -भवः a son. (-वा) a daughter. -भस्त्रा the nose. -भृत् *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being ; particularly a human being ; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. -बीजः the jujube. -मध्य *a.* having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration. -रुह *n.*, -रुहं the hair of the body. -वातः a kind of hell -वारं an armour. -व्रणः a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old -सरः perspiration. -ह्रदः the anus.

तनुक *a.* Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनस *n.* The body.

तनू *f.* The body. -**Comp.** -उद्भवः, -जः a son. -उद्भवा, -जा a daughter. -जनिः, जन्मन् a son. -तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. -तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. -नपं clarified butter, ghee. -नपात् *m.* fire; तनूनपाद्धूमवितानमाधिजैः *Si* 1. 62; s. ध. कृतस्यापि तनूनपातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव ॥ H. 2. 67. (-*n.*) ghee. -नप्तृ *m.* wind. -रुहं 1. the hair of the body (-*m.* also). -2. the wing of a bird, a feather. (-हः) a son. -ह्रदः the anus, the rectum ; cf. तनुह्रद.

तनूकृ 8 U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen ; as in लज्जां तनूकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman ; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *S.* 1. 20; तव तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

तंतिः *f.* [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिच्] 1 A cord, line, string. -2 A row, series. -3 Extension, expansion. -4 A cow. -5 A weaver. -**Comp.** -पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. -2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virâṭa.

तंतुः [तन् तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line ; चिंतासंततितंतु Mâl. 5. 10 ; Me. 70. -2 A cob-web ; R. 16. 20. -3 A filament ; बिसतंतुगुणस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. -4 An offspring, issue, race. -5 A shark. -6 The Supreme Being. -**Comp.** -काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. -कीटः a silk-worm. -नागः a (large) shark. -निर्यासः the palmyra tree. -नाभः a spider. -पर्वन् *n.* the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Srâvaṇa when Krishṇa was invested with the sacred thread. -भः 1. the mustard seed. -2. a calf. -वर्धनः 'increasing the race', N. of Vishṇu, also of *S*iva. -वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. -वानं weaving. -वापः 1. a weaver. -2. a loom. -3. weaving. -वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver -3. weaving °दंडः a loom. -विग्रहा a plantain. -शाला a weaver's workshop. -संतत *a.* woven, sewn. (-तं) wove cloth. -संततिः *f.*, -संतानः weaving. -सारः the betel-nut tree.

तंतुकः 1 The mustard seed.-2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. -की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतुनः-णः A shark.

तंतुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तंत्र् 10 U. (तंत्रयति-ते, तंत्रित) 1 To rule, control, govern ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा *S.* 5. 5. -2 To perform or go through in order. -3 To maintain by discipline, keep in order. -4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तंत्रं 1 A loom. -2 A thread. -3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. -4 Posterity. -5 An uninterrupted series -6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual ; कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तंत्रं Kâty. -7 Main point. -8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory science; जितमनसिजतंत्रविचारं Gît. 2.-9 Subservience, dependence; as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्रः दैवतंत्रं दुःखं Dk. 5. -10 A scientific work. -11 A chapter, section, as of a work ; तंत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. -13 The cause of more than one effect.-14 A spell.-15 A chief remedy or charm. -16 A drug, medicament. -17 An oath, ordeal.-18 Raiment.-19 The right way of doing anything.-20 Royal retinue, train, court. -21 A realm, country, authority. -22 (*a*) Government, ruling, administration ; लोकतंत्राधिकारः *S.* 5. (*b*) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तंत्रमाकुलीभूतं Mu. 1 ; 2. 1. -23 An army. -24 A heap, multitude. -25 A house. -26 Decoration. -27 Wealth. -28 Happiness. -29 Model. -30 Supporting a family. -31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. -**Comp.** -काष्ठं = तंतुकाष्ठ q. v. -वापः, -पं 1. weaving. -2. a loom. -वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. (तंत्रवापः also).

तंत्रकः A new garment (unbleached cloth).

तंत्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तंत्रता 1 Arranging into a system. -2 Dependence, subjection.

तंत्रा Sleepiness ; cf. तंद्रा.

तंत्रायिन् *m.* The sun.

तंत्रिन् *a.* 1 Having threads, made of threads. -2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). -3 Having a Tantra, or following one. -*m.* 1 A musician. -2 A soldier.

तंत्रिः, -त्री *f.* 1 A string, cord; Ms. 4. 38. -2 A bow-string. -3 The wire of a lute ; तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 A sinew. -5 A tail. -6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. -7 A lute.

तंद्र *a.* 1 Tired, fatigued. -2 Lazy. -द्रं Ved. A series or row.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.-2 Sleepiness, sluggishness ; तंद्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंद्रालु *a.* 1 Tired, exhausted. -2 Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रिः, -द्री *f.* Sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तंद्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तंद्रित *a.* Lazy; as in अतंद्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तंद्रिन् *a.* Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [तन्-युतच्] 1 Wind. -2 Night. -3 Roaring, thundering. -4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under **तद्.**

तप् I. 1 P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तप्यति; तप्त) 1 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun); समस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति *S.* 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (*b*) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (*c*) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Gît. 7. (*d*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्); अगणिततनूतपं तप्त्वा तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. -2 (Transitively used) (*a*) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (*b*) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामनिशं मां पुनर्दहत्येव *S.* 3. 17; अंगैरनंगतप्तैः 3. 7. (*c*) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil; यास्यन् सुतस्तप्यति मां समन्युं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6. (*d*) To pain, distress. (*e*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). —*Pass.* (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation) 1 To be heated, suffer pain. -2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्) U. 2. 8. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मीं *Si.* 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण Gît. 11; Bk. 8. 13. -WITH निस् 1. to heat. -2. to purify. -3. to burnish. —वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्तप् q. v.); रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2. to warm, heat.

तप *a.* [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. -2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. -2 The sun. -3 The hot season; *Si.* 1. 66. -4 Penance, religious austerities. -**Comp.** —अत्ययः, -अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23; *S.* 3. 12. —आत्मक *a.* practising austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tâptî. -2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarṇa and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a.* [तप्-ल्यु] 1 Warming, heating, burning, shining &c. -2 Causing distress, paining. -3 The sun; प्रतापात्तपनो यथा R. 4. 12; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Mâl. 1. -4 The hot season. -5 The sun-stone. -6 N. of a hell. -7 An epithet of *S*iva.-8 The Arka plant. -9 N. of Agastya. —नं 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -**Comp.** —अंशुः,-करः,-दीधितिः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. —आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karṇa. (3) of Sugrîva. —आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamunâ and of the Godâvarî. —इष्टं copper. —उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. —छदः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godâvarî or the river Tâptî. -2 Heat.

तपनीय *a.* 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). —यं Gold; especially gold purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3; तपनीयोपानद्युगलमार्यः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4; असंस्पृशंतौ तपनीयपीठं R. 18. 41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.)

तपस् *n.* [तप्-असुन्] 1 Warmth, heat, fire. -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification; तपः किलेदं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds; *i. e.* the region above the world called जनस्. -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. —*m.* 1 The month of Mâgha; तपसि मंदगभस्तिरभीषुमान् *Si.* 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. —*m.*,-*n.* 1 The cold season; (शिशिर). -2 The winter (हेमंत). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -**Comp.** —अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. —अवटः the Brahmâvarta country. —कर *a.* undergoing penance; also तपस्कर. —क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. —चरणं,-चर्या the practice of penance. —तक्षः an epithet of Indra. —धन *a.* 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance, (-नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic, devotee; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः *S.* 1. 13; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7; 4. 1; *Si.* 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242. —निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic; R. 1. 56. —निष्ठ *a.* performing penance. —प्रभावः,-बलं the power acquired by religious austerities; efficacy or potency of devotion. —भृत् *a.* ascetic, pious. —मूर्तिः 1. an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. —राजः the moon. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the region above the world called जनस्. —वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे *S.* 1; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. —वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. —विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. —वृद्ध *a.* very ascetic or devout. —शील *a.* inclined to practise penance. —समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities; Ku. 3. 24; 5. 6, 18. —स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य *a.* Produced by heat. —स्यः 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्या Religious austerity, penance; (also *m.* and *n.*).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance; सुरासुरगुरुः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति *S.* 7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21; Ku. 3, 17.

तपस्वत् *a.* Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2. Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. 2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् *a.* 1 Practising penance, devout.-2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु *S.* 4; Mâl. 3; N. 1. 135.—*m.* 1 An ascetic; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67.-2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A sparrow. —नी 1 A female ascetic.-2 A poor or wretched woman. -**Comp.**—पत्रः the sun-flower.

तपित *a.* Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्णु *a.* Warming, heating, burning.

तपु *a.* Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् *a.* [तप्-उसि; cf. Uṇ. 2. 116] Burning hot.—*m.* 1 Fire.-2 The sun.-3 An enemy.

तपोमय *a.* 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout.—यः The Supreme Being.

तप्त *p. p.* [तप्-क्त] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot.-3 Melted, fused.-4 Distressed, pained, afflicted.-5 Practised (as penance).-**Comp.** —कांचनं gold purified with fire.—कृच्छ्रं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ms. 11. 214; Y. 3. 318. —रूपं,-रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप् घञ्] 1 Heat, glow; अर्कमयूखतापः *S.* 4. 10; M. 2. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघप्रसरयोः *S.* 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -**Comp.** —त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; *i. e.* आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. —हर *a.* 1. removing heat, cooling.-2. consoling.

तापक *a.* [तप्-ण्वुल्] Heating, burning, inflaming.—कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन *a.* [तप्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Distressing. —नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय *a.* Golden. —यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान *a.* Warming, burning.

तापित *p. p.* 1 Warmed Heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् *a.* 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical.). -2 Heating. -3 Hot.

तापं Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4 P. (ताम्यति, तांत) 1 To choke, be suffocated.-2 To be exhausted or fatigued; ललितशिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ताम्यति यत् Mâl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविशति मुहुः कुंजं गुंजन्मुहुर्बहु ताम्यति Gît. 5; गाढोत्कंठा ललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15, 9. 33; तृष्णे मुधा ताम्यसि Mu. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immoveable. -5 To wish, desire.—*Caus.* (तमयति) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Râhu. -2 The Tamâla tree. -3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthma.

तमत *a.* [तम्-अतच् Uṇ. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत *p. p.* [तम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued -2 Troubled, afflicted. -3 Faded, withered; see तम्.

तमस् *n.* [तम्-असुन्] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यदरुणस्तमसां विभेत्ता तं चेत्सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत *S.*7.4; V.1.7; Me. 37. -2 The gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः *S.* 6. 7. -4 (In Sân. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of the three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60; Ms. 12. 24. -5 Grief, sorrow.-6 Sin. —*m.,-n.* An epithet of Râhu. -**Comp.** —अपह *a.* removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun.-2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha.—अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. —कांडः-डं great or spreading darkness. —गुः an epithet of Râhu. —गुणः see तमस् above (4).—घ्नः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Vishṇu. -5. Siva.-6. knowledge.-7. a Buddha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —ततिः spreading darkness. —नुद् *m.* 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light.—नुदः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being.—प्रभा a sort of hell. —प्रवेशः 1. groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom.—भिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly.—विकारः sickness, disease. — वृत *a.* 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. —हन्,-हर *a.* dispersing darkness. (*-m.*) 1 the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस *a.* Dark-coloured. —सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. —सा N. of a river. —सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् *a.* Dark, gloomy. —ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबहलोन्नमदंबुधराः Mâl. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Gît. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -**Comp.** —पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead.-2. a Tamâla leaf.

तमालकः 1 The Tamâla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamâla trees.

तमि, -मी *f.* 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां *S.* 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र *a.* Dark. —स्रं 1 Darkness; एतत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिस्रं Gît. 11: करचरणोरसि मणिगणभूषणकिरणविभिन्नतमिस्रं 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. —स्रः The dark half of the month. -**Comp.**—पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13; *S*i. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय *a.* 1 Covered with darkness.-2 Ignorant. —यः N. of Râhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम्; अश्व° Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; so पचतितमाम्. It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; *e. g.* कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय् 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move ; अध्युवास रथं तेयें पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. 2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' *e. g.* कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तॄ.

तरक्षः, -क्षुः A hyena.

तरंगः [तॄ-अंगच्] 1 A wave ; U. 3. 47 ; Bh. 1. 81 ; R. 13. 63; *S*. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित *a*. [तरंगः संजातोऽस्य, तार० इतच्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves ; पीडा° Mâl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. —तं Waving ; अपांगतरंगितानि बाणाः Gît. 3.

तरंगिन् *a*. Wavy, undulating, unsteady.—णी A river; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तॄ-झच्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog.-4 A demon or Râkshasa. -5 A devotee. —ती A boat.

तरल *a*. [तॄ-अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारापतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाभ्रवृंदं R. 13. 76, घन इव तरलबलाके Gît. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; *S*. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारस्तरलाः स्वयं मत्सरिणः परे *S*i. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. —लः 1 The central gem of a necklace ; मुक्तामयोऽस्यतरलमध्यः Vás. 35; or हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadûta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. —ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liqur. -3 A bee. **-Comp.** —नयना-लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro ; Amrau. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf.—तः, तं Fickleness.

तरलित *a*. Shaking, tremulous, undulating ; °तुंगतरंग Gît. 11 ; °हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् *a*. [तॄ-करणादौ असुन्] Ved. Quick, energetic. —*n*. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy ; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77 ; *S*i. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् *a*. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् *a*. (नी *f*.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous ; mighty ; R. 9. 23, 11. 89 ; 16. 77. —*m*. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तरांधुः, तरालुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरिः, **तरीषः** &c. See under तॄ

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgâ.

तरु *a*. [तॄ-उन् Uṇ. 1. 7] Protecting. —रुः 1 A tree; नवसंरोहणशिथिलस्तरुरिव सुकरः समुद्धर्तुं M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. **-Comp.** —खंडः-डं,-षंडः-डं an assemblage or clump of trees. —जीवनं the root of a tree. —तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. —नखः a thorn. —मृगः a monkey. —राग 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout. —राजः the Tâla tree. —राजन् *m*. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pârijâtaka ; also °वरः. —रुहा a parasitical plant. —विलासिनी the Navmalliká creeper. —शायिन् *m*. a bird. —सारः camphor.

तरुश *a*. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण *a*. [तॄ-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). -2 (*a*) Young, newly-born or produced, tender, soft ; Bh. 3. 49. (*b*) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun) Ku. 3. 54.-3 New, fresh ; तरुणं दधि Châṇ. 64 ; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. —णः A young man, youth ; Pt. 1. 11 ; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor-oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. —णी A young or youthful woman ; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Châṇ 78. —णं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. **-Comp.** —अस्थि *n*. cartilage. —ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. —दधि *n*. coagulated milk five days old. —पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread ; Mâl. 5. 6.

तरुणायते Den. A. To remain young or fresh ; तृष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् *m*. Youth, juvenility.

तरुत् Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारक)

तरुल *a*. Ved 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror. —षा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुस् *n*. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क् 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer ; त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्कयसि *S*. 6 ; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.). -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view ; (पातुं) त्वं चेदच्छस्फटिकविशदं तर्कयेस्तिर्यगंभः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्क्-भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess ; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V.2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning ; कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः ; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B. ; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो विभिन्नाः Mb. ; Ms. 12. 106. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic;

यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्र, तर्कदीपिका -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (particularly one of the six principal darsanas q. v.). -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. —र्का Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. —आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclusions. —विद्या logic. —शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक *a.* [तर्क्-ण्वुल्] Inquiring, inquisitive. —कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित *p. p.* Doubted, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क्. —तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्किन् *a.* [तर्क्-णिनि] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. —*m.* A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः *m., f.* A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं.-Comp.—पिंडः, -पीठी, -पीठः, -पाटी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्क्षुः A hyena.

तर्क्ष्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; तर्जनीमंगुल्या तर्जयति *S.* 1; अहिताननिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं-ना [तर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. —नी The fore-finger.

तर्जित *p.p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. 3 Disgraced. —तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; *Si.* 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द् 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृद् also.

तर्दु-र्दूः *f.* A wooden ladle.

तर्द्मन् *n.* Ved. A hole, an opening

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्फितृ *a.* A killer, an injurer.

तर्ब् 1 P. (तर्बति) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तर्मन् *n.* The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः, तर्षणं &c. See under तृष्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि *ind.* [तद्-र्हिल्] 1 At that time, then.—2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते) 1 To be full or complete.—2 To fix, found, establish.—3 To be fixed.—4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः-लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth' *i. e.* earth itself; शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c.-2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18.-3 The sole of the foot.-4 The fore-arm.-5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कंठते K. P. 1.-8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13.-9 A hole, pit.-10 A span. —लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of *S*iva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand.-5 A division of hell. —लं 1 A pond.-2 A forest, wood.-3 Cause, origin, motive.-4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense).-Comp.—अंगुलिः *f.* a toe. —अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell.-ईक्षणः a hog. —उदर *a.* having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied. —उदा a river. —घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. —तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. —त्रं,-त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. —प्रहारः a slap with the hand. —युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. —लोकः nether world (पाताल).—सारकं a martingale.—हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः *ind.* From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित *a.* Fixed, having a bottom.— तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् *f.* Lightning; cf. तडित्.

तलिन *a.* [तल्-इनन् Un. 2. 53.] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. —नं A bed, couch.

तलिमं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed, cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल्-उनन्] Young. —नः 1 A youth. -2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.

तल्कं A forest.

तल्पः-ल्पं [तल्-पक् Un.3.28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75 'left the bed', 'rose.' -2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरुतल्पग q. v.). -3 The seat of a carriage. -4 An upper story, a turret, tower; R. 16. 11. -Comp.—कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back. -2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलं The back-bone of an elephant, (पृष्ठवंश); सांद्रस्वच्छास्तल्पलाश्लिष्टकक्षाः *Si.* 18. 6.

तल्लः A reservoir, tank. —ल्ली 1 A youthful woman. -2 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. -3 A boat. —ल्लं A pit, hole.

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. -2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतल्लजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key.

तल्वं Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तवक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. -2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तवराजः A sort of sugar.

तवस् *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल).

तवस्य *a.* 1 Increasing strength (as an oblation). —स्यं Strength.

तविष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —षः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Strength. -4 Business (व्यवसाय). —षी 1 Power. -2 The earth. -3 A river. -4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तविष्या Violence, force.

तवीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Gold.

तव्य A Kṛit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तष्ट *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split. -2 Fashioned; see तक्ष्.

तष्टृ *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. -2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मन्).

तस् 4 P. (तस्यति) 1 To fade away, become exhausted. -2 To throw down. -3 To wane, decay, perish. -4 To reject, cast. [cf. Eng. *toss.*]

तस्करः 1 A thief, robber; मा संचर मनःपांथ तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. -2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -3 The ear. —री A passionate woman.

तस्करता 1 Theft. -2 Hearing.

तस्थु *a.* Stationary, immoveable, stable.

ताक्षण्यः, ताक्षणः The son of a carpenter.

ताच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

ताच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that; ताच्छील्ये णिनिः.

ताजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. चिरं).

ताटंकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

ताटस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. -2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तटस्थ.

ताड , ताडनं &c. see under तड्.

ता(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mârîcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a *woman,* but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. -2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

ताडकेयः [ताडकाया अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of the demon Mârîcha, son of Tâḍakâ.

ताडंकः, ताडपत्रं See ताटंक.

ताडाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or coming from tanks.

ताडिः -डी *f.* 1 A kind of palm. -2 A kind of ornament.

तांडवः -वं 1 Dancing in general; मदतांडवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18; भ्रू° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19. -2 Particularly, the frantic or violent dance of *Siva*; त्र्यंबकानंदि वस्तांडवं देवि भूयादभीष्टचै च हृष्टचै च नः Mâl. 5. 23, 1. 1. -3 The art of dancing. -4 A sort of grass. -5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. **-Comp.** —तालिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of *Siva.* —प्रियः N. of *Siva.*

तांडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance; Mâl. 2. -2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. -3 Fluttering. -4 Frowning.

तांडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [तन्-क्त दीर्घश्च Un. 3. 90] 1 A father; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106; Mâl. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. -3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; हे पिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्भृतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि 1. 72. -4 Any person for whom one feels pity. **-Comp.** —गु *a.* 1. agreeable to a father. -2. paternal. (—गुः)a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal. -2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease. -2 An iron club or spike. -3 Cooking, maturing. -4 Heat. -5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. —तिः *f.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Simultaneous. -2 Immediate. -3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्यं [तत्परस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. -2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. -3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. -4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhâshâ P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः 82. -5 Explanation. -6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तात्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential; किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः साचिस्मिते तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तात्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तादर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object. -2 Relation to. -3 Sameness of meaning. -4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमंभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), तादृश *a.*, तादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृग्गुणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; यादृशस्तादृशः any body whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशे तादृशे जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tânas is said to

be 49). -3 A monotonous tone. —नं 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. —कर्मन् n. 1. tuning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness; हास्यप्रभा तानवमाससाद Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तांत See under तम्.

तांतव a. (वी f.) [तंतोर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. —वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras. -3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru; also of Arjuna.

तापस a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. —सः (सी f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. —इष्टा, -प्रिया a grape. —तरुः,-द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इंगुदी.

तापस्यं Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamâla tree or its flower (n.); प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. I. 22; व्योम्नस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लरीभिर्व्रियंते Mâl. 5. 6; (तापिंज used in the same sense).

तापींजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tâptî, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunâ.

तामः [तम्-करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् ड Tv.] 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70. 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस a. (सी f.)[तमोऽस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness; Mâl. 9. 52; U. 5. 12. -2 Affected by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant. -4 Vicious. —सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Râhu. —सं Darkness. —सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

तामसिक a. (की f.)[तमसा निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] 1 Dark. -2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with तमस्.

तामिस्रः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred. -4 Anger. -5 A demon, Râkshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals; तांबूलभृतगल्लोऽयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः K. P. 7; रागो न स्खलितस्तवाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवर्धितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. —अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box; Pt. 1. —करंकः, -पेटिका a betel-box; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). —दः, -धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् a. Relating to betel. —m. A servant who prepares the Tâmbûla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant; तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र a. [तम्-रक् दीर्घः Uṇ. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. —म्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. —म्रं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. —म्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel.-Comp. —अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —अर्धः bell-metal. —अश्मन् m. a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). —आभं red sandal (रक्तचंदन). —उपजीविन् m. a coppersmith. —ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. —कारः, -कुट्टः a brazier, coppersmith. —कृमिः. a kind of red insect (इंद्रगोप). -2. the lady bird. -3. cochineal. —गर्भं sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock. —त्रपुजं brass. —द्रुः the red sandal-wood. —द्वीपः the island of Ceylon. —धातुः red chalk. —पट्टः, -पत्रं, a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. —पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 50. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —फलकं a copper-plate. —मुख a. copper-faced. (-खः) a Frank or European. —वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. —लिप्तः N. of a country. (-प्ताः pl.) its people or rulers. —वृक्षः a species of sandal. —शिखिन् m. a cock. —सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक a. (की f.) Made of copper, coppery. —कः A brazier, coppersmith.

ताम्रिमन् m. Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्र्यं Redness.

ताय् 1 A. (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तायनं 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. -2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार a. [तॄ-णिच् भावे अच्] 1 High, (as a note.) -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound); Mâl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (regarded as an interpolation in Me. by Malli.); उरसि निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. —रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl; हारममलतरतारमुरसि दधतं Gît. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishṇu, (2) Siva. -5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). -6 Protection. -7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. —रः,-रं 1 A star or planet; (said to be f. also). -2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be m. also). -3 A pearl (said to be f. also).-Comp. —अभ्रः camphor. —अरिः a pyritic ore of iron.-पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः

the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. -2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of a demon killed by Kârtikeya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of *S*iva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kartikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. **-Comp.** —अरिः,-जित् *m.* an epithet of Kârtikeya. (For other senses, see under तॄ).

तारका 1 A star. -2 A meteor, falling star. -3 The pupil of the eye; संदंष्ट दृशमुद्ग्रतारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh 1. 11. -4 N. of the wife of Bṛihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित *a.* [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under तॄ.

तारतम्यं [तरतमयोर्भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. -2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिमुक्तचेतसां। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

तारल *a.* Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine. -2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट).

तारल्यं 1 Tremulousness. -2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु R. 4.19; Bh. 1. 15. -2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. -3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कांतामंतःप्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रांततारश्चकोरः Mâl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3, 47. -4 A pearl. -5(*a*) N. of the wife of Vâli, king of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vâli from fighting with Râma and Sugrîva, and married Sugrîva after Vâli had been killed by Râma. (*b*) N. of the wife of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmâ had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Târâ gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (*c*) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidâsa; (also called Târâmatî). **-Comp.** —अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. -2. *S*iva. -3. Bṛihaspati. -4. Vâli. -5. Sugrîva. —आपीडः the moon. —आभः quicksilver. —पतिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. -2. Vâli. -3. Bṛihaspati. -4. *S*iva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament. —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —भूषा the night. —मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. -2. the pupil of the eye. —मृगः the constellation मृगशिरस्. —मैत्रकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Mâl. 7, 4; U. 5. —वर्षं falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.

तारुण *a.* Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. -2 Freshness (fig.).

तारेयः 1 The planet Mercury. -2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vâli.

तार्कव *a.* (वी *f.*) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमधीते वा ठञ्] 1 A dialectician, logician. -2 A philosopher.

तार्क्षः N. of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; त्रस्तेन तार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. -2 N. of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa. -3 A car. -4 A horse. -5 A snake. -6 A bird in general. -7 N. of *S*iva. -8 N. of *S*iva. -9 Gold. -10 A kind of antidote. **-Comp.** —ध्वजः an epithet of Vishṇu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) [तृणस्येदं शिवा० अण्] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass (as a tax). —र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय *a.* [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third. -2 Belonging to the third. —यं A third part.

तार्तीयीक *a.* The third; तार्तीयीकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3.136; तार्तीयिकं पुरारेस्तदवतु मदनप्लोषणं लोचनं वः Mâl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तल् एव अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. -2 A banner formed of the palm. -3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Mâl. 5. 23. -4 Flapping in general. -5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. -6 Beating time (in music); करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10; Me. 79. -7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. -8 The palm of the hand. -9 A lock, bolt. -10 The hilt of a sword. -11 An epithet of *S*iva. -12 (In prosody) A trochee. -13 A particular measure of height. -14 A short span. —लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. -2 Yellow orpiment. **-Comp.** —अंकः 1. N. of Balarâma. -2. the palm-leaf used for writing. -3. a book. -4. a saw. -5. N. of *S*iva. -6. a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. —अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhîshma. —क्षीरकं,-गर्भः the exudation of the palm. —जटा, -प्रलंबः the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः,-भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarâma. —पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. -2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —बद्ध, -शुद्ध *a.* measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. -2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. —लक्षणः an epithet of Balarâma. —वनं a grove of trees. —वृंतं a fan; *S*. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. -2 The common toddy (*tâdi*). -3 Fragrant earth. -4 A sort of key. **-Comp.** —वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 A fragrant earth. -3 A bolt, latch.

—की The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. -Comp. —आभ *a.* green. (—भः) the green colour.

तालंकः A kind of ear-ornament, (=ताडंक q. v.).

तालव्य *a.* Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp.—वर्णः a palatal letter; *i. e.* इ, ई, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ् and य्. —स्वरः a palatal vowel; *i. e.* इ and ई.

तालिकः [तालेन निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 The open palm of the hand. -2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. -3 A tie, seal.

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth.-2 Any musical instrument.-3 A string, tie.

तालिन् *m.* N. of *Siva*.

तालिशः A mountain.

तालु *n.* [तरंत्यनेन वर्णाः तॄ-अण् रस्य लः; cf. Uṇ. 1. 5] The palate; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11.-Comp.—जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. -2 the uvula.—पाकः an abscess in the palate. —पुप्पुटः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान *a.* palatal. (-नं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. -2 A disease of the palate.

तालूरः A whirlpool, an eddy.

तालूषकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वस्से क च तावकं वपुः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् q. v.) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. -2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावतीं संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावतीं दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. -3 All (expressing totality); यावद्दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. —*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां *S.* 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकांतमिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरप्रतिबंधो भव। अहं तावत् स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये *S.* 2; R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed, (to emphasize an expression); त्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu 1 'thou thyself'; त्वमेव तावत्परिचिंतय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. -5 Truly, really (to express assent); दृढस्तावद्बंधः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्क्लेशं विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. -7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारां R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder). (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). -Comp. —कृत्वस् *ind.* so many times. —मात्रं just so much. —वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावत्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्धा *ind.* 1 In such a number. -2 So often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः —षी 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

ताविषः 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven. —षी 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Tauros.*).

तास्कर्यं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A. (तेकते) To go or move. -II. 5 P. (तिक्नोति) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge; also written तिग् or तिघ् in this sense.

तिक्त *a.* [तिज्-बा॰कर्तरि क्त]1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. -2 Fragrant; Me. 33. —क्तः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -3 Pungency.-4 Fragrance.-Comp. —गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pepper. —धातुः bile. —फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. —कः 1 The Khadira tree. -2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिज्-मक् जस्य गः Uṇ. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). -2 Violent. -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate.—ग्मं 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. Comp. —अंशुः 1 the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Git. 5. -2. fire. -3 N. of *Siva*. —करः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः, -रुच् *m.* the sun. —तेजस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. -2. penetrating. -3. of a violent nature. -4. of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निंदां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39. -2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तितिक्षा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

तेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A bamboo.-2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright. -5 Polishing. -6 A reed.-7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —नी 1 A mat. -2 A tuft. -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिलः (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Râkshasa.

तितउः A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिज्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप).

तितिरः, तित्तिरः The francoline partridge.

तित्तिरिः [तित्ति इति शब्दं रौति रु-बा॰ डि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *black* Yajurveda.

तित्तिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तित्तिरीक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time. -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [अत्-इथिन् पृषो॰ वा ङीप् cf. Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुद्ध्यति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'. -Comp. —ईशः the regent of a lunar day. —क्षयः 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises.

-पत्री an almanac. -पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. -प्रणीः the moon. -वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree ; दात्यूहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mâl. 9. 7.

तिंतिडः, -डी, तिंतिडिका, तिंतिडीकः 1 The tamarind tree.-2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). -कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तिंतिली, तिंतिलि (ली) का The tamarind tree.

तिंदुः, तिंदुकः, तिंदुलः N. of a tree.

तिंदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. -कं A kind of measure (कर्ष).

तिप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिम् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II. 4 P. (तिम्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित *a.* [तिम्-कर्तरि-क्त] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size ; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp. -कोषः the ocean. -जं a kind of pearl. -ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyî saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Râma into exile).

तिमिंगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi* ; Bv. 1. 55. °अशनः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timingila* ; तिमिंगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्गिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः।.

तिमित See under तिम्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark ; विन्यस्यंतीं दृशौ तिमिरे पथि Gît. 5 ; बभूवुस्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः-रं 1 Darkness; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29 ; Ku. 4. 11 ; Si. 4. 57. -3 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. -Comp. -अरिः,-नुद् *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Râhu. -2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् *m.* The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal,keep concealed or secret. -2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Mâl. 1. 40; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः 35; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् *ind.* [तॄ-असुन् स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry ; स तिर्यङ् यस्तिरोंऽचति Ak. -2 Without ; apart from. -3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over. -5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (*a*) कृ, (*b*) धा, and (*c*) भू; see below.] -Comp. -कुड्य, -प्राकार *a.* looking through a wall. -गत *a.* vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष *a.* protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः-कृ) 8 U. 1 To despise, contemn ; H. 3. 8, Bk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse ; गीर्भिर्गुरूणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यांति नरा महत्त्वं Bv.1. 73. -3 To surpass, excel; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal ; R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर *a.* Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्क (स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil; तिरस्करिण्यो जलदा भवंति Ku. 1. 14 ; M. 2. 1 -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth. -3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia.* It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some *Mantras.*

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः *f.*, तिरस्क्रिया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach. -3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish ; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover,conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal; अथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां G. L. 18. -2 A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित *p. p.* 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोभू 1 P. To disappear, vanish; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -*Caus.* To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यंच् *a.* (तिरश्री *f.*, rarely तिर्यंची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved.-3 Crossing over, traversing. -4 Winding.-5 Lying in the middle or between. -*m.*, -*n.* 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; बंधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपौरुषः स्यात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (With Jainas) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. -ईशः an epithet of Krishṇa -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनिः *f.* animal creation or race ; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. -सूत्रं a cross-line. -स्रोतस् *m.* 1. the animal world. -2.an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction ; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74;

तिर्यक्ता-त्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्यंची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन *a.* [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल् I. 1 P.(तेलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P., 10 U. (तिलति,तेलयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क] 1 The sesamum plant; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Gît. 10.-2 The seed of this plant; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान्। लुंचितानितरैर्येन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति ॥ Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle,as much as a sesamum-seed; तिले तालं पश्यति 'makes mountains of molehills'. -**Comp.** -अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. -अंबु,-उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; *S.* 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum.°जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किट्टं, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, -चूर्ण the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace(so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तैलं sesamum-oil. -धेनुः *f.* sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brâhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्णं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1. the sandal tree. -2. frankincense.-3. turpentine. -पर्णिका,-पर्णि (र्णं) कं sandal-wood. -पिंजः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmine. -रसः, -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-क्वुन्, तिल इवार्थे स्वल्पे वा कन् वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आक्रांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -कः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished '); जीवलोक° Mâl. 9.21; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease,the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -**Comp.** -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित *a.*1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Freckled, spotted; also तिलकिन्.

तिलंतुदः An oilman.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य *a.* Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ल्यं A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The *lodhra* tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठद्गु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (*i. e.* after an hour or an hour and a half after evening); आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् संध्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्गु=रात्रेः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्धोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्य *a.* [तुष्यंत्यस्मिन् तुष्-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -ष्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -ष्यं The Kali Yuga. -**Comp.** -केतुः an epithet of *S*iva.

तिष्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 A. (तीकते) To go, move; cf. टीक्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिज्-क्स्न, Uṇ. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. -क्ष्णः 1 Nitre.-2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -क्ष्णं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency.-4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death.-7 A weapon. -8 Sea-salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). -11 Plague, pestilence. -**Comp.** -अंशुः 1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-*m*.) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तंडुला long pepper. -तैलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sàla tree. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मंजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt-petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शत्रुप्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरसदायिनां Mu. 1, 2. -लौहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीम् 4 P. (तीम्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर् 10 U. (तीरयति-ते) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागरतीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 A sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -**Comp.** -जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं 1 Completion of any affair. -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N. of *S*iva.

तीर्ण See under तॄ.

तीर्थं [तॄ-थक् Uṇ. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; (Mar. घाट); विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थं means 'a remedy or means also'); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water.-4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy

object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.) ; शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तर्थिन किं Bh. 2. 55 ; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means ; तदनेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Mál. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient ; क्व पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1; Ms. 3. 136 ; H. 2. 8, R.5. 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher ; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brâhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शास्त्र). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; (the number being 15 on one's side and 18 on the enemy's side); cf. Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c. ; *e. g.* आनंदतीर्थ. -**Comp.** -उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु *m. n.* a pot filled with water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina *Arhat*, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas ; (also तीर्थकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishṇu. -काकः, -ध्वांक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', *i. e.* a very greedy person ; (लोलुप). -देवः an epithet of Śiva. -पाद् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -भूत *a.* sacred, holy -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः N. of Prayâga. -राजिः, -जी *f.* an epithet of Benaras. -वाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as क्षौर). -शिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -सेविन् *a.* a pilgrim. (-*m.*) a crane.

तीर्थक *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. -कः An ascetic, a Brâhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brâhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकृ 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य *a.* Relating to a sacred place. -र्थ्यः An ascetic.

तीव् 1 P. (तीवति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Râjaputrî by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous ; विलंघिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R.5.48 'strong or violent efforts'; &c. U.3.35; S.1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -व्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Śiva. -व्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -व्रं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -**Comp.** -आनंदः an epithet of Śiva. -गति *a.* quick, swift. -गंधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2. heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संवेग *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 P. (तौति and तवीति) 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंतं ययौ। एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59 ; विपर्यये तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5 ; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence).-2 And now, on one's part, and ; एकदा तु प्रतीहारी समुपसृत्याब्रवीत् K. 8; राजा तु तामार्यो श्रुत्वाऽब्रवीत् 12. -3 As to, as regards, as for ; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; Mâl. 8. 4. -4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality ; मृष्टं पयो मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle ; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive ; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2.6.

तुक्खारः, तुखारः, तुषारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain ; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुग्र्या Ved. Water.

तुंग *a.* 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent ; जलनिधिमिव विधुमंडलदर्शनतरलिततुंगतरंगं Gît. 11 ; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Śi. 2. 48 ; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height, elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top, summit. -4 The planet Mercury. -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet. -8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man. -10 An epithet of Śiva. -गं The stamina of the lotus-blossoms. -**Comp.** -बीजः quicksilver. -भं the apsis of a planet. -भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇâ. -मुखः a rhinoceros. -वेणा N. of a river. -शेखरः a mountain.

तुंगिन् *a.* High, lofty. -*m.* A planet at the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -**Comp.** -ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. a temple of Śiva. -पतिः the moon.

तुच् *m. f.* Ved. Offspring, children.

तुच्छ *a.* 1 Empty, void, vain, light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. -5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -च्छं Chaff. -**Comp.** -द्रुः the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः -धान्यकः straw, chaff.

तुच्छक *a.* Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty or poor : Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight, contemn.

तुच्छय *a.* Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt, injure.

तुज् *f.* Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure. -3 Assault.

तुंज् 1 P. (तुंजति) Ved. 1 To reach, extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5 To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7 To push. -8 To emit, send forth. -9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards. -10 To give.

तुज *a.* Ved. Noxious, mischievous, hurtful. **—जः** 1 A shock, assault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Giving.

तुट् 6. P. (तुटति) 1 To dispute, quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुटितुटः N. of Śiva.

तुटनः A mouse, rat.

तुड् 1. 6. P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near, convey.

तुड्ड् 1 P. (तुड्डति) To disregard, contemn.

तुण् 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraudulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुंड् 1 A. (तुंडते) To press out.

तुंड [तुंड्-अच्] 1. Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुंडैराताम्रकुटिलैः (शुकाः) Kâv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The point of an instrument. **—डः** N. of Śiva.

तुंडकेरिका The cotton plant.

तुंडिः [तुंड्-इन्] 1 Face, mouth. -2 A beak. **—डिः** *f.* The navel.

तुंडिक *a.* Furnished with a trunk. **—का** The navel.

तुंडिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A large swelling on the palate.

तुंडिन *m.* N. of the bull of Śiva.

तुंडिभ See तुंदिल.

तुंडिल *a.* [तुंड-भ, सिध्मा० लच् वा] 1 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a prominent navel. -3 Talking severely; cf. तुंदिल.

तुत्थ् 10 U. (तुत्थयति-ते) 1 To praise. -2 To cover, screen, Śi. 5. 11. -3 To spread.

तुत्थः [तुद्-थक्] 1 Fire. -2 A stone. **—त्थं** Sulphate of copper, usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. **—त्था** 1 Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo plant. **-Comp. —अंजनं** blue vitriol applied to the eyes as a medical ointment.

तुत्थकं Blue vitriol.

तुद् 6 U. (तुदति-ते, तुन्न) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुनोद गदया चारिं Bk. 14 81; 15. 37: Śi. 20. 77. -2 To prick, goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; सुतीक्ष्णधारापतनोग्रसायकैस्तुदति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनां Rs 2. 4, 6. 28.

तुद *a.* Striking, tormenting &c.

तुन्न *p. p.* [तुद्-क्त] 1 Struck, hurt, wounded -2 Tormented. -3 Cut, broken. -4 Pricked. **-Comp. —वायः** a tailor, Ms. 4. 214. **—सेवनी** the suture of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्रं [तुद्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] A goad for driving cattle or elephants. **-Comp. —वेत्रं** a rod borne by Vishṇu.

तोदः [तुद् भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urging, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [तुद्-करणे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish. -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth (तुंड).

तुंद The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly. **—दः -दी** The navel. **-Comp. —कूपिका, -कूपी** the cavity of the navel. **—परिमार्ज, -परिमृज्, -मृज** *a.* lazy, sluggish.

तुंदवत् *a.* Corpulent, fat.

तुंदि *f. n.* The belly. **—*f.*** The navel.

तुंदिक, तुंदित, तुंदिन, तुंदिभ, तुंदिल, *a.* 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with; मकरंदतुंदिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great; N. 2. 89.

तुंदिकरः, तुंदिका The navel.

तुप्, -तुंप्, -तुंफ् 1. 6. P. (तोपति, तुपति, तुंफति) To injure, hurt.

तुभ् 4. 9. P. (तुभ्यति, तुभ्नाति) To hurt, injure, strike; Bk. 17. 79. 90.

तुमुल *a.* Tumultuous, noisy; Mâl. 9. 3; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Perplexed, confused; R. 9. 49. **—लः -लं** 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2 A confused combat, melée.

तुंब् I. 1 P. (तुंबति) 1 To distress, trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II 10 U. (तुंबयति-ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुंबः [तुंब्-अच्] A kind of gourd. **—बा** 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A milch cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुंबरः N. of a Gandharva; see तुंबरु. **—रं** A kind of musical instrument.

तुंबिः-बी *f.* A sort of gourd: न हि तुंबीफलविकलो वीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमानं Bv. 1. 80.

तुंब (बु) रुः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्र *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying, defeating, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 Energetic, strong.

तुर् I. 6 U. (तुरति-ते) 1 To hurry, hasten. -2 To overcome. -3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुतोर्ति) To run. **—तुर्** *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. **-*f.*** Speed.

तुर *a.* Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic. -4 Hurt, wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. **—रः** Speed, velocity.

तुरण *a.* Ved. Quick, swift. **—णं** Haste, speed.

तुरण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरि Ved. Great strength.

तुरकिन् *a.* Turkish.

तुरकः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति गम्-ड] 1 A horse; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought. **—गी** A mare. **-Comp. —आरोहः** a horseman. **—उपचारकः** a groom. **—प्रियः -यं** barley. **—ब्रह्मचर्यं** forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society. **—मेधः** a horse-sacrifice. **—रक्षः** a groom, an equery.

तुरगिन् *m.* A horseman; तुरंगिन् also.

तुरंगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-खच् मुम् वा डिच्च] 1 A horse; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -2 A name for the number 'seven'. -3 The heart, mind. **—गी** A mare. **-Comp. —अरिः** 1. a buffalo

-2. fragrant oleander. —आरूढः a horseman. —द्विषणी a she-buffalo. —प्रियः-य barley. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. —यायिन्, -सादिन् *m.* a horseman. —वक्त्रः,-वदनः a Kinnara. —शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable. —स्कंधः a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह् *m.* (Nom. sing. तुराषाट्-ड्) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40; also of Vishṇu.

तुरि [तुर्-इन् ङीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof. -2 A shuttle; तद्गुरुचातुरीतुरी N. 1, 12. -3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय *a.* 1 The fourth. -2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty. —यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. **-Comp.** —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sûdra.

तुरीयक *a.* A fourth (part).

तुर्य *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. —र्यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुष्काः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु *a.* Ved. Killing (हंतृ); Rv. 10.106. 6.

तुर्व् 1 P. (तु-तू-र्वति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill; वृत्रं यादिंद्र तूर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -4 To save.

तुर्वणि *a.* Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति-तोलयति-ते; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. -3 To raise, lift up; कैलासे तुलिते Mv. 5. 37; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्रेरादधान इव ह्रियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support; पृथिवीतले तुलितभूभृद्वुच्यसे Si. 15. 30, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.); तृणमिव तुलयंति Pt. 5. 31; सुखं अभ्यागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. -6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contemn, despise; अंतःसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20 (where तु. also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. -8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तूलयिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुलयसि Mk. 1 (तूलयसि v. l.). -10 To counterbalance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल्-ल्युट्] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating. -5 Examining.

तुला [तुल्-भिदा॰अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. l. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen, instr. or in comp.); किं धूर्जटेरिव तुलामुपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. -5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. **-Comp.** —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः -टी *f.* 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलस्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खलत्तुलाकोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44. -2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद). —कोशः, -कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing. -2. a place where a balance is kept. —दानं the gift to a Brâhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —धटः 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. —धरः 1. a trader, merchant. -2. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —धारः a dealer trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brâhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —प्रग्रहः,-प्रग्राहः the string or beam of a balance. —मानं,-यष्टिः *f.* the beam of a balance; Pt. 1. 150. —बीजं the berry of the Gunjá plant —सूत्रं the string of a balance

तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. -2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल्.

तुल्य *a.* [तुलया संमितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., instr., or in comp.); Ms. 4.86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38. -2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 Indifferent. **-Comp.** —दर्शन *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, compotation. —भावना (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप *a.* like, similar, analogous. —शुद्धि *f.* equal subtraction. —शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः,-लं [तुल्-कर्मणि अच्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. -2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 mâshas or a tolâ.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुलां सादृश्यं स्यति, सो-क गौराद्यङीष् शकंध्वा. Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasî leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bâlakṛishṇa with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kârtika. —वृंदावनः-नं a square

pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलिः -ली *f.* =तुरी (1) and (2) q.v.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. -2 Beardless; also तूवर. -रः, -रं An astringent taste. -री 1 A fragrant earth. -2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. -2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many; Rv. 3. 30. 3. -2 Strong, powerful. -विः *f.* A long gourd (तुंबी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. -2 Strength. -3 Intellect.

तुश् Ved. 1 A. (तोशते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To be pressed out or extracted. -3 To trickle.

तुष् 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.); रत्नैर्महार्हैस्तुतुषुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. -2 To become calm or quiet. -3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). —*Caus.* (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुष्ट *p. p.* [तुष् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. -2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. -ष्टः N. of Vishṇu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. -2 (In Sân. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोषः [तुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. -णं [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. -2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. -णी An epithet of Durgâ.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. -2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff of grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4.78. -**Comp.** -अग्निः, -अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn -2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal and then setting it on fire. -अंबु *n.* -उदकं, -उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. -ग्रहः, -सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरन् किच्च Uṇ. 3. 139] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. -रः 1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. -2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. -3 Dew; R. 14. 84; *S.* 5. 19. -4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9. 68; U. 5. 3. -5 A kind of camphor. -**Comp.** -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the Himâlaya mountain; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः Me. 107. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कणः a dewdrop, an icicle, hoar-frost. -कालः winter. -किरणः, -रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; *S*i. 9. 27. -गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. -2. white with snow. (-रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m.*pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, -तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः N. of *S*iva.

तुस् 1 P. (तोसति) To sound.

तुस = तुष q. v.

तुस्तं 1 Dust. -2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह्-इनन् ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. -नं 1 Snow, ice. -2 Dew or frost; तृणाग्रलग्नैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. -3 Moonlight. -4 Camphor. -**Comp.** -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -गुः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon; Si. 9. 30. -2. camphor. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -शैलः the Himâlaya mountain; R. 8. 54. -कणः 1. a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. -2. a snow-flake. -शर्करा ice.

तुड् 1 P. (तुडति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. -2 To split.

तूण I. 10 U. (तूणयति-ते) To contract. -II. 10 A. (तूणयते) To fill, fill up.

तूणः [तूण-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gît. 1; R. 7. 57. -णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mv, 1. 18. -**Comp.** -धरः -धारः an archer. तूणिः, तूणीरः -रं A quiver.

तूतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र)

तूतुम *a.* Quick, active; Rv. 10. 50. 6.

तूदः The cotton tree. -दी N. of a country.

तूपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तूवरः 1 A beardless man. -2 A bull without horns. -3 Astringent flavour. -4 A eunuch. -री A fragrant earth.

तूय *a.* Ved. Quick. -यं Water.

तूर् 4 A. (तूर्यते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. -2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 A courier. -रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument. -री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under त्वर्.

तूर्यः, -र्यं [तूर्यते ताड्यते तूर्-यत्] A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. -**Comp.** -ओघः a band of instruments. -खंडः a sort of tabor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल् I. 10 A. (तूलयते) To fill. -II. 1 P. (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. -2 To weigh, measure. -3 To drive out.

तूलः -लं [तूल् -अच्] Cotton. -लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. -2 A tuft of grass. -3 The mulberry. -4 The panicle of a flower or plant. -5 The thorn-apple. -ला 1 The cotton tree. -2 The wick of a lamp. -ली 1 Cotton. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. -4 A painter's brush. -5 The Indigo plant. -**Comp.** -कार्मुकं, -धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow, *i. e.* a bow used for cleaning cotton. -नाली (लिः) *f.*, -नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. -पिचुः cotton. -शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. -सेचनं the act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.

तूलिः *f.* A painter's brush. -**Comp.** -फला the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush; a

pencil; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. -2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. -3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton-bed. -4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod. -5 An ingot mould.

तूलिनी =तूलिफला above.

तूवर =तुवर q. v.

तूवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

तूष् 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfy.

तूषः Ved. The border of a garment.

तूष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तूष्णीम् *ind.* [तुष् बा० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवांस्तूष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविंदमुक्त्वा तूष्णीं बभूव ह Bg. 2. 9. **-Comp.** -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शील *a.* silent, taciturn.

तूस्तं [तस् बा० तान् दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृंह् 6 P. (तृंहति) To kill, hurt; see तृह्.

तृंहणं Hurting, killing.

तृढ *a.* Hurt, injured, killed; see तृह्.

तृक्ष् 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृखं Nutmeg.

तृण् 8 U. (तृणोति तृणुते or तर्णोति तर्णुते) To eat, grass graze.

तृणं [तृह्-नक् हलोपश्च Up. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general; क्षुत्क्षामोऽपि जराकृशोऽपि शिथिलप्राणोऽपि कष्टां दशामापन्नोऽपि विपन्नदीधितिरपि प्राणेषु नश्यत्स्वपि। मत्तेभेन्द्रविभिन्नकुम्भपिशितग्रासैकबद्धस्पृहः किं जीर्णं तृणमत्ति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw(as a mat for sitting);often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness;तृणानिव लघुलक्ष्मीनैव तान्संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीकृ also. **-Comp.** -अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -अन्नं rice growing wild. -असृज् *n.*, -कुंकुमं,-गौरं a variety of perfume. -आवर्तः a whirlwind. -इंद्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw. -कांडः, -डं a heap of grass. -कुटं, -कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कूटं a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्राहिन् *m.* a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). -जलायुका, -जलूका a caterpillar. -जंभन् *a.* feeding on grass. -जातिः *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -द्रुमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Ketaka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. -प्राय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -बिंदुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. -मणिः a sort of gem (amber). -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). -राज *m.* the vine palm. -राजः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -2. the date-tree. -3. the cocoa-nut tree. -4. the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणत्या A grassy place.

तृणीकृ 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगाद वक्त्रेण तृणीकृतेंदुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -यं A third part. **-Comp.** -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. **-Comp.** -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpurusha. -प्रकृतिः *m.*, *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 U. (तर्दति, तृणत्ति, तृंते, तृण्ण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तृप् I. 4. 5. 6. P. (तृप्यति, तृप्नोति, तृपति, तृप्त) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अद्य तर्प्स्यंति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राशीत्र च तृपत्क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc also); कोऽन तृप्यति वित्तेन H. 2. 174. नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः। नांतकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचना ॥ Pt. 1; 137; तस्मिन्हि तद्वृत्तदैवारतते रज्ञे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -*Caus.* To gratify, please. -*Desid.* तितृप्सति, तितर्पिषति. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्पयति-ते) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.; To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4 To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तर्पण *a.* [तृप्-णिच् वा ल्युट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -णं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fulness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. **-Comp.** -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पित *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तर्पिन् *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् A. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [तृप्-क्त] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -प्तं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f.* [तृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृप्र *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. —प्रः A sacrificial cake (पुरोडाश). —प्रं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृपतः The moon.

तृपल *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. —लः A stone.— ला A creeper.

तृपुः Ved. A thief.

तृफूः *f.* The serpent race.

तृंप् or तृंफ् = तृप् q. v.

तृष् 4 P. (तृष्यति, तृषित) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तर्षः [तृष् भावे घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तर्षणं [तृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तर्षित, तर्षुल *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष् *f.* [तृष्-संप० क्विप्] (nom. sing. तृट्-ड्) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kâma.

तृषा See तृष्. -**Comp.** —आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. —भू *f.* the bladder. —हं water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. —तं Thirst, desire.

तृषु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णज् *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृष्णा [तृष् न किच्च] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णां छिनत्त्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां छिन्धि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -**Comp.** —क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.

तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired. —ष्यं Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह् 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृणेढि, तर्हयति-ते, तृहति, तृढ; *desid.* तितृक्षति, तितृंहिषति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तृणेह्मीति लोकोऽयं वित्ते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेढु रामः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तॄ 1 P. (तरति, ततार, अतारीत्, तरि-री-ष्यति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (*a*) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 19. (*b*) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्णं Bk. 12. 77. -4 (*a*) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तरन्त्यापदं K. 175; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (*b*) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); दैवात्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयात्तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. —*Pass.* (तीर्यते) To be crossed &c. —*Caus.* (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. —*Desid.* (तितीर्षति, तितरिषति, तितरीषति) To wish to cross &c.; दोर्भ्यां तितीर्षति तरंगवतीभुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तॄ-भावे-अप्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf दुस्तर. —रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाध्वनि यथादेशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -**Comp.** —पण्यं freight. —पण्यिकः one who receives the freight. —स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 *Svarga* or heaven. —णं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तॄ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick, energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. —णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The *Arka* plant. -4 Copper. —णिः, -णी *f.* A raft, boat. -**Comp.** —धन्यः an epithet of *S*iva. —पेटकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. —रत्नं a ruby.

तरण्डः,-ण्डा,-ण्डी, ण्डं [तॄ-अण्डच्] A boat. —ण्डः,-ण्डं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing line. -3 An oar. -**Comp.** -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. P. To cross over.

तरन्द *f.* [तॄ करणे अन्द] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव).

तरन्ती A boat.

तरिः-री *f.* [तॄ करणे इ] 1 A boat; जीर्णा तरिः सरिदतीव गभीरनीरा Udb.; *S*i. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. —री 1 A small wooden baling vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -**Comp.** —रथः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तरः तरणाय हितः बा० ठन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. —का 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरित्रं, तरित्री, तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरीषः [तॄ-ईषन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung. —षी N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तॄ-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. —कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of *S*iva. —कः,-कं A boat, raft. —कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. —णः 1 N. of *S*iva; also of Vishṇu. -2 A boat, raft. —णं 1 Crossing. -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः,-णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Fare, freight.

तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तॄ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तॄ कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -र्यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तॄ-क्त] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तॄ.

तेज् 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* [तिज्-भावे करणादौ असुन्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु, and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; *S.* 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शाम्यतु U. 5. 7; *S.* 7. 15.-10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुमितां (राजलक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्याद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; 2. 75; दुष्यंतेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः *S.* 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku.1.51, *S.*4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (पित्त). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. illuminating. -2. granting vital power or strength. -बीजं marrow. -भंगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2 depression, discouragement. -मंडलं a halo of light. -मूर्तिः the sun. -रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. -वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14; Ki. 16. 16. -3 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze, drop. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [तिम्-घञ्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. -नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. (तेवते) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 Play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground.

तैक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency. -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty.

तैजस *a.* (सी *f.*) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तैजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. -सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedânta phil.). -सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तैतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तैतिरः A partridge.

तैतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. -लं N. of the fourth astronomical period or करण.

तैत्तिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros. -रं A flock of partridges.

तैत्तिरिकः One who catches partridges.

तैत्तिरीय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittirîya school of the Yajurveda. -यः The Taittirîya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तैंतिडीक *a.* (की *f.*) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तैर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy.-2 Coming from a sacred place.-3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines. -कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine.-कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैलं [तिलस्य तत्तद्रूशस्य वा विकारः अण्] 1 Oil; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 284; R. 8. 38. -2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अटी a wasp. -अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. -कल्कजः oil-cake. -कारः an oilman. -किट्टं oil-cake. -चौरिका a cockroach. -द्रोणी an oil-tub. -पर्णिका,-पर्णी 1. sandal.-2. incense.-3. turpentine. -पायिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. -बिजः the white sesamum. -पिपीलिका the small red ant. -पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil. -फलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. -भाविनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -यंत्रं an oil-mill. -स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलंपाता Oblation to fire (स्वधा), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire; cf. इधेनंपाता and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country, the mo-

dern Telangaṇa or Carnatic.—गाः (*pl*) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Châtaka bird.

तोक्मः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley.—2 Green colour. -3 A cloud.—क्मं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing.—2 Tearing.-3 Hurting, injuring.

तोत्त्रं, तोद,-तोदनं See under तुद्.

तोमरः-रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -Comp. —धरः 1 fire (considered as a deity).—2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तोयं 1 Water; *S.* 7. 12.—2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent. -Comp.- अधिवासिनी trumpet-flower. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. —आधारः,-आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिताः *S.* 1. 14. —आलयः the ocean, sea.—ईशः 'lord of waters' an epithet of Varuṇa. (-शं) the constellation called पूर्वषाढा. —उत्सर्गः dischaige of water, raining; Me. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम *a.* 1. fond of water. -2. thirsty. (-मः) a sort of crane. —कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —क्रीडा sporting in water; Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal —डिंबः,-डिंभः hail. —दः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1.14. °अत्ययः the autumn. —दं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः,-निधिः 1. the ocean.-2. the number 'four' °प्रियं cloves. —नीवी the earth. —पाषाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —पुष्पी, -प्रष्ठा trumpet-flower. —प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree or its nut, see. अंबुप्रसादन or कतक. —मलं sea-foam —मुच् *m.* a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water. —रसः moisture. —राज् *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —वेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. S. 95. —शुक्तिका an oyster. —सर्पिका, -सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः-णं [तुर्-युच् आधारे ल्युट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2 An outer door or gateway; गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद् बहिः *Si.* 12. 1; दूराल्लक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4 An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णः N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषण &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तौक्षिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्यं [तूर्ये भवं अण्] The sound of musical instruments. -Comp. —त्रिकं the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिकं वृथाट्या च कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौलं A balance.

तौलिकः, तौलिकिकः A painter.

तौलिन् *m.* 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight. -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार *a.* (री *f.*) Snowy. —रं Snow, cold.

त्मन् *m.* Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यज् 1 P. (त्यजति, तत्याज, अत्याक्षीत्, त्यक्ष्यति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; *S.* 5. 26. -2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122. -3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid. -5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To distribute, give away; कृतं (संचयं) आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15. -9 To shoot off.—*Caus.* 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything. -2 To expel, turn out. -3 To quit.—*Desid.* (तित्यक्षति) To wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त *p. p.* [त्यज् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. -2 Resigned, surrendered. -4 Shunned, avoided; see त्यज्. -Comp. —अग्निः a Brâhmaṇa who has given up household fire. —जीवित, -प्राण *a.* ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1 9. —लज्ज *a.* shameless.

त्यक्तृ *a.* Abandoning, leaving &c.

त्यजनं 1 Leaving, quitting. -2 Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् *m.* Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2 Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrangement, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon causing abandonment.—*m.* -*f.* -*n.* Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करे श्लाघ्यस्त्यागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1.154; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 17; Pt. 1. 169. -4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dismissing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing oneself. -8 A sage. -Comp. —पत्रं a bill of divorcement. —युत, -शील *a.* liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् *a.* 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a donor.-3 Heroic, brave.-4 Liberal. -5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित *p. p.* 1 Made to leave or abandon. -2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य *a.* 1 To be left, shunned or expelled. -2 To be given up or relinquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4 To be excluded. —ज्यं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

त्रंस् 1 P. ,10 U.(त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते) To speak or shine.

त्रक् 1 A. (त्रंकते) To go; so also त्रंख् 1 P., त्रंग् 1 P.

त्रंद् 1 P. (त्रंदति) 1 To act, perform some functions. **-2** To try, strive. **-3** To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; त्रपंते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28. -WITH अप to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्रलेरपत्रेपे Bk. 14. 81; येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भावे अङ्] 1 Bashfulness, modesty; मंदत्रपाभर Gît. 12. **-2** Shame (in a good or bad sense). **-3** A libidinous or unchaste woman. **-4** Family, race. **-5** Fame, celebrity **-Comp. -निरस्त, हीन** *a.* shameless, impudent. **-रंडा** a harlot.

त्रपित *a.* Modest, bashful.

त्रपु *n.* [अंगे तृष्णा त्रपते लज्जते इव. त्रप् -उस् Tv.] 1 Tin; यावत् मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75. **-2** Lead.

त्रपुलं -षं, त्रपुस् *n.*, **त्रपुसं** Tin. **-षं** Cucumber.

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रपिष्ठ *a.* (superl. of तृप्र) Highly satisfied.

त्रपीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) (compar. of तृप्र) More satisfied.

त्रय *a.* (यी *f.*) Triple, threefold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि *Śat. Br.*; Ms. 1. 23. **-यं** A triad, a group or collection of three; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रयं Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस् (Nom. pl. *m.* of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. **-Comp. -चत्वारिंश** *a.* forty third. **-चत्वारिंशत्** *a.* or *f.* forty-three. **-त्रिंश** *a.* thirty-third. **-त्रिंशत्** *a.* or *f.* thirty-three. °**पतिः** an epithet of (*a*) Indra, (*b*) प्रजापति. **-दश** *a.* 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen added; त्रयोदश शतं 'one hundred and thirteen.' **-दशन्** *a. pl.* thirteen **-दशक** *a.* consisting of thirteen. (**-कं**) the number thirteen. **-दशम** *a.* thirteenth. **-दशी** the thirteenth day of a lunar fort-night. **-नवतिः** *f.* ninety-three. **-पंचाशत्** *f.* fifty-three. **-विंश** *a.* 1. twenty-third. -2. consisting of twenty-three. **-विंशतिः** *f.* twenty-three **-षष्टिः** *f.* sixty three. **-सप्ततिः** *f.* seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुःसामानि); त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1; तां त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. **-2** A triad, triplet; व्यधोत्रिद्ध सभविद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Śi. 2. 3. **-3** A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. **-4** Intellect, understanding. **-Comp. -तनुः** 1. an epithet of the sun; so त्रयीमयः. -2. an epithet of *Śiva*. **-धर्मः** the duty enjoined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. **-मुखः** a Brâhmaṇa.

त्रस् I. 1. 4. P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यति, त्रस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. **-2** To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen or instr.); प्रमदवनात्त्रस्यति K. 255; कपेरत्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 53; Śi. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. **-3** To run away, run from. *-Caus* (त्रासयति-ते) To frighten, terrify -II. 10 U. (त्रासयति-ते) 1 To go, move. **-2** To hold. **-3** To take, seize. **-4** To oppose, prevent.

त्रस *a.* [त्रस्-घञर्थे क] Moveable, locomotive. **-सः** The heart. **-सं 1** A wood, forest. **-2** Animals. **-3** The aggregate of moving or living beings. **-4** Animals and men. **-Comp. -रेणुः** 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालांतरगते भानौ सूक्ष्मं यद्दृश्यते रजः। प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun

त्रसनं [त्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Alarm, fear. **-2** Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्नु *a.* [त्रस्-उरच्] Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रस्नुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सखीर्त्रीं त्रस्नुमक्रियां Bk 6. 7.

त्रस्त *p. p.* [त्रस्-क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; त्रस्तैकहायनकुरंगविलोलदृष्टिः Mâl. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास *a.* [त्रस् भावे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving, -2 Frightening. **-सः** 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अंतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. **-2** Alarming, frightening. **-3** A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन *a.* [त्रस्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. **-नं 1** The act of frightening or causing alarm. **-2** A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also त्रै.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रै.

त्रि *num. a.* [Uṇ. 5. 66] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m.*, तिस्रः *f.* त्रीणि *n.*) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; प्रियतमाभिरसौ तिसृभिर्बभौ R. 9. 18; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. *tres*; Gr. *treis*; *A. S.*, Zend *thri*; Eng. *three.*] **-Comp. -अंशः** 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. **-अक्ष** *a.* triocular. **-अक्षः, अक्षकः** an epithet of *Śiva*. **-अक्षरः** 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or घटक (that word consisting of three syllables.) -3. a genealogist. (**-री**) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. **-अंकटं, -अंगटं** 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium. (**-टः**) N. of Śiva. **-अंजनं** the three kinds of collyrium, *i. e.* कालांजन, रसांजन, and पुष्पांजन. **-अंजलं, -लि** three handfuls taken collectively. **-अधिपतिः** an epithet of Vishṇu. **-अधिष्ठानः** the soul. (**-नं**) spirit, life (चैतन्य). **-अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्त्मगा** epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). **-अनीक** *a.* having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (**-का**) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. **-अंबकः** (also त्रियंबक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Śiva; त्र्यंबकं संयमिनं ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्त्र्यंबकवीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. °**सखः** an epithet of Kubera. **-अंबका** an epithet of Pârvatî. **-अब्द** *a.* three years old.

(ब्दं) three years taken collectively. —अशीत *a.* eighty-third. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-three. —अष्टन् *a.* twenty-four. —अश्र,-अस्र *a.* triangular. (-स्रं) a triangle. —अहः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. —आहिक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. —ऋचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. —ऐहिक *a.* having provision for three days. —ककुद् *m.* 1. N. of the mountain Trikûṭa. -2. N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. —ककुभ् *m.* Ved. 1. Indra.-2. Indra's thunderbolt. —कर्मन् *n.* the chief three duties of a Brâhmaṇa *i. e.* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brâhmaṇa). —कायः N. of Buddha. —कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present, and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) *ind.* three times, thrice. °ज्ञ, °दर्शिन् *a.* omniscient. (*m.*) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. °विद् *m.* 1. a Buddha.—2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). —कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankâ, the capital of Râvaṇa; *Si.* 2. 5. —कूर्चकं a knife with three edges. —कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle.-2. the vulva. —खं 1. tin.-2. a cucumber. -खट्वं,-खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. —गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. —गत *a.* 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. —गर्ताः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called जलंधर, in the north-west of India.-2 the people or rulers of that country. —गर्ता 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general.-3. a pearl.-4. a kind of cricket. —गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads; व्रताय मौंजीं त्रिगुणां बभार यां Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सम व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25.-3. containing the three Guṇas सत्व, रजस् and तमस्. (-णं) the Pradhâna (in Sân. phil.) (-*ind.*) three times, in three ways (-णाः *m.* pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (-णा) 1. Mâyâ or illusion (in Vedânta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.*-जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जटः an epithet of *Siva*. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Râkshasa attendants kept by Râvaṇa to watch over Sîtâ, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikâ. She acted very kindly towards Sîtâ and induced her companions to do the same. —जीवा -ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. —णता a bow. —णव, -णवन् *a.* pl. three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —णाचिकेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). —णीता a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to *Soma*, *Gandharva* and *Agni* before she obtains a human husband). —तक्षं, तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. —दंडं 1. the three staves of a *Sannyâsin* (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-डः) the state of a religious ascetic. —दंडिन् *m.* 1. a religious mendicant or *Sannyâsin* who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed), cf. वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दशाः (pl.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-शः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. °अंकुशः, °आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. °आयुधं rainbow. °अधिपः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः epithets of Indra. °अधिपतिः N. of *Siva*. °अध्यक्षः °अयनः an epithet of Vishṇu. °अरिः, a demon. °आचार्यः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. °आलयः, °आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3 a god. °आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. °इंद्रः 1. Indra. -2. *Siva*. -3. Brahman. °गुरुः an epithet of Bṛihaspati, °गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इंद्रगोप); अद्य त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. °दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. °मंजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. °वर्त्मन् the sky. ° श्रेष्ठः 1 Agni. -2. Brahman. —दिनं three days collectively.° स्पृश् *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. —दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिमार्गयेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; *S.* 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere. -3. paradise. -4. happiness. (-वा) cardamoms. °अधीशः, °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् *m.* a god. —दृश् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. —धातुः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. of Vyâsa; -3. of *Siva*. -4. of Agni. -5. death. —धारा the Ganges. —नयनः (नयनः) —नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of *Siva*; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. —नयना Pârvatî. —नाभः Vishṇu. —नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. —पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पटुः glass (काच). —पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकः the Palâsa tree. —पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. -2- a place where three roads meet. (-था) an epithet of Mathurâ. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभितः स तमारुरोह पुरुहूत-

सुत: Ki. 6. 1 ; Amaru. 99. —पद्,-पाद्,-पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishṇu. -2. fever (personified). —पद *a.* three-footed. (-दं) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. —पदी 1. the girth of an elephant ; नाम्नसत्करिणां मैत्रं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48.-2 the Gâyatrî metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. —परिक्रांत *a.* one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. —पर्ण: the Kimsuka tree.—पाद: 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure). -2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पाठिन् *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitâ, Pada, and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. —पाद: 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. —पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. —पुट *a.* triangular. (-ट:) 1 an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore.—पुटक: a triangle.—पुटा an epithet of Durgâ.—पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. —पुंड्, -पुंड्रक a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by *S*iva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48 ; Amaru. 2 ; Me. 56 ; Bh. 2. 123; (-र:) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. °अधिपति: N. of Maya, °अंतक:, °अरि:, °घ्न:, °दहन:, °द्विष् *m.*°हर: &c. epithets of *S*iva ; Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 17. 14. °दाह: burning of the three cities; Ki.5.14. (-री) 1. N. of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi.-2. N. of a country.—पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-षं) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. —पुष्ठं the highest heaven. —पौरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). —प्रसुत: an elephant in rut.—फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आंवळकाठी). —बंधन: the individual soul. —बलि, -बली,-वलि:, -वली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinklas of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रिवलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. —बलीकं the anus. —बाहु: a kind of fighting with swords. —भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भाग: 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac.—भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °गुरु: *S*iva. °पति: Vishṇu. —भूम: a palace with three floors. —मधु *n.* —मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. —मार्गा the Ganges ; Ku. 1. 28. —मुकुट: the Trikûṭa mountain. —मुख: an epithet of Buddha.—मुनि *ind.* having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि ; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्.—मूर्ति: 1. the united form of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad ; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. —मूर्धन् *m.* a demon ; U. 2. 15. —यष्टि: a necklace of three strings. —यामकं sin. —यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *prahara* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26 ; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunâ. —युग: an epithet of *S*iva. —योनि: a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रसकं spirituous liquor. —रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (-त्र:) a festival lasting for three nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. —रेख: a conch-shell. —लिंग *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Guṇas. (-गा:) the country called Telanga. (-गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. (-क:) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. °ईश: the sun. °नाथ : 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet of 1. Indra ; R.3.45. -2. of *S*iva; Ku.5. 77. —लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe ; सत्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुंबिनीविच्छटायां Bh. 3. 95 ; *S*ânti. 4. 22. —लोचन: *S*iva.(-ना)1. an unchaste woman.-2. an epithet of Durgâ. —लोहकं the three metals:— gold, silver, and copper. —वर्ग: 1. the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, and काम ; Ku. 5. 38. -2. the three states of loss, stability, and increase ; क्षय: स्थानं च वृद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak.-3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वर्ष *a.* three years old. —वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. —विक्रम: Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्य: a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टपं,-पिष्टपं 1. the world of Indra heaven ; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयंत: R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. —वृत *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (-*m.*) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3 an amulet of three strings. (-*f.*) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करण combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire.—वेणि:, -णी *f.* the place near Prayâga where the Ganges joins the Yamunâ and receives under ground the Sarasvatî. —वेद: a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —शंकु: 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyâ and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loyed his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasish*th*a to officiate for him ; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was, in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chan*d*ala.

While he was in this wretched condition, Visvamitra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvamitra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvamitra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2]. -2. the Châtaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper.-5. a fire-fly. °जः an epithet of Harischandra. °याजिन् m. an epithet of Visvâmitra.—शत a. three hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and three.—2. three hundred.—शरणः a Buddha.—शालं a house with three halls or chambers. —शिखं 1. a trident.—2. a crown or crest (with three points). — शिरस् m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Râma. -2. an epithet of Kubera.-3. fever.—शीर्षः Siva.—शीर्षकं,—शूलं a trident.° अंकः, ° धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva.—शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva.—शृंगः 1. the Trikuṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. —शोकः the soul.—षष्टिः f. sixty-three.—संध्यं,-संध्यी the three periods of the day, i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. —संध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyâs.—सप्त a. seventy-third. —सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.—सप्तन्,-सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 21.—सम a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. — साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). —स्थली the three sacred places, काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. —स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. —सीत्य,-हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field).—हायण a. three years old.

त्रिंश a. (शी f.) 1 Thirtieth.-2 Joined with thirty; e. g. त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिंशक a. 1 Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् f. Thirty. -Comp.—पत्रं A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. [त्रयाणां संघः कन्] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. —कं 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विवृत्तत्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16.-4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. —का 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय a. (यी f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. —यं A triad, a group of three; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways, or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् ind. Thrice, three times.

त्रुट् 4. 6. P. (त्रुट्यति, त्रुटति, त्रुटित) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्त्रुटद्विलीनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पौघस्त्रुटित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

त्रुटिः,-टी f. [त्रुट्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Kshaṇa or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Lava. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रुटित p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

त्रोटिः f., -टी A bill, beak.-Comp. —हस्तः a bird.

त्रुप् (फ्), त्रुंप् (फ्) 1 P. (त्रोपति &c.) To hurt, kill.

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्त्रेधाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्मने R. 10. 16.

त्रै 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण p. p. [त्रै कर्मणि क्त, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. —णं 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11; R. 15. 3; Mâl. 9. 26.-2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात p. p. Preserved, saved, protected. —तं Protection.

त्रातृ a. 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times, past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैगुणिक चै a. (की f.) Triple three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c.-2 Triplicity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदशिक a. Divine. —कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रैध a. Threefold, triple.

त्रैनिष्कक a. Worth three nishkas.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैपुरुष a. (षी f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakshmaṇa.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months.-3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra.

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken

collectively ; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three objects of life ; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first three castes. —कः A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवार्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवार्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम *a.* (मी *f.*) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishṇu ; R. 7. 35. —मं The three steps of Vishṇu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brâhmaṇas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. —द्यः A Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas ; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविष्टपः, त्रैविष्टपेयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट्-ण्वुल्] 1 A species of drama:—सप्ताष्टनवपंचांकं दिव्यमानुषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्प्राहुः प्रत्यंकं सविदूषकं ॥ S. D. 540 ; *e. g.* Kálidâsa's Vikramorvasîyam (?). -2. An angry speech. —कः A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. -2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel. -2 To make thin. -3 To cover.

त्वक्षस् *n.* Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट *p. p.* Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः *f.* Carpentry. —*m.* N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाष्ट्र *a.* [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashṭri ; U. 6. 3.—ष्ट्री 1 The asterism चित्रा.—2 A small car.—ष्ट्रं The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thouing.

त्वंग् 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, gallop. -3 To tremble.

त्वच् 6 P. (त्वचति) To cover.

त्वच् *f.* 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31. -3 Bark, rind ; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2, 37, 17. 12. -4 Any cover or coating. -5 The sense of touch.-**Comp.**—अंकुरः horripilation.—इंद्रियं the organ of touch.—कंडुरः a sore.—गंधः the orange.—छेदः 1. a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. -2. circumcision. —जं 1. blood. -2. hair (on the body).—तरंगकः a wrinkle. —त्रं an armour ; त्वक्त्रं चाचक्रचे वरं Bk. 14. 94.—दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy.—परिपुटनं peeling of the skin.—पारुष्यं roughness of the skin. —पुष्पः horripilation. (—ष्पी,-ष्पं) a blotch, scab.—भेदः a scratch.—मलं hair of the body.—रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —सारः (त्वचिसारः) a bamboo ; त्वक्साररंध्रपरिपूरणलब्धगीतिः Si. 4. 61. —सुगंधः an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. -2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. -2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. -2 To peel off the skin.

त्वचस् *n.* Skin.

त्वचा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य *a.* Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वाच *a.* (ची *f.*) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds : *e. g.* त्वदधीन, त्वत्सादृश्यं &c.

त्वदीय *a.* Thy, thine, your, yours ; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध *a.* Like thee or you.

त्वर् 1 A. (त्वरते, त्वरित-तूर्ण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly ; भवान्सुहृदर्थे त्वरतां M. 2 ; नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38.—*Caus.* (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate ; त्वरयोर्वशीं V. 2 ; Ku. 4. 36. -2 To call quickly away ; Mâl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण *p. p.* [त्वर्-भावे क्त] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. -2 Fleet. —र्णं Rapidity, quickness. —र्णं *ind.* Quickly, speedily ; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subhâsh.

तूर्णि *a.* Quick. —र्णिः *f.* Speed —*m.* 1 The mind. -2 A Sloka. -3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरा, त्वरिः *f.* [त्वर्-अङ्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed ; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 Urgency or pressing nature ; Ku. 2. 63. -**Comp.** —आरोहः a pigeon.

त्वरित *p.p.* Quick, swift, speedy.—तं Despatch, haste. —*ind.* Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ *m.* [त्वक्ष्-तृच्] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. -2 Visvakarman, the architect of the gods. [Tvash*tri* is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and a daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the son. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvash*tri* mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc; cf. आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नोल्लिखितो विभाति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vish*n*u, the Trisula of *S*iva, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वादृश्, त्वादृश (शी *f.*) *a.* Similar to thee or you, of thy kind ; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ते) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् *f.* 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance ; चयास्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75 ; Ratn. 1.18.-2 Beauty.-3 Authority, weight.-4 Wish, desire.-5 Custom, practice.-6 Violence, vehemence.-7 Speech. -**Comp.** —ईशः, the sun ; also त्विषांपतिः or त्विषामीशः

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 A ray of light. -2 Beauty, lustre.

त्वेष *a.* Bright, brilliant.

त्सर् 1 P. (त्सरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl.—2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरुः 1 Any creeping animal.-2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon ; सुप्रग्रहविमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3 ; त्सरुप्रदेशादपवर्जितांगः Ki. 17. 58 ; R. 18. 48. —**Comp.**—मार्गः sword-exercise.

त्सारुक *a.* Skilful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain. -2 A protector. -3 A sign of danger. -4 A kind of disease. -5 Eating. -थं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Terror, fear.-3 Auspiciousness.

थर्व् 1 P. (थर्वति) To go or move.

थुड् 6 P. (थुडति) 1 To cover, screen.-2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुर्व् 1 P. (थु-थूर्वति) To hurt, injure.

थूत्कारः, थूत्कृतं The sound थूत् made in spitting.

थैथै *ind.* The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द.

द *a.* (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, तोयद, अनलद &c. -दः 1 A gift, donation.-2 A mountain. -दं A wife. -दा 1 Heat. -2 Repentance.

दंश् I. 1. P. (दशति, दष्ट; *desid.* दिदंक्षति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; मृणालिका अदशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c. -II. 1 P, 10 U (दंशति, दंशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश्-अच् भावे घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging; मुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दयदंतदंशं Git. 10. -2 The sting of a snake. -3 A bite, the spot bitten; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; U. 3. 35.-4 Cutting, tearing.-5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215. -6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). -7 A tooth. -8 Pungency. -9 An armour. -10 A joint, limb. -Comp. -भीरुः, -भीरुकः a buffalo. -वदनः a heron.

दंशक *a.* [दंश्-ण्वुल्] Biting, stinging. -कः 1 A dog.-2 A gad-fly. -3 A fly.

दंशन [दंश्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging; *e. g.* दष्टाश्च दंशनैः कांतं दासीकुर्वंति योषितः S. D. -2 An armour, mail; *Si.* 17. 21.

दंशित *a.* 1 Bitten. -2 Mailed, furnished with an armour. -3 Protected. -4 Fitting closely (as an armour). -तं A bite.

दंशिन् *m.* See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशेर *a.* 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंष्ट्रा [दंश्-ष्ट्रन् टाप्] A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंष्ट्राभंगं मृगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः ॥ Mu. 3. 22. -Comp. -अस्त्रः, -आयुधः a wild boar. -करालं *a.* having terrible tusks. -विषः a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल *a.* Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिक *a.* Tusked. -का =दंष्ट्रा q.v.

दंष्ट्रिन् *a.* 1 Tusked, having large teeth. -2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. -3 Carnivorous. -*m.* 1 A wild boar.-2 A snake.-3 A hyena. -4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः,-नं [दंश् भावे करणादौ वा ल्युट् नि० नलोपः] 1 A tooth; मुहुर्मुहुर्दशनविखंडितोष्ठया Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदशना Me. 82; Bg. 11. 27. -2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नं An armour; (also *m.*). -Comp. -अंशुः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. -उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip. -2. a kiss. -3. a sigh. -छदः,-वासस् *n.* 1. a lip. -2. a kiss. -पदं a bite, tooth-mark; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Git. 8. -बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशेर *a.* 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful. -रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे(से)रकः A young camel.

दष्ट *p. p.* Bitten, stung; see दंश्.

दंसनं-ना, दंसस्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष् 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To do, go or act quickly. -3 To hurt, kill. -4 To act conformably to another (Paras.). -5 To be competent or able.-6 To go, move.

दक्ष *a.* [दक्ष्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. -2 Fit, suitable. -3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. -4 Honest, upright. -क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajâpati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati, nor her husband *Siva*, the chief of the gods. Sat*i*, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When *Siva* heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha

who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] -2 A cock. -3 Fire. -4 The bull of Siva. -5 A lover attached to many mistresses. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -9 The right side or part; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्षभागे च लक्ष्मणः. -10 Ability, power, fitness. -11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. -12 Strength, power. -13 Bad disposition, wickedness. —क्षा 1 The earth. -2 An epithet of the Ganges. —क्षं Strength, vigour. -**Comp.** —अध्वरध्वंसकः, -क्रतुध्वंसिन् *m.* epithets of Siva. —कन्या, -जा, -तनया 1. an epithet of Durgâ. -2. a lunar mansion. —जापतिः 1. the moon -2. Siva. —सुतः a god. (-ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षाय्यः 1 A vulture. -2 An epithet of Garuḍa.

दक्षिण *a.* [दक्ष्-इनन् Uṇ. 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. -2 Right (opp. वाम). -3 Situated on the right side. -4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणवायु, दक्षिणदिक्. -5 Situated to the south. -6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial. -7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. —णः 1 The right hand or arm. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishṇu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. —णः, -णं 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. —णं The highest doctrine of the Sáktas. -**Comp.** —अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अन्वाहार्यपचन q. v. —अग्र *a.* pointing to the south. —अचलः the southern mountain, *i. e.* Malaya. —अत्ययः a dweller in the south. —अपर *a.* south-western. —अभिमुख *a.* facing the south, directed towards the south. —अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —अर्धः 1. the right hand. -2. the right or southern side. —आचार *a.* 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual. —आशा the south. °पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. the planet Mars. —इतर *a.* 1. left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (-रा) the north. —उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. °वृत्तं the meridian line. —पश्चात् *ind.* to the south-west. —पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (-मा) the south-west. —पूर्व,-प्राच् *a.* south-east. —पूर्वा,-प्राची the south-eastern quarter. —भागः the southern hemisphere. —समुद्रः,-सागरः the southern ocean. —स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

दक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl.). —णा 1 A present or gift to Brâhmaṇas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakshiṇâ regarded as a daughter of Prajâpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीदध्वरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined:— या गौरवं भयं प्रेम सद्भावं पूर्वनायके। न मुंचत्यन्यसक्तापि सा ज्ञेया दाक्षिणा बुधैः ॥. -9 Completion of any rite. -**Comp.**—अर्ह *a.* deserving or worthy of a gift. —आवर्त *a.* 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (-र्तः) the Deccan. —कालः the time of receiving *Dakshiṇâ.* —पथः 1. the southern part of India the south or Deccan; अस्ति द[illegible]ापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mâl. 1. -2. 'the path of the दक्षिणा', *i. e.* the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. —प्रवण *a.* inclining to the south. —बंधः (in Sânkhya phil.) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. —युग्यः the right yoke-horse.

दक्षिणात् *ind.* On the right, from the south, southward.

दक्षिणाहि *ind.* 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीकृ 8 U. 1 To place on the right side.-2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brâhmaṇa; दक्षिणां देवी दक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दक्षिणेन *ind.* On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते *S.* 1; दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा (का) र्गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, -दग्धिका See under दह.

दघ् I. 5 P. (दघ्नोति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. -II. 4 P. (दघ्यति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दघ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदघ्नेन पयसोत्तीर्य K.; कीलालव्यतिकरगुल्फदघ्नपंकः (मार्गः) Mâl. 3. 17; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंघ् 1 P. (दंघति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड् 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्यै दंडयतो दण्ड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः-डं [दंड्-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पतत् शिरस्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः Mâl. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः. -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority

and punishment ; आत्तदंडः S. 5. 8. -3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread ; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31; Mâl. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6 ; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross-bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -15 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general ; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1 ; दंडं दंड्येषु पातयेत Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राज्ञा लेभे शूद्रः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients ; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109, Cf. *Si.* 2. 54. -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहान्न व्यशिष्यत R. 17. 62 ; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294 ; Ki. 2. 12.-19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च। यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama.-26 N. of Vishṇu. -27 N. of *Siva*. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse; (said to be *m.* only in this and the preceding four senses). -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. -Comp. -अजिनं 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकं a detachment or division of an army ; तव हतवतो दंडानीकैर्विदर्भपतेः श्रियं M. 5. 2. -अप (व) तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw. -अपूपन्यायः see under न्याय. -अर्ह *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. -आश्रमिन् *m.* a devotee, an ascetic. -आहतं butter-milk. -कर्मन् *n.* infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -घ्न *a.* striking with a stick, committing an assault. -चक्रः a division of an army. -छदनं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -ढक्का a kind of drum. -दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुलं a court of justice. -धर, -धार *a.* 1. carrying a staff, staff-bearer. -2. punishing, chastising ; U. 2. 10. -3. exercising judicial authority.(-रः) 1.a king;अमतुर्द मनुदंडधरान्वयं R. 9.3. -2. N. of Yama. -3. a judge, supreme magistrate. -4. a mendicant carrying a staff. -5. a potter. -धारणं 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachârin). -2. following the order of a mendicant. -3. infliction of punishment. -नायकः 1. a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate. -2. the leader of an army, a general. -3. a king. °पुरुषः a policeman, constable. -निपातनं punishing, chastising. -नीतिः *f.* 1. administration of justice, judicature. -2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity ; R. 18. 46. -3. an epithet of Durgâ. -नेतृ *m.* 1. a king. -2. Yama. -3. a judge. -पः a king. -पांशुलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. N. of the god Siva at Benares. -पातः 1. falling of a stick. -2. infliction of punishment. -3. dropping one line in a manuscript. -पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1. assault, violence. -2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः,-पालकः 1. a head magistrate. -2. a door-keeper, porter. -पाशकः, -पाशिकः 1. a head police-officer ; Pt. 2. -2. a hangman, an executioner; Mu. 1. -पोणं a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणामः 1. bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). -2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालधिः an elephant. -भंगः non execution of a sentence. -भृत् *m.* 1. a potter. -2. an epithet of Yama. -माण (न) वः 1. a staff-bearer. -2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -3. a chief or leader. -माथः a principal road, highway. -मुखः a leader, general of an army. -यात्रा 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal). -2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama.-2. of Agastya. -3. a day. -वधः capital punishment. -वादिन् *a.* reprimanding,censuring, threatening with punishment; (also *-m.*).-वासिकः a door-keeper,warder. -वासिन् *m.* 1. a door-keeper. -2. a magistrate. -वाहिन् *m.* a police-officer. -विकल्पः discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine. -विधिः,-उद्यमः 1. rule of punishment ; Pt. 1. 376. -2. criminal law. -विष्कंभः the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns.-शास्त्र the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. -हस्तः 1. a door-keeper, warder, porter. -2. an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. -2 A line, row. -3 N. of a metre; see App. I. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvarî; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma) ; प्राप्तानि दुःखान्यपि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25 ; किं नाम दंडकेयं U. 2 ; कार्योध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing,chastising, fining.

दंडनीय *a.* Punishable , deserving or liable to be fined.

दंडायते Den. A. To stand erect (like a stick).

दंडवत् *a.* 1 Carrying a staff. -2 Furnished with a handle. -3 Having a large army. *-ind.* 1 Erect or upright like a stick. -2 Falling prostrate; दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा.

दंडादंडि *ind.* 'Stick against stick,' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः [दंडमृच्छति ऋ -अण् उप० स०] 1 A carriage. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A raft, boat. -4 An elephant in rut. -5 A bow or any other instrument.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string of pearls, a necklace. -4 A rope.

दंडित *p. p.* Punished, chastised, fined &c.

दंडिन् *a.* [दंड-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Bearing or having a staff. — *m.* 1 A Brâhmaṇa of the fourth order, a *Sannyásin.* -2 A door-keeper, porter. -3 An oarsman. -4 A Jaina ascetic. -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 A king. -7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu). -8 An epithet of *S*iva. -9 N. of a poet, author of the Kâvyâdarsa and Dasakumâracharita ; जाते जगति वाल्मीके कविरित्यभिधाऽभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि दंडिनि ॥ Udb. **-Comp.**—मुंडः an epithet of *S*iva.

दंड्य *a.* Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

दत् *m.* A tooth ; (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). **-Comp.**—छदः (दच्छदः) a lip.

दत्त, दत्तक, दत्रिम See under दा.

दद् 1 A. (ददते) To give, offer, present.

दद *a.* Giving, offering &c.

ददनं A gift, donation.

दद्रुः [दद्-रु] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes. -2 A kind of leprosy. -3 A tortoise.

दद्रुकः Leprosy.

दद्रु(द्रू)ण *a.* Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

दध् 1 A. (दधते) 1 To hold. -2 To have, possess.-3 To give, present.

दध *a.* Holding, possessing, giving &c.

दधि *n.* [दध्-इन्] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk ; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B ; दध्योदनः &c. -2 Turpentine. -3 A garment. **-Comp.** —अन्नं, -ओदनं boiled rice mixed with दधि. —उत्तरं, -उत्तरकं(गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey. —उदः, -उदकः the ocean of coagulated milk. —कूर्चिका mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. —चारः a churning-stick. —जं fresh butter. —फलः the wood-apple (कपित्थ). —मंडः, -वारि *n.* whey. —मंथनं churning coagulated milk. —शोणः a monkey. —सक्तु *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. —सारः, -स्नेहः fresh butter. —स्वेदः buttermilk.

दधित्थः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

दधिषाय्यः Clarified butter.

दधिस्यति Den. P. To wish for curds ; also दध्यस्यति .

दधीचः, -चिः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vṛitra and other demons. **-Comp.** —अस्थि *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. -2. a diamond.

दनुः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dànavas.* — *m.* N. of a monster, son of *S*rî, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakshmaṇa. He had a headless trunk, and hence called दनुकबंध. **-Comp.** —जः,-पुत्रः, -संभवः, -सूनुः a demon. °अरिः, -द्विष् *m.* a god.

दंतः [दम्-तन् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.) ; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10 ; सर्पदंत, वराह° &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory ; °पांचालिका Mâl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two.-7 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). **-Comp.** —अग्रं the point of a tooth. —अंतरं the space between the teeth. —अर्बुदः,-दं gum-boil. —आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. —आयुधः a hog. —आलयः the mouth. —आलिका,-आली a horse's bridle. —उद्भेदः dentition. —उलूखलिकः,-खलिन् *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite ; cf. Ms. 6. 17. —कर्षणः a lime or citron tree. —कारः an artist who works in ivory. —काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. —क्रूरः fight. —घातिन् *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. —घर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. —घातः a bite. —चालः looseness of the teeth. —छदः a lip ; वारंवारमुदारशीत्कृतकृतो दंतच्छदान् पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43 ; Rs. 4. 12. —जात *a.* (a child) that is teething. —जाहं the root of a tooth. —धावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree. —पत्रं a sort of ear-ornament ; R. 6. 17 ; Ku. 7. 23; (often used in Kâdambarî). —पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. —पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament ; *S*i. 1. 60. -2. Kunda. —पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth. —पांचालिका an ivory doll; Mâl. 10.5.-पातः the falling out of the teeth. —पाली 1. the point of a tooth. -2. gum. —पुप्पुटः-टकः gum-boil. —पुष्पं 1. the Kunda flower. -2. fruit of the clearing-nut plant (कतकफल). —प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. —फलः the wood-apple tree. (-ला) long pepper. —भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). —मलं, —रजस् *n.* the tartar of the teeth. -मांसं, -मूलं, -वल्कं gums. —मूलीयाः pl. the dental letters, viz. -लृ, त, थ, द, ध, न, ल् and स. —रोगः toothache. —लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. —वल्कं the enamel of the teeth. -वस्त्रं, -वासस् *n.* the lip ; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, *S*i. 10. 86. -बीजः, -वीजः, -बीजकः, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree. —वीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth; दंतवीणां वादयन् Pt. 1. —वेष्टः 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums. —वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of the teeth. —शंकुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. —शठ *a.* sour, acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. —शर्करा tartar

of the teeth. —शाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. —शिरा 1. a back or double tooth. -2. the gum. —शूलः,-लं tooth-ache. —शोधनि: *f.* a tooth-pick. —शोफः swelling of the gums. —संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. —हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). —हर्षकः the citron tree.

दंतक *a.* Paying attention to one's teeth. —कः 1 A tooth (at the end of comp.); see दंत. -2 A peak, summit. -3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादंति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतिन् *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; तृणैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यंते मत्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2. -Comp. —दंतः ivory. —मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

दंतुर *a.* [दंत-उरच्] 1 Having long or projecting teeth; शूकरे निहते चैव दंतुरो जायते नरः Tv.; Si. 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also); अखर्वगर्वस्मितदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. -3 Undulatory. -4 Rising, bristling (as hair). -5 Overspread, covered with; U. 6. 27.-Comp. —छदः the lime tree.

दंतुरित *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. -2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केतकिदंतुरिताशे Gît. 1; पुलकभर° 11; K. 216. -3 Besmeared, covered with; Mâl. 3.

दंतुल *a.* Having or furnished with teeth.

दंत्य *a.* [दंते दंतमूले वा भवः यत्] 1 Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth. —त्यः (*i. e.* वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see दंतमूलीय above.

दंदशः A tooth.

दंदशूक *a.* [दंश्-यङ्-ऊक] 1 Biting, venomous. -2 Mischievous. —कः 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Râkshasa; इषुमति रघुसिंहे दंदशूकाञ्जिघांसौ Bk. 1. 26.

दभ्, दंभ् I. 1. 5. P. (दभति or दभ्नोति, दब्ध; *desid.* धिप्सति, धीप्सति, दिदंभिषति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To deceive, cheat. -3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दंभयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दभितिः *f.* Ved. Injury, hurt, damage.

दभ्रः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दभ्र *a.* Little, small; अदभ्रदर्भामधिशय्य स स्थलीं Ki. 1. 38; see अदभ्र. —भ्रः The ocean. —भ्रं *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

दम् 4 P. (दाम्यति, दमित, दांत) 1 To be tamed. -2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. -3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain; यमो दाम्यति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20; दमित्वाप्यरिसंघातान् 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. -4 To pacify. —*Caus.* (दमयति-ते) 1 To tame. -2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. -3 To afflict, crush down; अतिभारेण दमयति Pt. 4.

दमः [दम् भावे घञ्] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4; (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभिधीयते). -3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities; (कुत्सितात्कर्मणो विप्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दमः). -4 Firmness of mind. -5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; 8. 293; Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mud. -7 Vishṇu. -8 N. of a brother of Damayantî. —मः -मं Ved. 1 A house, home. -2 The inmates of a house. -Comp. —कर्तृ *m.* a lord, ruler. —घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशुपाल q. v.

दमक *a.* Taming, subduing, conquering.

दमथः, -थुः [दम्-भावे-अथच्] 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. -2 Punishment.

दमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दम् भावे ल्युट्] Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating; जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैवं निर्वंकुमर्हसि U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वदमन, अरिंदमन &c. -2 Tranquil, passionless. —नः 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 The *Kunda* plant. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu. —नं 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. -2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वायतंते Mv. 3.34. -3 Self-restraint. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 35.

दमनकः N. of a tree.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhîma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—भुवनत्रयसुभ्रुवामसौ दमयंती कमनीयतामदं। उदियाय यतस्तदुभिया दमयंतीति ततोऽभिधां दधौ ॥. A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama, and Varuṇa themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali, envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayantî were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayantî had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and *R*ituparṇa also].

दमयितृ *a.* [दम्-णिच्-तृच्] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher. chastiser -3 An epithet of Vishṇu, or *S*iva.

दमित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दमिन् *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. -2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

दम्य *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable —म्यः 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience); नार्हति तातः पुंगवधारितायां धुरि दम्यं नियोजयितुं V. 5; गुर्वीं धुरं यो भुवनस्य पित्रा धुर्येण दम्यः सदृशं बिभर्ति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दांत *p. p.* [दम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्. -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self-possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Patient of bodily

mortifications or austerities &c. —नः 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (दमनक).

दांतिः f. [दम्-क्तिन्] 1 Self-restraint, subjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

दमु (मू) नस् m. Fire.

दंपती m. du. (comp. of जाया and पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

दंभ् I. 5 P. See दभ्. -II. *Caus.* or 10 U. (दंभयति ते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दंभः [दंभ्-घञ्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy ; Bg. 16. 4. -3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of *S*iva.

दंभक a. Cheating, deceiving.

दंभनं [दंभ्-भावे ल्युट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दंभिन् a. [दंभ्-णिनि] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. —m. A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दंभोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

दय् 1 A. (दयते, दयित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of ; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4 ; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect ; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot. -6 To hurt.

दया [दय् भिदा-भावे अङ्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy ; निर्गुणेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वंति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यस्न दपि परक्लेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते । इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ सा दया परिकीर्तिता ॥ -Comp. —कर a. kind, sympathetic. (—रः) an epithet of *S*iva. —कूटः, —कूर्चः epithets of Buddha. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion ; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; e. g. Jîmûtavâhana's remark to Garuḍa in Nâg.:—शिरामुखैः स्यंदत एव रक्तमद्यापि देहे मम मांसमस्ति । तृप्तिं न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणात्त्वं विरतो गरुत्मन् ॥ cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु [दय्-आलुच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate ; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित p. p. [दय्-क्त] Beloved, desired, liked ; Bk. 10. 9. —तः A husband, lover, a beloved person ; V. 3. 5 Bv. 2. 182. —ता A wife, one's beloved woman ; दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4 ; R. 2. 3 ; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयित्नु a. Kind, compassionate.

दर a. [दृ-अप्] 1 Tearing, rending, &c. (at the end of comp.).-2 Little, small. —रः, -रं 1 A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. —रः 1 Fear, terror, dread ; सा दरं पृतना निन्ये हीयमाना रसादरं Si. 19.23; न जातहार्देन न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1.33. -2 A stream. —रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरमीलन्नयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7 ; दरविगलितमल्लीवल्लिचंचत्पराग &c. Gît.1; so दरदलित-विकासित U. 4; Mâl. 3. -Comp —तिमिरं the darkness of fear; हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10. —द a. causing fear. —दः,-द vermilion. —वरः, -इंद्रः Vishṇu's conch (पांचजन्य.)

दरक a Timid, cowardly.

दरणं Breaking, splitting.

दरणि m. f., दरणी [दृ-अणि] 1 An eddy. -2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Breaking.

दरथः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleeing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

दरद् f. 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः m. pl. A country bordering on Kâshmîra. —दः Fear, terror. —दं Red lead.

दरिः,-री f. A cave, cavern, valley; दरीगृह Ku. 1. 10 ; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -Comp. —भृत् m. a mountain.

दरित p. p.1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; *caus.* दरिद्रयति; *desid.* दिदरिद्रासति, दिदरिद्रिषति) 1 To be poor or needy ; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति ॥ H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress ; युक्तं ममैव किं वक्तुं दरिद्राति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparse ; दरिद्राति वियद्द्रुमे कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र a. [दरिद्रा-क] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances ; स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 50. °ता Poverty ; शंकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दरिद्राणं Poverty.

दरिद्रायक a. Poor, needy.

दरिद्रित a. Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदर 1 A gamester. -2 A stake at play. —रं 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice ; see दुरोदर.

दर्दर a. Cracked, broken. —रः 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

दर्दरीकः 1 A frog. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument. —कं A musical instrument in general.

दर्दुरः [दृणाति कर्णौ शब्देन उरच् नि० Tv.] 1 A frog; पंकक्लिन्नमुखाः पिबंति सलिलं धाराहता दर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. —रा,-री N. of Durgâ. —रं A group or assembly of villages, district, province. -Comp. —पुटः the mouth of a pipe.

दद्रुः (द्रूः) f. A kind of leprosy.

दद्रु (द्रू) ण a. Herpetic.

दर्पः, दर्पण, दर्पित &c. See under दृप्.

दर्भः [दृभ्-घञ् अच् वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c. ; S. 1. 7 ; R. 11. 31 ; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36. -Comp. —अंकुरः a pointed blade of *darbha* grass ; S. 2. 12. —अनूपः a watery place full of *darbha* grass. —आह्वयः the Munja grass. —पत्रं a kind of grass (काश). —संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दर्भटं A private apartment, a retired room.

दर्म a. Ved. 1 Destroying. -2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दर्वः [दृ-व] 1 A mischievous or

harmful person (हिंस्र). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दर्वटः 1 A village constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दर्वरीकः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दर्विकः -का A ladle, spoon.

दर्वी (र्विः) *f.* [दॄ-विन् वा ङीप्] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake ; *Si.* 20.42.-**Comp.** -करः a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दर्श, दर्शक, दर्शन &c. See under दृश्.

दल् 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack ; दलति हृदयं गाढोद्वेगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28 ; Mál. 9. 12. 20 ; दलति सा हृदि विरहभरेण Gît. 7 ; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower) ; दलन्नवनीलोत्पल U. 1 ; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 15; *Si.* 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. —*Caus.* (द-दा-लयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away ; Mál. 8. 1. -4 To wither. —WITH उद् (*caus.*) to tear up. —वि 1. to break, split, crack ; स्वदिषुभिर्व्यदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दलः -लं [दल्-अच्] 1 (*a*) A piece, portion, part, fragment ; *Si.* 4. 44. (*b*) A piece torn or split off. (*c*) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf ; R. 4. 42 ; *S.* 3. 21, 22. -6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -**Comp.** -आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6. wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a *Sûdra.* -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. -आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. -कपाटः a folded leaf. -कोमलं a lotus. -कोषः the Kunda creeper. -निर्मोकः the Bhûrja tree. -पुष्पा the Ketaka plant. -सूचिः,-ची *f.* a thorn. -स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं [दल्-करणे ल्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting ; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, दलिः *m. f.* A clod of earth.

दलशः *ind.* By pieces, in fragments.

दलिकं Timber, a piece of wood.

दलित *p. p.* [दल्-क्त] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दलपः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 *Sâstra.*

दल्भः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दल्मिः 1 An epithet of *Siva.* -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दवः 1 A wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration ; वितर वारिद वारि दवातुरे Subhâsh. -3 Fire, heat. -4 Fever,pain.-**Comp.** -अग्निः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration ; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me.53; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दवथुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

दवयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दविष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दवीयस् *a.* (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from ; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दवीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Ten ; स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वा अत्यतिष्ठद्दशांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1.-**Comp.** -अंगुल *a.* ten fingers long. (-लं) a water-melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्ध *a.* five. (-र्धं) five. (-र्धः) an epithet of Buddha. -अर्हः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. -2. Buddha. -अवताराः *m.pl.* the ten incarnations of Vishṇu; see under अवतार. -अवर *a.* consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon. -आननः,-आस्यः epithets of Râvaṇa; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक *a.* who lends 10 and receives 11 in return ; *i. e.* who lends money at ten per cent. -कंठः,-कंधरः epithets of Râvaṇa ; सप्तलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंठकुलद्विषः U. 4. 27. °अरिः, °जित *m.*, रिपुः epithets of Râma ; R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् *n.* the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. -कुमारचरितं a prose work by Daṇḍin. -गुण *a.* ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्रामपतिः, ग्रामिकः,-ग्रामिन् *m.* -पः a superintendent of ten villages.-ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रीवः = दशकंठ q. v. -पारमिताध्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरं N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva ; Me. 47. -बंधः a tenth part. -बलः, -भूमिगः epithets of Buddha. -बाहुः an epithet of *Siva.* -भुजा,-महाविद्या N. of Durgâ. -मालिकाः pl. 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य *a.* 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth). -मुखः an epithet of Râvaṇa. °रिपुः an epithet of Râma ; R. 14. 87. -मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyâ, son of Aja, and father of Râma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of *Rishyasringa.* On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and *Satrughna,* and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite —'Li life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. -रश्मिशतः the sun ; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. -रूपभृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. -लक्षणकः religion; cf. धृतिः क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौचमिंद्रियनिग्रहः । धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम् ॥. -वक्त्रः, -वदनः see दशमुख. -वाजिन् *m.* the moon. -वार्षिक *a.* happening after, or lasting for, ten years. -विध *a.* of ten kinds. -शतं 1. a thousand. -2. one hundred and ten. °रश्मिः the sun. °अक्षः, °नयनः Indra. -शती a thousand. -स (सा) हस्रं ten thousand. -हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshṭha. -3. a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the tenth of Asvina.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. -कं A group of ten; decad. -**Comp.** -मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. -2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. -मं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The tenth decad of the human life. -3 The last ten years of a century. -**Comp.** -स्थ, -दशमींगत *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन् *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. -2 Having ten. -*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under दंश्.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्तांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहंती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना इवांबरपटस्य दशाः पतंति 5. 4. -2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. -3 Age or time of life; see दशांत below. -4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40. -5 A period in general. -6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य दैवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3. -7 State or condition of mind. -8 The result of actions, fate. -9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). -10 The mind, understanding. -**Comp.** -अधिपतिः, -ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशन्). -अंतः 1. the end of a wick. -2. the end of life; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). -अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; *S.* 4. 1. -अंतरः a lamp. -कर्षः, -कर्षिन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. -2. a lamp. -पाकः, -विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. -2. a changed condition of life. -विपर्यासः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m.pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्स्यंते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. -2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दंश्.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel.

दस् I. 4 P. (दस्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. -2 To decay, waste away, perish. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (दसति, दंसयति-ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. -2 To see. -3 To shine. -*Caus.* To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. -2 Throwing. -3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्-मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. -2 Beautiful. -3 Wonderful, extraordinary. -स्मः 1 A sacrificer. -2 A thief, rogue. -3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्म्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्-युच्] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). -2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. -3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन *S.* 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Mc. 7. 143. -4 A villain, miscreant; Mâl. 5. 21. -5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्र *a.* [दस्यति पीडयति दस्-रक्] Savage, fierce, destructive. -स्रौ (*m' du.*) 1 The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -2 The number 'two'. -स्रः 1 An ass. -2 A robber. -स्रं 1 The cold season. -2 The lunar mansion Asvinî. -**Comp.** -देवता the constellation Asvinî. -सूः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, =संज्ञा q. v.

दह् 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अधाक्षीत्, धक्ष्यति, दग्धुं, दग्ध, *desid.* दिधक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः Ve. 3. 6, 5. 20; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10; *S.* 3. 17. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्थमात्मकृतमप्रतिहतं चापलं दहति *S.* 5; तप्तविषमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्तु मां दहति यद् गृहमस्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयंति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. -4 To cauterize (in medicine). -WITH निस् 1. to burn, consume. -2. to torment, distress, pain. -परि to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा भूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. -प्र 1. to burn. -2. to burn completely. -3. to pain, torment. -4. to trouble, tease. -सं to burn; आभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दह्-ल्युट्] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. -2 Destructive, injurious. -नः 1 Fire. -2 A pigeon. -3 The number 'three'. -4 A bad man. -5 The *Bhallâtaka* plant. -6 Lead-wort. (चित्रक). -7 The constellation कृत्तिका. -नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. -2 Cauterizing. -3 Sour gruel. -**Comp** -अरातिः water. -उपलः the sun-stone. -उल्का a fire-brand. -केतनः smoke. -प्रिया Svâhâ, wife of Agni. -सारथिः wind.

दहनीय 1 *a.* To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दह्-क्त] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. -2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. -3 Famished. -4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग. -5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. -6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाप्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदरस्यार्थे कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68;

so दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8. -7 Cunning (विदग्ध). —ग्धा 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. -2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्धं 1 Burning. -2 Cauterizing. -Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह्-भावे-घञ्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. -2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). -3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. -4 Feverish or morbid heat. -Comp. —अगुरु *n.*, —काष्ठं a kind of agallochum.-आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; *S.* 2. 7. —ज्वरः inflammatory fever. —सरः,-सरस् *n.*, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर,-हरण *a.* allaying heat. (-रं,-णं) the U*s*ira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह्-ण्वुल्] 1 Burning, kindling. -2 Incendiary, nflammatory. -3 Cauterizing. —कः 1 Fire. -2 The Chitraka plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन् *a.* [दह्-णिनि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, paining, distressing.

दाहुक *a.* Burning &c.

दाह्य *a.* [दह्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर *a.* [दह्-अर्] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -2 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. —रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal. -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह्र *a.* Small, fine, thin. —ह्रः 1 cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. (यच्छति, दत्त) To give, grant. -With प्रति to exchange; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. -II. 2. P. (दाति,) To cut; ददाति द्रविणं भूरि दाति दारिद्र्यमर्थिनां K.R.-III. 4 P. (दायति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अदित, दास्यति-ते, दातुं, दत्त; but with आ the *p. p.* is आत्त; with उप, उपात्त; with नि, निदत्त or नीत्त, and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्त) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; सेचनघटैः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवाभिवर्तते *S.* 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददाति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनां द्रष्टुं चित्रगतामपि *S.* 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णं दा to give ear to or listen; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आतपे दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see; वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रतिवचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; श्राद्धं दा to perform a *S*râddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अर्गलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; संकेतं दा to make an appointment; शापं दा to curse; वृतिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. —*Caus.* (दापयति-ते) To cause to give, grant, &c.—*Desid.* (दित्सति-ते) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त *p. p.* [दा कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guarded; see दा. —त्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्त्रिम); माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमद्भिः पुत्रमापदि। सदृशं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्त्रिमः सुतः॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under गुप्त. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasûyâ; see दत्तात्रेय below. —त्तं Gift, donation.-Comp.—अनप(पा)कर्मन्,-अप्रदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. —अवधान *a.* attentive. —आत्मन् *m.* an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents, offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्तात्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. —आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasûyâ, considered as an incarnation of Brahmâ, Vishṇu and Mahesa. —आदत्त *a.* given and received. —आदर *a.* 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treated with respect. —दृष्टि *a.* looking at; *S.* 1.7. —नृत्योपहार *a.* presented with the offering of a dance, *i. e.* complimented with a dance; Me. 32. —शुल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. —हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'leaning on *S*ambhu's arm'; स कामरूपेश्वरदत्तहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; दैवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; वात्या खेदं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्रं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्त्रिम *a.* Received by gift. —मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ms. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence.-2 Cleaning, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An institutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests).

दात *a.* 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य *a.* 1 To be given. -2 Payable. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, destroying. -3 Distribution.

दातृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [दा-तृच्] 1 Giving

offering, granting, presenting, bestowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. —*m.* (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6 1. -2 A donor ; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, donation.

दात्वः A donor. —त्वं 1 The performance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present ; Ms. 2. 158 ; Bg. 17. 20 ; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः *Si.* 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; V. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43.-6 Bribery, as one of the four Upâyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय.-7 Cutting, dividing.-8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pasture. -11 Adding. —नः Ved. 1 Distribution (of food), meal, especially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, possession, share.-3 A distributor.-**Comp.** —काम *a.* liberal. —कुल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. —धर्मः alms-giving, charity. —पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrûra, a friend of Kṛishṇa. —पत्रं a deed of gifts. —पात्रं 'a worthy recipient', a Brâhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. —प्रातिभाव्यं security for payment of a debt. —भिन्न *a.* made hostile by bribes.—वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. —वारि *n.*, —तोयं ichor flowing from the temples of elephants. —वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality ; *e. g.* Parasurâma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance given in R. G. under दानवीरः—कियदिदमधिकं मे यद्द्विजायार्थयित्रे कवचमरमणीयं कुंडलं चार्पयामि। अकरुणमवकृत्य द्रुतकृत्तेन निर्यद्बहलरुधिरधारं मौलिमावेदयामि ॥ -शील,-शूर,-शौंड, *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिन् *a.* 1 Liberal, munificent. -2 Having gifts.

दानीय *a.* 1 Due, bestowable, fit to be given. -2 Receiving gifts. —यं A gift, donation.

दानु *a.* [दा-नु] 1 Valiant. -2 Conquering, destroying. —नुः 1 A donor. -2 Prosperity. -3 Satisfaction. -4 Air, wind. -5 A demon. —*n.* 1 A gift. -2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to pay or give.

दापित *p. p.* [दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Caused to be given. -2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. -3 Adjudged. -4 Assigned, awarded.

दित्सा Desire of giving ; Bv.1.125.

दित्सु *a.* Wishing to give &c.,

देय *a.* [दा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be given, offered or presented ; R. 3. 16. -2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. -3 To be returned or restored ; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 ; Ms. 8. 139, 185. -4 To be shown. -5 To be given in marriage. -6 To be paid (as a debt &c.).-7 To be placed, put, applied, laid, &c.; see दा above.—यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Relating to Daksha. —क्षं The south.

दाक्षायण *a.* (णी *f.*) Coming from the Daksha family. —णः A son of Daksha.—णं Gold or a golden ornament.

दाक्षायणिन् *m.* A Brâhmaṇa student wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षस्यापत्यं स्त्री इञ् फक्-ङीप्] 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha). -2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons. -3 N. of Pârvatî.-4 The lunar constellation called Revatî. -5 N. of Kadru or Vinatâ. -6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods. -7 The Dantî plant. -**Comp.** —पतिः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. the moon.—पुत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाय्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [दक्षिणा प्रयोजनमस्य-अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. -2 Relating to the south. —णं A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern ; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. —त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan ; आरंभशूराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः. -2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य *a.* [दक्षिणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Relating to a sacrificial gift.—ण्यं 1 (*a*) Politeness, civility, courtesy ; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. (*b*) Kindness ; V. 1. 2 ; Bh. 2. 22 ; Mâl. 1. 8.-2 Insincere or overcourteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved) ; *S.* 6. 4; it is thus defined:- दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तानुवर्तनम्. -3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). -4 Concord, harmony, agreement. -5 Honesty, candour. -6 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. -2 N. of the mother of Pâṇini. -**Comp.** —पुत्रः N. of Pâṇini.

दाक्षेयः A metronymic of Pâṇini.

दाक्ष्यं [दक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. -2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाघः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि (लि) मः -मा 1 The pomegranate tree ; पाकारुणस्फुटितदाडिमकांति वक्त्रं Mâl. 9. 31 ; Amaru. 13. -2 Small cardamoms. —मं The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -**Comp.** —प्रियः, -भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिंबः The pomegranate tree.

दाढा 1 A large tooth or tusk. -2 A multitude. -3 Wish, desire.

दाढिका The beard ; Ms. 8. 283 (Kull. श्मश्रु).

दांड *a.* (डी *f.*) Relating to a stice or punishment. —डा A kind of gamk with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Carrying

a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —कः A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाक, दाति, दातृ, दानं, दातु, &c. See under दा.

दात्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mâl. 9. 7. -2 The Châtaka bird. -3 A cloud. -4 A water-crow. (Written also दात्यौह).

दादः [दद्-घञ्] A gift, donation. -Comp. —दः a donor.

दाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk. -2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. -3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. —कं A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दानति-ते) To cut, divide. —*Desid.* (दीदांसति-ते) To make straight; (*desid.* in form, but not in sense).

दानवः [दनोरपत्यं अण्] A demon, Râkshasa; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं *S.* 7. 3. -Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —गुरुः an epithet of *S*ukra.

दानवेयः =दानव q. v.

दांत, दांतिः See under दम्.

दांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् *n.* [दो-मनिन्] 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. -2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 92; कनकचंपकदामगौरीं Ch. P. 1; *S*i. 4. 50. -3 A line, streak (as of lightning); विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विंध्यं M. 3. 20; Me. 27. -4 A large bandage. -5 Ved. A gift.-6 A portion, share. -7 A girdle. -Comp. —अंचलं,-अंजनं a foot-rope for horses, &c.; *S*i. 5. 61. —उदरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दंभेन चरति धर्मे-ठक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. -2 Proud, imperious. -3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious. —कः 1 A cheat. -2 A hypocrite.

दायः [दा भावे-घञ्] 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं ददात्यनुवर्तते Mâl. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Mâl. 4; Ms. 8. 139. -2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom). -3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवाप्नुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203.-4 A part or share in general. -5 Delivering, handing over. -6 Dividing, distributing. -7 Loss, destruction. -8 Irony. -9 Site, place. -10 Alms given to a student at his initiation, &c. -Comp. —अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —अर्ह *a.* claiming inheritance. —आदः [दायमादत्ते, आदा-क] 1. one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. -2. a son. -3. a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गोषु वा दायादः Sk. —आदा,-दी 1. an heiress. -2. a daughter. —आद्यं 1. inheritance.-2. the state of being an inheritor. —कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. —बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance.-2. a brother. —भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (यिका *f.*) [दा-ण्वुल्] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर°, पिंड°, &c. —कः 1 An heir, inheritor. -2 A donor.

दायिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting.-2 Causing, producing; as in क्लेशदायिन् &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole.-2 A ploughed field. —राः [दारयंति (भ्रातृन्) इति दाराः. cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vârt.] (*m.* pl.) A wife; एते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112; 2. 217; *S.* 4. 16, 5. 29. -Comp. —अधीन *a.* dependent on a wife. —उपसंग्रहः,-ग्रहः, -परिग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. —कर्मन् *n.*, -क्रिया marriage; R. 5. 40. —बलिभुज् *m.* a crane.

दारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [दृ-ण्वुल्] Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदयदारिका पितुः. —कः 1 A boy, a son. -2 A child, infant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. —आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारणं [दृ-णिच् युच्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. -2 The fruit of the clearing-nut plant. —णी N. of Durgâ.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp. —दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव *a.* (वी *f.*) Wooden, made of wood.

दारिः *f.* Tearing, cutting.

दारित *p. p.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् *m.* 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 A cleft. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. —दः,-दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्रं [दरिद्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Poverty, indigence; दारिद्र्यदोषो गुणराशिनाशी Subhâsh.

दारु *a.* [दीर्यते दृ-उण्] 1 Tearing, rending.-2 Liberal.-3 Kind. —रुः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor.-3 An artist. —रु *n.* (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber. -2 A block. -3 A lever. -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadâru tree. -6 Ore. -7 Brass. -Comp. —अंडः the peacock. —आघाटः the wood-pecker. —कृत्यं wood-work; Pt. 1. 90. —गर्भा a wooden puppet. —जः a kind of drum. —पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. —पुत्रिका,-पुत्री a wooden doll. —मुख्याह्वया, मुख्याह्वा a lizard. —यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by strings. -2. any machinery of wood. —वधूः a wooden doll. —सारः sandal. —हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadâru tree. -2 N. of Kṛishṇa's charioteer; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच *S*i. 4. 18. —का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण *a.* [दृ-णिच्-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मय्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ *S.* 5. 23; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः 6. 1; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19; Ms. 8. 270. -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; *S.* 6. 28.-4 Heavy, violent, intense,

poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c.); हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5. -5 Sharp, severe (as words). -6 Atrocious, shocking. —णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक). -2 N. of Vishṇu. —णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दार्ढ्यं [दृढस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. -2 Confirmation, corroboration.-3 Strength, energy.

दार्दुरः-रं 1 A conch-shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ *a.* (र्भी *f.*) Made of *darbha* grass ; दार्भं मुंचत्युटजपटलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः *S.* 4 v. l.

दार्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) Wooden.

दार्वटं A council-house, court; (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darsanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्षद *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दार्ष्टांत *a.* (ती *f.*), दार्ष्टांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टांत q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्ष्टांतिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः =दाडिम q. v.

दाल्मिः N. of Indra.

दावः [दुनाति-दु कर्तरि ण] =दव q.v. -**Comp**. —अग्निः, —अनलः, —दहनः a forest-conflagration ; आनंदमृगदावाग्निः शीलशाखिमदद्विपः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित *a.* Pained, troubled ; Mâl. 6.

दाश् I. 1. 10. U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give , grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -II. 5 P. (दाश्नोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman ; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, (दास q. v.). -**Comp**. —ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. —नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa.

दाशे (से) यः The son of a fisherman's wife. —यी An epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa.

दाशरथः, -दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general ; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Râma and his three brothers, but especially of Râma ; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (*m.*pl.)The descendants of Dasârha, the Yâdavas ; *Si.* 2. 64. —र्हः An epithet of Krishṇa.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mâlava country. —काः (*m.*pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दाशेर also.

दाश्व *a.* Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U. 5 P.= दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general ; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृह°, कर्म° &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A *S*ûdra, a man of the fourth caste.-4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit.-5 N. of Vṛitrâsura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian(opp. आर्य). -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a *S*ûdra ; cf. गुप्त. -**Comp**. —अनुदासः 'a slave of a slave', the humblest of the servants ; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). —जनः a servant or slave ; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29 ; (दासस्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').—भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave.

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a *S*ûdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -**Comp**. —पुत्रः, —सुतः the son of a female slave. —श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmaṇa (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. —सभं a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; *e.g.* दास्याःपुत्रः, —सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse ; दास्याःपुत्रैः शकुनिलुब्धकैः *S.* 2 ; but दास्याः सदृशी 'like a female slave').

दासेयः The son of a female slave.

दासेरः,-रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A *S*ûdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel ; *Si.* 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यं Servitude, slavery, service, bondage ; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं *S.* 5. 27 ; Ms. 8. 410.

दास्रं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह्.

दिक्कः A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध See under दिह्.

दिंडिः, दिंडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित *a.* [दो-क्त इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. —*m.* A king. —**Comp**. —जः, —तनयः a demon, a Râkshasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्युः Ved. 1 A bright weapon.-2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिधिषाय्य *a.* Supporting. —य्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. —*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि (धी) षूः *f.* 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married ; ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूढायां कन्यायामुह्यतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्रेदिधिषूर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता ॥ -**Comp**. —पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification) ; भ्रातुर्मृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः। धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support ; दिकुंजराः कुरुत तत्स्थितये दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.

दिनः-नं [यति तमः, दो दी वा नक् ह्रस्व ; Un. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1 ; यामिनयांति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनासि K. P. 10; दिनांते निलयाय गंतु R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the night,) a period of 24 hours ; दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25; सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -**Comp.** —अंशः any portion of a day, *i. e.* an hour, a watch, &c. —अंडं darkness. —अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं evening, sunset ; R. 2. 15, 45. —अधीशः the sun. —अर्धः midday, noon. —अंतकः darkness. —आगमः, -आदिः -आरंभः daybreak, morning. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun. °आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugrîva. —करः, -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the sun; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8; R 9. 23. °तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugrîva ; (3) Karṇa ; (4) Yama. °तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunâ ; (2) the river Tâptî. —केशरः, -वः darkness. —क्षयः, -पातः evening. —चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. —ज्योतिस् *n.* sunshine. —दुःखितः the Chakravâka bird. —पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -प्रणीः, -मणिः, -मयूखः, -रत्नं the sun. —बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. —मलं a month. —मुखं morning ; R. 9. 25. —मूर्द्धन् *m* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise —यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन्व् 1 P. (दिन्वति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिंप् 10 A. (दिंपयते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिंभ्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भगीरथ, but according to Kâlidâsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kalidasa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband ; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandinî. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

'दिव् I. 4 P. (दीव्यति, द्यूत or द्यून ; *desid.* दुद्यूषति, दिदेविषति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc or instr. of the 'dice') ; अक्षैरक्षान्वा दीव्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally ; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell. deal in (with gen.) ; अदेवीद्बंधुभोगानां Bk. 8. 122; (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition ; शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.). -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk. -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for.-II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयति-ते) 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan, suffer pain ; Bk. 4. 34.

दिव् *f.* [दीव्यत्यत्र दिव्-बा०आधारे डिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing. द्यौः) 1 The heaven ; R. 3. 4, 12 ; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. *N. B.* The compounds with दिव् as first member are mostly irregular ; *e. g.* दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra ; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा *S.* 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्ठः, दिविस्थः, दिविस (ष) द् *m.*, दिवोकस् *m.*, दिवौकस्,-सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god ; *S.* 7; R. 3. 19, 47 : दिविषद्वृंदैः Gît. 7. दिवस्पृश् *m.* the Supreme Being. दिविस्पृश् *a.* reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamoms. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवौकस् *m.* 1. a god. -2. the Châtaka bird.-3. a deer.-4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [दीव्यत्यत्र घञर्थे आधारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवन् *n.* The heaven. —*m.* A day.

दिवसः -सं [दीव्यतेत्र दिव् असच् किच cf. Un. 3. 121] A day ; दिवस इवाभ्रश्यामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य *S.* 3. 12. -**Comp.** —ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun ; Rs. 3. 22. —मुखं morning, daybreak. —मुद्रा a day's wages. —विगमः evening, sunset ; Me. 99.

दिवा *ind.* By day, in the day-time; दिवाभू 'to become day.'-**Comp.** —अटनः a crow. —अंध *a.* blind by day. (-धः) an owl. —अंधकी, -अंधिका a musk-rat. —अवसानं ' close of day', evening. —करः 1. the sun ; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48. -2. a crow. -3. the sun-flower. —कीर्तिः 1. a Châṇḍâla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl. —चरः 1. a Châṇḍâla. -2. a kind of bird (श्यामा). —निशं *ind.* day and night. —पुष्टः, -मणिः the sun. —प्रदीपः ' a lamp by day ', an obscure man. —भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an owl : दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो गुहासु लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house-breaker. —मध्यं midday. —रात्रं *ind.* day and night. —वसुः the sun. —शय *a.* sleeping by day ; R. 19. 34 —स्वप्नः, -स्वापः sleep during day-time. (-पः) an owl.

दिवातन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दिवा भवः ट्यु तुट् च] Of or belonging to the day ; Ku. 4. 46 ; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Châsha bird; (also दिवः).

दिव्य *a.* [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. -2 Supernatural, wonderful ; परलोकेक्षणदिव्यचक्षुषः *Si.* 16. 29 ; Bg. 11. 8. -3 Brilliant, splendid. -4 Charming, beautiful. —व्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being ; दिव्यानमपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् *Si.* 8. 64. -2 Barley. -3 An epithet of Yama. -4 A fragrant resin, bdellium. -5 A philosopher. —व्यं 1 Celestial nature, divinity. -2 The sky. -3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated) ; cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. -4 An oath, a solemn declaration. -5 Cloves. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 A kind of water.-**Comp.** —अंशुः the sun. —अंगना, -नारी, -स्त्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras.* —अदिव्य *a.* partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). —उदकं rain-water. —उपपादुकः a god. —ओषधिः *f.* a herb of great supernatural efficacy, *i. e.* curing snake-poison ;

Mu. 1. 21. —कारिन् *a.* 1. taking an oath. -2. undergoing an ordeal. —गंधः sulphur. (-धा) large cardamoms. (-धं) cloves. —गायनः a Ghandharva. —चक्षुस् *a.* 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. -2. blind. (-*m.*) a monkey. (-*n.*) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge. —दृश् *m.* an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —पुष्पः the Karavîra tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मानुषः a demi-god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रसः 1. quicksilver. 2. heavenly water or love; V. 2. —वस्त्र *a.* divinely dressed. (-स्त्रः) 1. sunshine. -2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् *f.* the celestial Ganges. —सानुः N. of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the *Sâla* tree.

दिश् 6 U. (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; *desid.* दिदिक्षति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेत्युक्तो दिशेन्न यः Ms. 8. 57, 52, 53. -2 To assign, allot; इष्टां गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशांति Mb. -3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमत्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. -4 To pay (as tribute). -5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. -6 To direct, order, command. -7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशांति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28. —*Caus.* (देशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. -2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. -3 To direct, order. -4 To confer, bestow.

दिश् *f.* [दिशति ददात्यवकाशं दिश्-क्विप्] (Nom. sing. दिक्-ग्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. -2 (*a*) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिङ्मात्रमिह दर्शितं Sk. (*b*) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D.; विगियं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीसभं नृपसभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. -3 Region, space, place in general. -4 A foreign or distant region. -5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. -6 A precept, order. -7 The number 'ten'. -8 A side or party. -9 The mark of a bite. (*N. B.* In comp. दिश् becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; *e. g* दिगंबर, दिग्गज, दिक्पथ, दिक्करिन्, &c.) **-Comp.** —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Mâl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगंतागता राजानः &c. —अंतरं 1. another direction. -2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. -3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect.). -2. a mendicant, an ascetic. -3. an epithet of (1) *Siva*; (2) Skanda. -4. darkness. (-री) an epithet of Durgâ. —अंबरकः a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः -ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —कन्या, -कांता, -कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —करिका, -करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, -गजः, -दंतिन्, -वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दंतिशोषाः ककुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. -2. the whole world. —जयः, -विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिग्विजयमव्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत Vikr. 4. 1. —तटं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -2. a general outline or survey. -3. a compass. —दाहः preternatural redness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. -2. N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kâlidâsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinâtha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पतिः, -पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303, also). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं =दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः mistaking the way or direction. —वस्त्र *a.* stark naked, unclothed. (-स्त्रः) 1. a Jain or Buddhist mendicant of the दिगंबर class. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —विश्रावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. **-Comp.** —गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज् *m.* One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य *a.* [दिशि भवः दिगा० यत्] Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *p. p.* [दिश् कर्मणि -क्त] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. -2 Described, referred to. -3 Fixed, settled. -4 Directed, ordered &c. —ष्टः Time. —ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Fate, destiny, good or ill-luck; भो दिष्टं *S.* 2. -3 Order, direction, command. -4 Aim, object. **-Comp.** —अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवानपि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* [दिश् भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञायां कर्तरि क्तिच् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. -3 Fate, fortune, destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिवृद्धिमिव

शुश्राव K. 55 ; विष्टिवृद्धिसंभ्रमो महानभूत् K. 70. -5 A sort of measure of length.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo ; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्जातं Mâl. 4 ; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32 ; Ve. 2. 12. (दिष्ट्या वृध् means 'to be congratulated upon' ; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते *S.* 7).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह् 2 U. (देग्धि, दिग्धे, दिग्ध; *desid.* दिधिक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54. -2 To soil, defile, pollute ; R. 16. 15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् *f.* 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध *p. p.* [दिह्-क्त] 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed; हस्तावसृग्दिग्धौ Ms. 3. 132; R. 16. 15 ; दिग्धोऽमृतेन च विषेण च पक्ष्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, envenomed; Ku. 4. 25. **—ग्धः** 1 Oil, ointment. -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned arrow. -5 A story (true or fictitious.)

दी I. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -II. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दीः *f.* Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः *f.* Splendour lustre.

दीन *a.* [दी-क्त तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad ; सा विरहे तव दीना Gît. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous ; Bh. 2. 51. **—नः** A poor person, one in distress or misery ; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48 ; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. **—नं** Distress, wretchedness. **—ना** The female of a mouse or shrew. **-Comp. —दयालु,-वत्सल** *a.* kind to the poor. **—बंधुः** a friend of the poor. **—लोचनः** a cat.

दीनक *a.* Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष् 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite ; see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [दीक्ष् भावे ल्युट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष् -भावे अ] 1 (*a*) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44, 65. (*b*) Receiving the initiatory *mantra*. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general ; विवाहदीक्षां R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion. **-Comp. —अंतः** a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. **—पतिः** the Soma.

दीक्षित *p.p.*[दीक्ष् कर्तरि क्त, दीक्षा जाताऽस्य तार०इतच् वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony;) एते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1; Pt. 1.167; आपन्नाभयसत्रेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः *S.* 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 25. -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned ; R. 4. 5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony). **—तः** 1 A priest engaged in a Dîkshâ. -2 A pupil. -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितृ *m.* A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि *a.* 1 Shining. -2 Risen (as a star). **—विः** 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni ; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation.

दीधितिः *f.* 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69; U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29. -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमत् *a.* Brilliant. **—m.** The sun ; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीधीते) 1 To shine. -2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्चासौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. -5 A weight of gold; [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दीप् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप्त; *freq.* देदीप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैरुच्चैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13 ; तरुणीस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64 ; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be lighted ; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते K. 105. -3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also) ; R. 5. 47 ; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. -5 To be illustrious. **—*Caus.*** (दीपयति ते) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate ; वृंदावनांतरमदीपयदंशुजालैः (इंदुः) Gît. 7 ; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace ; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप्-णिच् अच्] 1 A lamp, light ; नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्नपि । अंतरस्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221 ; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S.B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. **-Comp. —अन्विता** 1. the day of new moon, (अमा). -2.=दीपाली q. v. **—आराधनं** worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. **—आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्सवः** 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwali* held on the night of new moon in आश्विन. **—कलिका** the flame of a lamp. **—किट्टं** lamp-black, soot. **—कूपी,-खोरी** the wick of a lamp. **—ध्वजः** 1. lamp-black.-2. lamp-stand. **—पुष्पः** the Champaka tree. **—भाजनं** a lamp ; R. 19. 51. **—माला** lighting, illumination. **—वृक्षः** 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern. -4. the tree called *devadâru* q. v. **—शत्रुः** a moth. **—शिखा** 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. **—शृंखला** a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) [दीप्-ण्वुल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense ; Si. 2. 55 ; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. **—कः** 1 A light, lamp ; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुर-

स्येव निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kâmadeva, (also दीप्यक.) -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्वृत्तिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतात्मनां। सैव क्रियासु बह्वीषु कारकस्येति दीपकं॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः। मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन a. [दीप् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c.-2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Mâl. 9. 46. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating. -4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय a. 1 To be lighted or set on fire.-2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated. -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed (यवानी).-यं A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 75, 9. 70. -2 (At the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित p. p. 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपिन् a. 1 Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating.-3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त p. p. [दीप् क्त] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general).-प्तः 1 A lion. -2 The citron tree.-3 Inflammation of the nose. -प्तं Gold. -Comp.-अंशुः the sun. -अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि a. kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1. blazing fire. -2. N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् a. having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1. the sunstone.-2. a crystalline lens. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः,-वर्णः,-शक्तिः epithets of Kârtikeya. -जिह्वा a vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). -तपस् a. of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -पिंगलः a lion. -मूर्तिः Vishṇu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः f. [दीप्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. -2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कांति see under कांति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिमत् a. Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य a. 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -प्यं White cumin seed.

दीप्र a. Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent; U. 6. 18. -प्रः Fire.

दीर्घ a. (Compar. द्राघीयस्, Superl. द्राघिष्ठ) 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far; दीर्घाक्षं शरदिंदुकांति वदनं M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घापांग &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; *S*. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru. 11; दीर्घमुष्णं च निश्वस्य. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. -5 Lofty, high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded; U. 3. 46. -र्घः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. -र्घा A long lake or oblong tank. -र्घं *ind*. 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अध्वगः 1. a messenger, an express. -2. a camel. -अहन् m. summer (ग्रीष्म). -आकार a. oblong. -आयु a. long-lived. -आयुस्, -आयुष्य a. long-lived. (-m.) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Mârkaṇḍeya. -आयुधः 1. a spear. -2. any long weapon. -3. a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कणा white cumin. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंधरः the (Indian) crane. -काय a. tall (in stature). -काष्ठं a beam. -केशः a bear. -कोशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle. -गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -घाटिकः a camel. -छदः sugar-cane. -जंघः 1. a camel. -2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -तपस् m. an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyâ; R. 11. 33. -तरुः, -द्रुः the palm tree. -तुंडी musk-rat. -दंडः 1. the palm tree -2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन् a. 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious, wise. (-m.) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear. -3. an owl. -दृष्टि a. far-sighted, shrewd, prudent. -नाद a. making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 81. -पक्षः the fork-tailed shrike. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् m. a sugar-cane. -पवनः an elephant. -पादः,-प (पा) द् m. a heron.-पादपः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the areca-nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -प्रज्ञ a. far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. -बाला a kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मुखी the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् m. a bear. -लोहितयष्टिका the red variety of sugar-cane. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्थ a. having long thighs. -सत्रं a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -सुरतः a dog. -सूत्र,-सूत्रिन् a. working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घीकृ 8 U. To lengthen, prolong; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घीभू 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13, R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण See under दॄ.

दु I. 5 P. (दुनोति, दुत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्भासीनि जलजानि दुन्वंत्यायितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98, 17. 99; (मुखं) तव विश्रांतकथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गंधतया स्म चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि सुंदरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Gît. 3. -*Pass*. (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नायातः सखि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं दूति किं दूयसे Gît. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (दवति) To go, move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -3 Agitated; see दु and दू.

दुःख् 10 U. (दुःखयति-ते) T. pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुष्टानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं खनाति खन्-ड, दुःख्-अच् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहानां निनदा दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Râm. -2 Difficult, uneasy.—खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यद्त्रोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V.3. 21; so दुःखसुख, समदुःखसुख &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty; *S.* Til. 12; Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' *S*. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5; Ku. 4. 13; Pt. 1.; R. 19, 49; H. 1. 158). **-Comp.**—अतीत *a.* freed from pain. —अंतः final emancipation. —आर्त, -अन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed. —कर *a.* painful, troublesome. —ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. —छिन्न *a.* 1. tough, hard. -2. pained, distressed. —छेद्य *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty.—जात *a.* feeling pain. —दोह्या (a cow) difficult to be milked.—प्राय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. —भाज् *a.* unhappy.—भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. —लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. —शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; R. 3. 6, *S*.4.-2. accustomed to the misery of; कामिकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life. —संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhappily.-2. impassable.—सागरः 'the sea of troubles'; worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.)

दुःखित *a.* [दुःख तारकादि० इतच्] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखिन् *a.* 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed; दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः को मूढः सेवकादन्यः H. 2. 27.

दुकूलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; श्यामलमृदुलकलेवरमंडनमधिगतगौरदुकूलं Git 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध ,-दुघ &c. See under दुह्.

दुडिः *f.* A small tortoise.

दुंडुक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुंडुभः =डुंडुभ q. v.

दुद्रुमः A green onion.

दुंदमः A kind of drum; see दुंदुभि.

दुध् 1 P. (दोधति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि *a.* Ved. Injurious, hurtful, Rv. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित *a.* Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुधि q. v.).

दुंदुः 1 A kind of drum -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishṇa's father.

दुंदुभः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of *S*iva

दुंदुभिः *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुंदुभितां ययुरर्णवाः R. 9. 11. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Krishṇa. -3 A kind of poison. -4 N. of a demon slain by Vâli. (When Sugrîva showed to Râma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vâli was, Râma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuṇa.

दुंदुभिकः A kind of poisonous insect.

दुंदुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुंदुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुंदुमायितं Drum-sound; U. 6. 2.

दुंदुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुर् *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the sense of 'bad', 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् s. v.), **-Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* 1. weak-eyed. -2. evil-eyed. (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. —अतिक्रम *a.* 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed'; स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रमा Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —अत्यय *a.* 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अदृष्ट ill-luck, misfortune. —अधिग, -अधिगम *a.* 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. —अधिष्ठित *a.* badly performed, managed, or executed. (-तं) improper stay at a place. —अधीत *a.* badly learnt or read. —अध्यय *a.* 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. —अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. —अध्वः a bad road. —अंत *a.* 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरंतायांतकाय च Bhâg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरंता बलवद्विरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वसंते) Git. 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4. insurmountable. —अंतक *a.* =दुरंत q. v. (-कः) an epithet of *S*iva. —अन्वय *a.* 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premisses. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —अभिग्रह *a.* difficult to be caught. —अभिमानिन् *a.* vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम *a.* incomprehensible. —अवग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. —अवबोध *a.* unintelligible. —अवस्थ *a.* ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था a wretched or miserable state. —आप *a.* difficult to be gained or fulfilled; *S*. 1. —अवेक्षितं an improper look. —आकृति *a.* ugly, misshaped. —आक्रंद *a.* crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. —आक्रम *a.* 1. invincible, unconquerable.-2. difficult to be passed, —आक्रमणं 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. —आगमः improper or ille-

gal acquisition. —आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved. -2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आत्मता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आत्मन् a. evil-natured, low, wicked, vile, base, mean; Pt. 1. 39. (-m.) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आधर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered, rireesistible, —आधर्ष a. 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. -2. not to be attacked with impunity. -3 haughty. (-र्षः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आधी a Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. —आप a. 1. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -2. difficult to be approached; Pt. 1. 67. -3. hard to be overcome. —आबाध a. hard to be molested. (-धः) N. of Siva. —आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated; Pt. 1. 38. —आरुह a. difficult to be mounted. (-हः) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. —आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the palm tree. -3. the date tree. —आलापः 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. foul or abusive language. —आलोक a. 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. -2. painfully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदाघांबररत्नवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. -2. difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. —आशय a. 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद a. 1. difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. —इत a. 1. difficult. -2 sinful. (-तं) 1. a bad course, evil, sin; दरिद्राणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासनहृदां द्रुतं दूरीकुर्वन् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. -2. a difficulty, danger. -3. a calamity, evil; U. 4. 3. —इतिः f. Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. —इष्टं 1. a curse, imprecation. -2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईषणा,-एषणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2. an evil eye. —उक्त a. harshly uttered; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं,-उक्तिः f. offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद a. difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर a. unanswerable. —उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed; अनुज्झितार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —उद्वह a. burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह a. abstruse. —एव a Ved. 1. having evil ways. -2. irresistible, unassailable. (-वः) a wicked person. —ओषस् a. Ved. slow, lazy. —ग a. 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. -2. unattainable. -3. incomprehensible. (-गः,-गं) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. -2. a citadel, fortress, castle. -3. rough ground. -4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. (-गः) 1. bdellium. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgâ (thus receiving her name from him). °अध्यक्षः, °पतिः, °पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. °कर्मन् n. fortification. °कारक a. making difficult. (-कः) the birch tree. °घ्नी N. of Durgâ. °तर्णी an epithet of Sâvitrî. °मार्गः a defile, gorge. °लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. °संचरः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. °व्यसनं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (-र्गा) an epithet of Pârvatî, wife of Siva. —गत a. 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10. -2. indigent, poor. -3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः f. 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. -2. a difficult situation or path. -3. hell. —गंध a. ill-smelling. (-धः) 1. bad odour, stink. -2. any ill-smelling substance. -3. an onion. -4 the mango tree. (-धं) sochal salt. —गंधि, -गंधिन् a. ill-smelling. —गम a. 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपर्वतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. -2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. -3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, -गाध, -गाह्य a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह a. 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. -2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. -3. hard to be understood. (-हः) a cramp, spasm. —घट a. 1. difficult. -2. impossible. —घण a. closely packed together, very compact. —घोषः 1. a harsh cry. -2. a bear. —जन a. 1. wicked, bad, vile. -2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6. (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः प्रियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Châṇ. 24, 25; शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked; Pt. 1. 5.). —जय a. invincible. (-यः) N. of Vishṇu. —जर a. 1. ever youthful. -2. hard (as food), indigestible. -3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात a. 1. unhappy, wretched. -2. bad-tempered, bad, wicked. -3. false, not genuine. (-तं) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं तावद्दुर्जाते मेत्यंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जातबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' -2. impropriety. —जाति a. 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. -2. outcast. (-तिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, -ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (-यः) N. of Siva. —णयः, -नयः, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. -2. impropriety. -3. injustice. —णामन्, -नामन् a. having a bad name. —णीत a. 1. ill-behaved. -2. impolitic. -3. forward. (-तं) misconduct. —दम, -दमन, -दम्य a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श a. 1. difficult to be seen. -2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन a. ugly, ill-looking; Mâl. 2. 8. —दशा a misfortune, calamity. —दांत a. 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. -2. intractable, proud, in-

solent; दुर्दान्तानां दमनविधय: क्षत्रियेष्वायतंते Mv. 3. 34. (-न्तः) 1. a calf. -2. a strife, quarrel. -3. N. of *S*iva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (-नं) 1. a bad day in general. -2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. -3. a shower (of any. thing); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. -4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A to become cloudy.)—दिवसः a dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दुरूटः an unbeliever. —दृश *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. —दृष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —दैवं ill-luck, misfortune. -द्यूत an unfair game. —द्रुमः onion. —धर *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. -2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदनेन साद्यते Ghat. 11; Ms. 7. 28. -3. difficult to be accomplished. (-रः) quicksilver. —धर्ष *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. -2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. -3. fearful, dreadful. -4. haughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामकः piles. —नामन् *m. f.* a cockle. (-*n.*) piles. —निग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलं Bg. 6. 35. —निमित *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमिते गलंती R. 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. -2. a bad pretext. —निवार, -निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. —नीतं misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39. -2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल *a.* 1. weak, feeble. -2. enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. -3. thin, lean, emaciated; U. 3. -4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —बाल *a.* baldheaded. -2. void of prepuce. -3. having crooked hair. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. -2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. —बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क्व भूपतीनां चरितं क्व जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. -2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भगा 1. a wife disliked by her husband. -2. an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. —भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-ग्यं) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. -2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षं 1. scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73; Pt. 2. -2. want in general. —भिद, -भेद, -भेद्य *a.* firm. —भृत्यः a bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —मति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. -2. wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. —मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस् *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Mâl. 3]. —मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, -मंत्रितं, -मंत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं a hard or difficult death. —मरणं violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष *a.* 1. unbearable. -2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्षणः N. of Vishṇu. —मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. —मल्लिका, -मल्ली a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend. -2. an enemy. —मुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. -2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. (-खः) 1. a horse. -2. N. of *S*iva. —मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. —मेधस् *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt. 1. (-*m.*) a dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याकर्तुमिति दुर्मेधसोऽप्यलं *Si.* 2. 26. —यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. -2. a bad combination. —योध, -योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (-नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhṛitarâshṭra and Gândhârî. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pan*d*avas, but particularly Bhîma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhish*t*hira heir-apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pan*d*avas away into exile. Vara*n*avata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them alldestroyed when they should enter it. But the Pan*d*avas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhish*t*hira performed the Rajas*u*ya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pan*d*avas to Hastin*a*pura to play with dice (of which Yudhish*t*hira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle *S*akuni, won from Yudhish*t*hira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupad*i* herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhish*t*hira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pan*d*avas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharat*i* war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhîma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.]. —योनि *a.* of a low birth. —लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. —लभ *a.* 1. difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. -2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; शुद्धांतदुर्लभं *S.* 1. 16. -3. best, excellent, eminent. -4. dear, beloved. -5. costly. —ललित *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मदंकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Mâl. 9. -2. (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै *S.* 7. (-तं) waywardness, rudeness. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वच *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. -2. not to be talked about. -3. speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. —वचस् *n.* abuse, censure. —वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्णं) 1. silver. -2. a kind of leprosy. —वस *a.* difficult to be resided in. —वसतिः *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. —वह *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. —वाच् *a.* speaking ill. (-*f.*) 1. evil words, abuse. -2. inelegant

language or speech. —वाच्य a. 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. -2. abusive, scurrilous. -3. harsh, cruel (as words). (-च्यं) 1. censure, abuse. -2. scandal, ill-repute. —वादः slander, defamation, calumny. —वार, -वारण a. irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. —वासना 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. -2. a chimera. —वासस् a. 1. ill-dressed -2 naked. (-m.) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasûyâ. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —वाहितं a heavy burden.—विगाह, -विगाह्य a difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —विचिंत्य inconceivable, inscrutable —विदग्ध 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. -2. wholly ignorant. -3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud : वृथाशास्त्रग्रहणदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3 : ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. —विद्य a. uneducated —विध a. 1. mean, base, low. -2. wicked, vile -3. poor, indigent: विदधाते रुचिरार्थदुर्विधं N. 2. 23. -4. stupid, foolish, silly.—विनयः misconduct, imprudence. —विनीत a. 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked ; शासितारि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. -2. stubborn, obstinate. (-तः) 1. a restive or untrained horse. -2. a wayward person, reprobate. —विपाक a. producing bad fruit; U.1. 46.(-कः) 1. bad result or consequence ; U. 1. 40 ; Mv. 6. 7. -2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —विभाव्य a. inconceivable. —विलसितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —विलासः a bad or evil turn of fate ; U. 1. —विष a. ill-natured, malignant. (-षः) N. of Siva. —विषह a. unbearable, intolerable, irresistible. (-हः) N. of Siva —वृत्त a. 1. vile, wicked, ill-behaved. -2. roguish. (-त्तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour.—वृत्तिः f. 1. misconduct. -2. misery, want, distress.-3. fraud —वृष्टिः f. insufficient rain, drought. —वेद a. difficult to be known or ascertained. —व्यसनं a fond pursuit or resolve ; Mu. 3. —व्यवहारः a wrong judgment in law. —व्रत a. not conforming to rules, disobedient. —हुः a badly offered sacrifice.—हृद a. wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (-m.) an enemy. —हृदय a. evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —हृषीक a. having defective organs of sense.

दुरोदरः 1 A gamester. -2 A dice-box. -3 A stake. —रं 1 Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरच्छद्मजितां समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. -2 A die.

दुर्व् 1 P. (दु-दू-र्वति) To hurt, kill.

दुल् 10 U. (दोलयति-ते, दोलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about ; कटिं चेद्दोलयेदाशु Ratimanjarî दोलयन्द्द्राविवाक्षौ Bh.3. 39. -2 To move or shake upwards, throw up ; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलिः f. A small or female tortoise.

दुवस् a. Active. —n. 1 Wealth. -2 An offering. -3 Worship, honor.

दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honor, worship. -2 To reward.

दुवसन a. Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्वत् a. 1 Worshipping. -2 Enjoying worship.

दुवोयु a. Honouring, worshipping.

दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. -2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated ; Pt. 1. 66 ; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102.-3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. -4 To be unchaste or faithless.—Caus. (दूषयति-ते, but दूषयति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दूषितं यशः Mk. 10. 27 ; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न स्वव्रतं दूषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रतं Mv. 3. 8 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' -2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. -3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364,368. -4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. -5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दूषितः सर्वलोकेषु निर्वासत्वं गमिष्यति Râm ; Y. 1. 66. -6 To adulterate. -7 To falsify. -8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट p.p. [दुष्-क्त] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. -2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied.-3 Depraved, corrupted -4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टवृषः.-5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile.-7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. —ष्टा 1 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. —ष्टं 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. —**Comp.** —आत्मन्, —आशय a. evil-minded, wicked. —गजः a vicious elephant. —चारिन् a. wicked, sinful. —चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि a. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. —व्रणः 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः f. Corruption, depravity,

दूष a. (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting ; e. g. पंक्तिदूष

दूषक a. (षिका f.) [दुष्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण a. [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c. ; see दुष्. -2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, counteracting. —णं 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame ; R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नोलूकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; हाहा धिक् परगृहवासदूषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. —णः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Râvaṇa, slain by Râma. —**Comp.** —अरिः an epithet of Râma. —आवह a. involving

(one) in blame.

दूषणीय *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c; see दूष्.

दूषयितृ *m.* A corrupter, violator.

दूषिः-षी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दूषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice.-3 Rheum of the eyes.

दूषित *a.* [दुष्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (*a*) Hurt, injured. (*b*) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; *S.* 5. 9. (*c*) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku.4.8.-3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. —ता A girl who has been violated. —तं A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दूषीका =दूषि q. v.

दूष्य *a.* [दुष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. —ष्यं 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; *Si.* 12. 65. —ष्या Leathern girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष् भावे करणे वा घञ्] 1 (*a*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र कुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीष्यति *S.* 3 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (*b*) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'.-5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् *S.* 3; अदाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्दरिद्रता Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyâya &c.) A fault of a definition; (*i. e.* अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullâsa of K.P.). -10 A calf.-11 Refutation.-12 Evening, dusk; cf. दोषा. -Comp. —आकर *a.* faulty.—आरोपः charge, accusation. —एकदृश् *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —ग्रस्त *a.* 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. —ग्राहिन् *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1.93. -2. a physician. —त्रयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (*i. e.* वात पित्त and कफ). —दृष्टि *a.* censorious. —प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. —भाज् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong.—भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषण A charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. —कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [दुष्-णिनि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्ठु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यंतः N. of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of *S*akuntalâ and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kaṇva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by *S*akuntala, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the *Gandharva* form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months *S*akuntala was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and *S*akuntala given in the Mahabharata; the story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "*S*akuntala."].

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (*N. B.* The स् of दुस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants; see दुर्; to a Visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and छ्, and to ष् before क् and प्). -Comp. —कर *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1.; Ms. 7. 55. (-रं) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. —कालः 1. bad times; Ms. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of *S*iva. —कुलं a bad or low family; (आददीत) स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. —कुलीन *a.* low-born. —कृत् *m.* a wicked person. —कृतं, कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. —क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. —क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. —चर *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly.(-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. —चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. —चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-*m.*) 1. a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. —चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. —चेष्टितं misconduct, error. —च्यवनः an epithet of Indra.—च्यावः an epithet of *S*iva. —छद *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. —तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible.-3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. —तर्कः false reasoning. —पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. —पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet

(अपशब्द). —परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (-हः) a bad wife. —पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. —पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. —पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. —प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. —प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. —प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. —प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. —प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. —प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. —प्रधर्ष, -प्रधृष्य 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible. —प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. —प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; R. 12. 51. —प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. —प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48; Bg. 6. 36. —प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. —शंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —शक, -शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. —शकुनं a bad omen. —शला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. —शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-नः) N. of one of the 100 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishthira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhima was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhima encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. —शील (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. —शृंगी a disloyal wife. —संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. —षम (दुःषम or दुष्षम), —सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. -षमं, —समं *ind.* ill, wickedly. —सत्त्वं an evil being. —संधान, -संधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. —सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. -2. difficult to be cured. -3. difficult to be conquered. —सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep). —स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थं *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. —स्पृष्ट (दुःदुस्पृष्ट) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य्, र्, ल् and व्. —स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. —स्वप्नः a bad dream.

दुह् I. 2 U. (दोग्धि, दुग्धे, दुदोह-दुदुहे, अधुक्षत्-त or अदुग्ध, धोक्ष्यति-ते, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वंति रत्नानि महौषधींश्च पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीं Ku. 1. 2; यः पयो दोग्धि पाषाणं स रामाद्भूतिमाप्नुयात् Bk. 8. 82; पयो घटोध्नीरपि गा दुहंति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवारुधत Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. —*Caus.* (दोहयति-ते) To cause to milk. —*Desid.* (दुधुक्षति-ते) To wish to milk; राजन् दुधुक्षसि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. -II. 1 P. (दोहति) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह्-क्त] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full. —ग्धं 1 Milk. -2 The milky juice of plants. -3 Milking. -**Comp.** —अग्र, -अग्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. —दा a milch cow. —पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. —पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. —फेनः cream. —बंधः, -बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. —वीजा rice mixed with milk. —समुद्रः, -अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp. Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. —घा A milch-cow.

दोग्धृ *m.* [दुह्-तृच्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. —घः Milking.

दोहः [दुह् भावे घञ्] 1 Milking; आश्चर्यो गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 28; 17. 19. -2 Milk. -3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -**Comp.** —अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह् भावे ल्युट् ल्युट् वा] 1 Milking. -2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). —नं 1 Milking. -2 A milk-pail. —नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह् कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. —ह्यं Milk. —ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह् दह् वा तृच्] A daughter. -**Comp.** —पतिः a son-in-law. (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूयते, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूनं Git. 8 'afflicted or distressed &c.' see दु *pass* -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [cf. Uṇ. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Chāṇ. 106. -**Comp.** —मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go-between, procuress. -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.

दून See under दु.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दवीयस्, *superl.* दविष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूरं व्यवसायिनां Chāṇ. 73; न योजनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146, 49. —रं Dis-

tance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:— (*a*) दूरं 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. -2 high above. -3 deeply, far below. -4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेत्रे दूरमनञ्जने S. D. -5 entirely, completely; निमग्नां दूरमंभसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरमुद्धूतपापाः Me. 55. (*b*) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः कापट्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विसृज्यते Bv. 1. 78. -2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30. v. l. (*c*) दूरात् 1 from a distance, from afar; प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरः दूरादागतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो............दूरात्परिव्यज्यते Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. -2 in a remote degree. -3 from a remote period. (*d*) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् *S.* 1. 9; भोः श्रेष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तत्प्रतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88]. (दूरीकृ means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रमे Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. -2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. -3 to prevent, ward off. -4 to surpass, excel, distance; *S.* 1. 17; so दूरीभू to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैकां Me.83 -Comp. —अंतरित *a.* separated by a long distance. —आपातः shooting from afar. —आप्लाव *a.* jumping or leaping far. —आरूढ 1. mounted high. -2. far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4. —ईरितेक्षण *a.* squint-eyed. —गत *a.* 1. far removed, distant. -2. gone far, far advanced, grown intense; दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षमेयं कालहरणस्य *S.* 3. —ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. —दर्शन,-दृश् *a.* far-seeing. (—नः), —*m.* 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man, a Pandit. — (-नं) prudence, foresight. —दर्शिन् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (*-m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man. -3. a seer, prophet, sage. —दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. -2. prudence, foresight. —पातः 1. a long fall. -2. a long flight. -3. falling from a great height. —पात्र *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river.) —पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a river). -2. difficult to be crossed. (-रः) a broad river. (-रा) an epithet of the Ganges. —बंधु *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. —भाज् *a.* distant, remote. —भिन्न *a.* wounded deeply. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in the distance, far removed. remote, distant. —वस्त्रक *a.* naked. —वासिन् *a.* outlandish. —विलंबिन् *a.* hanging far down. —वेधिन् *a.* piercing from afar. —संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away: कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me.3. —स्थ,-स्थित *a.* remote, far off.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्राज्यं दूरतस्त्यजेत् Pt. 5-69; वहति च परीतापं दोषं विमुंचति दूरतः Gît. 2. -2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरत्य *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूर्यं Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -Comp. —अंकुरः a soft blade of Dûrvâ grass; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दूश्यं A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under दुष्.

दृ I. 6 A. (द्रियते, दृत; *desid.* दिदरिषते) (rarely used by itself, usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mv. 7. 3; Bk. 6. 55. -2 To care for, mind; usually with न. -3 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियंते Mâl. 1. 5. -4 To desire. -II. 5 P. (दृणोति) To hurt, kill.

दृत *a.* Respected, honoured. —ता Cumin.

दृत्यं Respect.

दृंह् I. 1 P. (दृंहति, दृंहित) 1 To make firm, strengthen. -2 To make fast, fasten. -3 To fortify. -II. 1 A. (दृंहते) 1 To be firm. -2 To grow or increase.

दृंहणं Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृंहित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. -2 Grown, increased.

दृकं A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [दृंह्-क्त नि० नलोपः] 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3; H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. -2 Solid, massive. -3 Confirmed, established. -4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. -5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. -6 Compact. -7 Tight, close, dense. -8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि दृढानुतापं Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. -9 Tough. -10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). -11 Durable. -12 Reliable. -13 Certain, sure. -14 Hard-hearted, cruel; U. 4. -15 Secure. -16 (In Math.) Reduced to the smallest number by a common divisor. —ढं 1 Iron. -2 A stronghold, fortress. -3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -4 Anything fixed or firm or solid. —ढं *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. -2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. -3 Thoroughly. -Comp. —अंग *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-गं) a diamond. —आयुधः an epithet of Siva. —इषुधि *a.* having a strong quiver. —काण्डः, -ग्रंथिः, -पत्रः a bamboo. —कारिन् *a.* resolute. —गात्रिका granulated sugar. —ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, resolute. —दंशकः a shark. —द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secured. —धनः an epithet of Buddha. —धन्वन्, -धन्विन् *m.* a good archer. —निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, resolute, firm. -2. confirmed. —नीरः, -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —पाद *a.* resolute. (-दः) an epithet of Brahmâ. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. —प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled conviction —प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree. —प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard. -2. hitting firmly, shooting surely. —भक्ति *a.* faithful, devoted. —मति *a.* resolute, strong-willed, firm. —मुष्टि *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (-ष्टिः) a sword. —मूलः, -वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. —लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. —वैरिन् *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. —व्रत *a.* 1. firm in religious austerity. -2.

firm, faithful. -3. persevering, persistent. —संधि *a.* 1. firmly united, closely joined. -2. close, compact. -3. thick-set. —सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, confirm, strengthen ; cf. द्रढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong. -2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, -कारः Confirmation, corroboration.

दृतिः *m. f.* [दृ विदारणे तिकित् ह्रस्वश्च] 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c. : Ms. 2. 99 ; Y. 3. 268. -2 A fish. -3 A skin, hide. -4 A pair of bellows. -5 Ved. A cloud. -6 A bull's dewlap. **-Comp.** —हरिः a dog. —हारः a water-carrier.

दृध्रं Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pen.

दृन्फूः *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunder-bolt. -3 A wheel. —*m.* The sun.

दृन्भूः *m.* 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृप् I. 1 P., 10 U. (दर्पति, दर्पयति-ते) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृप्यति, दृप्त) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent ; स किल नात्मना दृप्यति U. 5; दृप्यद्दानवदूयमानदिविषद्दुर्वारदुःखापदां Gît. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be wild or extravagant. -4 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (दृपति) To pain, torture.

दर्पः [दृप् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 217; Bg. 16. 4.-2 Rashness.-3 Vanity, conceit.-4 Sullenness, sulkiness.-5 Heat.-6 Musk.-**Comp.** —आध्मात *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride.—कल *a.* uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. —छिद्, -हर *a.* humbling, humiliating. —दः, हन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu.

दर्पक *a.* Making proud, inflaming. —कः N. of Kâmadeva, the god of love.

दर्पणः [दृप्-ल्यु] 1 A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति Châṇ. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. —णं 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

दर्पित, दर्पिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दृप्त *a.* [दृप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. —प्तः N. of Vishṇu.

दृप्र *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

दृभ् I. 1. 6. P., 10 U. (दर्भति, दृभति, दर्भयति-ते) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दर्भयति-ते) To fear, be afraid of.

दृब्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. —ब्धं 1 A string. -2 Fear.

दृब्धिः *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

दृंप् (फ्) 6 P. (दृंप-फति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

दृंफू *f.* A snake in general; cf. दृन्फू.

दृश् 1 P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अदर्शत्, अद्राक्षीत्, द्रक्ष्यति, द्रष्टुं, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; द्रक्ष्यसि भ्रातृजायां Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः Châṇ. 5; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्युद्ययौ मुनिं द्रष्टुं ब्रह्माणमिव वासवः Râm. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 To inspect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine intuition; ऋषिर्दर्शनात्स्तोमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). —*Pass.* (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested; तव तच्चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3; R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयाम्रेडितांतेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. —*Caus.* (दर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. or gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64; 1. 47; 13. 24; Ms. 4. 59.-2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible; तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice); Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself ; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (*i. e.* स्वयमेव); स्वां गृहेऽपि वनितां कथमास्यं ह्रीनिमीलि खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71 ; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10; Ku. 4. 25. —*Desid.* (दिदृक्षते) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श *a.* [दृश् भावे घञ्] Seeing, looking. —र्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.) ; दुर्दर्शः, प्रियदर्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या) ; एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. **-Comp.** —पः a god. —यामिनी the night of the new moon. —विपद् *m.* the moon.

दर्शक *a.* (का or र्शिका *f.*) [दृश्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. —कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शत *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful. —तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

दर्शन *a.* [दृश्-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव°, धर्म°, &c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. —नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing ; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing ; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision ; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit ; देवदर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience ; मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance; Bg. 11. 10 ; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court) ; Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vi-

sion, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -**Comp**. -ईप्सु *a.* anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. -पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon; मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः *S.* 3 'crossed my sight'. -प्रतिभूः, -प्रातिभाव्यं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *pot. p.* [दृश्-अनीयर्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful; अहो दर्शनीयान्यक्षराणि Mu. 1; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -**Comp.** -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयितृ *a.* (दृश्-णिच् तृच्] 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. -*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *p. p.* [दृश्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शिन् *a.* [दृश्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting, &c.

दृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -**Comp.** -अध्यक्षः the sun. -कर्णः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. -गोचर *a.* visible. (-रः) the range of sight. -जलं tears. -क्षेपः, -ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. -तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). -पथः the range of sight. -पातः a look, glance. -प्रिया beauty, splendour. -भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. -लंबनं vertical parallax. -विषः a snake. -वृत्तं a vertical circle. -शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. -श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृशा The eye. -**Comp.** -आकांक्ष्यं a lotus. -उपमं a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश्-आनच् किच्] 1 A spiritual teacher. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). -नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. -2 A *S*âstra. -3 Light. -शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि बा० ईकक्] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. -2 Beautiful. -का,-कं Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pot. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 To be looked at. -3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. -श्यं A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृश्वन् *a.* (री *f*) [दृश् क्वनिप्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. -2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतपारदृश्वा R. 5. 24; विद्यानां पारदृश्वनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. -2 Visible, observable. -3 Regarded, considered. -4 Occurring, found. -5 Appearing, manifested. -6 Known, learned, understood. -7 Determined, decided, fixed. -8 Valid. 9 Allotted. -10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. -11 Treated of. See दृश्. -ष्टं 1 Perception, observation. -2 Danger from dacoits. -**Comp.** -अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. -2. scarcely or hardly seen. -अंतः,-तं 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णश्चंद्रोदयाकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महार्णवः *Si.* 2. 31. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example; (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तूपमा; see K. P. 10 and R. G. *ad. loc.*). -3. a *S*âstra or science. -4. death; (cf. दिष्टांत). -अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. -2. practical. -3. having a clear idea about anything. -कष्ट, -दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. -कूटं a riddle, an enigma. -दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, considered to be faulty; *S.* 2. -2. vicious. -3. exposed, detected. -पृष्ठ *a.* runnig from a battle-field. -प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. -2. convinced. -रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. -व्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. -2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. -2 Seeing with the mental eye. -3 Knowing, knowledge. -4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेशानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि *S.* 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28; *S.* 4. 2; देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. -5 A look, glance. -6 View, notion; क्षुद्रदृष्टिरेषा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. -7 Consideration, regard. -8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. -9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars. -10 Light (प्रकाश). -**Comp.** -कृत् *n.*,-कृतं a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). -क्षेपः a glance, look. -गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. -गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (-रः) the range of sight. -पातः 1. a look, glance; मार्गे मृगप्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. -2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकणैर्विघ्नितदृष्टिपाताः Ku. 3. 31 (Malli. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रभा). -पथः the range of sight. -पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. -बंधुः a fire-fly. -विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. -विद्या optics. -विभ्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; *S.* 1. 23. -विषः a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. -2 Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone; see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [दृ-अदि धुक् ह्रस्वश्च; cf. Uṇ. 1. 128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general; Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. -2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -**Comp.** -उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृषदिमा-

षकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृषद्वत् *a*. Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvatî and forming the eastern boundary of the *Aryâvarta*; cf. Ms. 2. 17. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

दृह्, दृंह् 1 P. (दर्हति, दृंहति) 1 To be fixed or firm. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To prosper. -4 To fasten.

दृ I. 4. 9. P. (दीर्यति, दृणाति, दीर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. -2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीर्यते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered ; कथमेवं प्रलपतां वः सहस्रधा न दीर्णमनया जिह्वया Ve. 3. -2 To separate. -3 To be afraid, to fear. —*Caus.* (द-दा-रयति-ते) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. -2 To disperse, scatter. -II 1 P. (दरति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दीर्ण *p.p.* [दृ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. -2 Frightened, afraid. —र्णं 1 Cutting, a rent. -2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दयते, दात, *desid.* दित्सते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a*. Shining intensely, bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव् 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. -2 To lament. -3 To shine. -4 To throw, cast. -WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a*. (वी *f*.) [दिव्-अच्] 1 Divine, celestial ; Bg. 11. 11 ; Ms. 12. 117. -2 Shining ; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1.-3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity ; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. -2 (*a*) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra ; as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न ववर्ष. (*b*) A cloud. -3 A divine man, Brâhmaṇa. -4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. -5 A title affixed to the names of Brâhmaṇas ; as in गोविंददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. -6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king, ('My lord ', ' Your majesty ') ; ततश्च देव Ve. 4 ; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. -7 Quicksilver. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 A fool. -10 A child. -11 A man following any particular business. -12 A lover. -13 Emulation. -14 Sport, play. —वं An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus* ; Gr. *deos*]. -Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, -रं a temple. —अंगना a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अतिदेवः, -अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. -2. an epithet of (1) Siva. (2) Buddha. (3) Vishṇu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, -अनुयायिन् *m*. an attendant or follower of a god. —अंधस् *n*., -अन्नं 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. -2. food that has been first offered to an idol; see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. thereon. —अभीष्ट *a*. 1. liked by or dear to gods. -2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. (-ष्टा) piper betel. —अरण्यं the garden of gods, the Nandana garden ; R. 10. 80. —अरिः a demon. —अर्चनं, -ना the worship of gods. —आवसथः a temple. —अश्वः an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीडः ' the garden of the gods,' Nandana garden. —आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m*. 1. an attendant upon an idol. -2. a low Brâhmaṇa subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. —आत्मन् *a*. 1. consecrated, holy, sacred. -2. of a divine nature. (-*m*.) 1. the divine soul. -2. the holy fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple ; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon. -2. rainbow. —आयुषं the life-time of a god. —आलयः 1. heaven. -2. a temple. —आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). -3. a temple. -4. the Sumeru mountain. —आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —इज् *a*. (nom. sing. देवेट्-ड्) worshipping the gods. —इज्यः an epithet of Bṛihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —इंद्रः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of *S*iva. —इष्ट *a*. dear to gods. (-ष्टः) bdellium. (-ष्टा) the wild lime tree. —ईशः an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) *S*iva. (3) Vishṇu. (4) Brahman. (-शी) N. of Durgâ ; also of Devakî, mother of Kṛishṇa. —ईश्वरः N. of (1) *S*iva. (2) Indra. —उद्यानं 1. divine garden. -2. the Nandana garden. -3. a garden near a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्). -2. an epithet of Nârada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् *n*. the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् *n*.,-कार्यं 1. a religious act or rite. -2. the worship of gods. —काष्ठं the Devadâru tree. —कुटं a temple. —कुंडं a natural spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. -2. a race of gods. -3. a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमं cloves. —खातं,-खातकं 1. a natural hollow among mountains. -2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. -3. a pond near a temple. °बिल a cavern, chasm. —गणः a class of gods. —गणिका an *apsaras* ; q. v. —गंधर्वः an epithet of Nârada. (-र्वं) a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरिः N. of a mountain ; Me. 42. —गुरुः 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods). -2. of Bṛihaspati(the preceptor of gods). —गुही an epithet of Sarasvatî or of a place situated on it. —गुह्यं 1. a secret only known by gods. -2. death. —गृहं 1. a temple. -2. the place of a king. -3. a planetary sphere. —चर्या the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ (du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods.-छंदः a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. —जनः the gods collectively. —जातं a class of gods. —जामिः *f*. a sister of the gods. —तरुः 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. one of the trees of paradise, (*i. e.* मंदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्प, and हरिचंदन). -3. the tree in a village (चैत्यवृक्ष) where the villagers usually meet. —ताडः 1. fire. -2. an epithet of Râhu. —तातः 1. a sacrifice. -2. N. of Kasyapa. —तातिः 1. a god. -2. divine service. —तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. -2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods. —दत्त *a*. 1. god-given, granted by the gods. -2. given to the gods (as a village, &c.). (-त्तः). 1. N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 15. -2. a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c. -3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning ; देवदत्तो विजृंभणे. °अग्रजः

N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting the gods. (-नः) N. of Nârada. —दारु *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. (-सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple.-2. a courtezan (employed as a dancer in a temple). -3. the wild citron tree. —दीपः the eye. —दुंदुभिः 1. a divine drum. -2. the holy basil with red flowers. -3. an epithet of Indra. —दूतः a divine envoy or messenger, an angel. —देवः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Siva; Ku. 1. 52. -3. of Vishṇu. —द्रोणी a procession with idols. —धर्मः a religious duty or office. —धानी the city of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. -2. any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —नंदिन् *m.* N. of the door-keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —नाथः Siva. —निकायः 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निंदकः a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist. —निर्मित *a.* 'god-created', natural. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पादाः 'the royal feet or presence,' an honorific term for a king; देवपादाः प्रमाणम्. —पथः 1. 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. -2. the milky way. —पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity. —पात्रं an epithet of Agni. —पुर्, -पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amarâvatî, the city of Indra. —पूज्यः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.*, -प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रश्नः 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानांप्रियः an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat. -2. a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेप्यतात्पर्यज्ञा देवानांप्रियाः K. P. -3. an ascetic (who renounces the world). —बलिः an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* an epithet of Nârada. —ब्राह्मणः 1. a Brâhmaṇa who lives on the proceeds of a temple. -2. a venerable Brâhmaṇa. —भवनं 1. the heaven. -2. a temple. -3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.* a god. (-*f.*) heaven. —भूमिः *f.* heaven. —भूतिः *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead. —भृत् *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishṇu. -2. of Indra. —भो[illegible] nectar. —मणिः 1. the jewel of Vishṇu called कौस्तुभ. -2. the sun. -3. a curl of hair on a horse's neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother of gods. —मातृक *a.* 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother,' watered only by the clouds, depending on rain-water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्यंबुवृष्ट्यंबुसंपन्नव्रीहिपालितः । स्यान्नदीमातृको देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमं ॥ Ak.; cf. also वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (*i. e.* नदीमातृकाः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17. —मानकः the jewel of Vishṇu called कौस्तुभ. —मासः the eighth month of pregnancy. —मुनिः a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —यजि *a.* making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods; (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brâhmaṇa; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also). —यज्यं, -यज्या a sacrifice. —यात्रा 'an idol-procession', any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, -रथः a celestial car. —युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world; also called कृतयुग. -2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men. —योनिः 1. a superhuman being, a demigod. -2. a being of divine origin. -3. fuel used in kindling fire; (*f.* also). —योषा an *apsaras.* —रहस्यं a divine mystery. —राज्, -राजः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a king. -3. N. of Buddha. —लता the Navamallikâ or double jasmine plant. —लिंगं the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. —वर्धकिः, -शिल्पिन् *m.* Visvakarman, the architect of gods. —वाणी 'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वाहनः an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. -2. the science of Nirukta or etymology. —विभागः the northern hemisphere. —विश् *f.*, —विशा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandâra tree. —व्यचस् *a.* Ved. occupied by the gods. —व्रतं 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. -2. the favourite food of the gods. (-तः) an epithet of 1. Bhîshma. -2. Kârtikeya. —शत्रुः a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Saramâ, the bitch of the gods. —शेखर the *damanaka* tree. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रीः *m.* a sacrifice. (*f.*) Lakshmî. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishṇu. -2. Nârada. -3. a sacred treatise. -4. a god in general. —संध *a.* divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (सुधर्मन्). -2. a council of a king, council-chamber. -3. a gambling-house. —सभ्यः 1. a gambler. -2. a frequenter of gaming-houses. -3. an attendant on a deity. -4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुषिः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods; cf. उद्गान. —सृष्टा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. -2. N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कंदेन साक्षादिव देवसेनां R. 7. 1; (Malli.:—देवसेना=स्कंदपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife). °पतिः, °प्रियः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —स्वं 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 11.20, 26. °अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् *n.* an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हूतिः *f.* 1. invocation of the gods.-2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svâyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेडनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक *a.* [दिव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Sporting, playing. -2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛishṇa. **-Comp.** —नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -मातृ *m.* -सूनुः, epithets of Kṛishṇa.

देवकीय, देवक्य *a.* Divine, godlike.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. -2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. -3 The image of a deity. -4 An idol. -5 An organ of sense. **-Comp.** —अगारः,-रं, -आगारः,-रं, -गृहं -स्थानं a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. —आत्मन् *a.* of a divine nature.

Ku. 1. 1. —आयतनं, -आलयः, -वेश्मन् *n.* a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

दैवत्य *a.* 1 Having as one's deity; as in अग्निदैवत्य. -2 Sacred to a deity.

देवद्र्यच् *a.* (द्रीची *f.*) Adoring a deity.

देवन् *m.* The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः [दीव्यत्यनेन दिव् करणे ल्युट्] A die. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. -2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. -5 A lotus. -6 Emulation, desire to excel. -7 Affair, business. -8 Praise. -9 Going, motion. -10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. -2 Sport, pastime. -3 Lamentation.

देवया N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the *Asuras*. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवयु *a.* 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. -2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवरः A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brâhmaṇa who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol. -2 A virtuous man. -3 N. of Nârada. -4 A husband's brother. -5 N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol; see the preceding word.

देवाटः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् *ind.* To the nature of a god or gods. (°भू to be changed into a god).

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*), दैविल *a.* 1 Divine, godly. -2 Derived from a god. -3 Virtuous, pious.

देवित्, देविन् *m.* A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 N. of Sarasvatî. -4 N. of Sâvitrî. -5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रेष्यभावेन नामेयं देवीशब्दक्षमा सती । स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्त्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजत्येषा K. P. 10. -6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. -Comp. —कोटः the city of Bâṇa, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. -2. the apartment of a queen.

देवृ *m.* [दिव्-ऋ] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger). -2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishṇu.

देव्यं Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिश्-अच्] 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like कपोल, स्कंध, अंस, नितंब &c., without any meaning; स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 19 'on the shoulder'). -2 A region, country, province, land, territory; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171. -3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. -4 An institute, an ordinance. -5 Range, compass; दृष्टिदेशः Pt. 2. -Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् *m.* a foreigner. —आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —कालौ (*m. du.*) time and place. (-लं) *ind.* according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper place and time. —ज, —जात *a.* 1. native, indigenous. -2. produced in the right country. -3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट *a.* 1. seen in a country. -2. customary in a place. —भाषा the dialect of a country; आलोच्य लक्ष्यमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kâvyâl. 4. 35. —रूपं propriety, fitness. —व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिश्-कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 An instructor, a preceptor. -3 A guide in general.

देशना [दिश्-णिच् युच्] Direction, instruction.

देशिक *a.* [देशे प्रसितः ठन्] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). -2 A traveller. -3 A guide. -4 One familiar with places.

देशित *a.* 1 Told, directed, ordered. -2 Advised, instructed. -3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prâkṛita dialect; see Kâv. 1. 33.

देशीय *a.* [देशे भवः छ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. -2 Native, local. -3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. -4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादशवर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य *a.* [दिश्-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश-यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved. -2 Local, provincial. -3 Born in a country, native. -4 Genuine, of genuine descent. -5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). -6 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. —श्यः 1 An eye-witness of anything अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52.-53. -2 The inhabitant of a country. —श्यं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देष्णं Ved. A gift.

देष्णु *a.* 1 Very liberal. -2 Intractable, unruly. —*m.* A washerman.

देहः, -हं [दिह्-घञ्] The body; देहं दहंति दहना इव गंधवाहाः Bv. 1.104. -ह: Anointing, smearing. -ही A rampart, wall, mound -Comp. -अंतरं another body. °प्राप्तिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chârvâka. -आत्मवादिन् m. a materialist, a Chârvâka. -आवरणं armour, dress. -ईश्वरः the soul. -उद्भव, -उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. -करः a father. -कर्तृ m. 1. the sun. -2. the Supreme Soul. -3. father. -कोषः 1. the covering of the body. -2. a feather, wing &c. -3. skin. -क्षयः 1. decay of the body -2. sickness, disease. -गत a. incarnate, embodied. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यागः 1. death (in general). -2. voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95. -दः quicksilver. -दीपः the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. -धृष् m. air, wind. -बद्ध a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35; Ku. 2. 47. -बंधः bodily frame; U. 3. 38, Mâl. 9. 20. -भाज् a. embodied, corporeal. (-m.) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. -भुज् m. 1. the soul. -2. the sun. -भृत् m. 1. a living being, especially a man; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. life, vitality. -यात्रा 1. dying, death. -2. nourishment, food. -लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds; see प्राण. -संचारिणी a daughter. -सारः marrow. -स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहंभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. -m. 1 A man. -2 The soul.

देहिन् a. (-नी f.) [देह-इनि] Incarnate, embodied. -m. 1 A living being, especially a man; स्ववद्धीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. -2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13. 14, 5. -नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विन्यस्यंती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. -Comp. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; °न्याय see under न्याय.

दै 1 P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. -2 To be purified. -3 To protect. -With अव 1. to whiten, brighten. -2. to purify.

दैतेयः [दितेरपत्यं-ढक्] 'A son of Diti,' a Râkshasa, demon. -Comp. -इज्यः, -गुरुः, -पुरोधस् m., -पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. -निषूदनः an epithet of Vishnu. -मातृ f. Diti, mother of the demons. -मेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [दितेरपत्यं-ण्य]See दैतेय.-Comp. -अरिः 1. a god.-2 an epithet of Vishnu.-देव 1.an epithet of Varuna.-2. wind. -पतिः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu q. v. -युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैत्या 1 A drug. -2 Spirituous liquor.

दैन (-नी f.), दैनंदिन (-नी f), दैनिक (-की f.) a. Diurnal, daily; Lv. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्यं -र्घं Length, longness.

दैन्यं, -न्यं [दीनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; दरिद्राणां दैन्य G. L. 2; फणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21; इंदोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकांतिर्बिभर्ति Me. 84. -2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. -3 Feebleness -4 Meanness.

दैव a. (-वी f.) [देवादागतः अण्] 1 Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kâv. 1. 33; दैवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75. -वः (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). -वं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयंति Mu. 3; विना पुरुषकारेण दैवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves': दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally). -2 A god, deity. -3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. -4 A kind of Sráddha ceremony. -5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i. e. the tips of the fingers; cf. Ms. 2. 59. -वी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above. -Comp. -अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. -अधीन -आयत्त a. dependent on fate; दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. -अहोरात्रः a day of the gods. i. e. the human year. -उपहत a. ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. -कर्मन् n. offering oblations to gods. -कृत a. 1. fated. -2. natural. -कोविद, -चिंतकः, -ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kâm. 9. 25. -गतिः f. turn or course of fate; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो दैवगत्या Me. 96; Pt. 3. 174. -तंत्र a. dependent on fate. -दीपः the eye. -दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate, an evil turn of fate; U. 1. 40 -दोषः badness of fate. -पर a. 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. -2. fated, predestined. -प्रश्नः 1. fortune-telling, astrology. -2. a voice from heaven. -युगं 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. -योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; (दैवयोगेन, दैवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally). -लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. -वशः, -शं the power of destiny, subjection to fate. -वाणी 1. a voice from heaven. -2. the Sanskrit language; cf. Kâv. 1. 33 quoted above. -हीन a. ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत a. (-ती f.) [देवता-अण्] 1 Divine. -2 (At the end of an adj. comp.) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in सूर्यदैवता जनाः.-तं A god, deity, divinity. मृदं गां दैवतं विप्रं घृतं मधु चतुष्पदं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39, 153; U. 4. 4; Amaru. 3. -2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods; Ve. 2. -3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m*. also, but is

rarely used in that gender. Mammaṭa notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तत्व ; see अप्रयुक्त). -4 N. of the third Kâṇḍa of Yâska's Nirukta.

दैवतस् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99 ; Ms. 2. 189 ; 4. 124. —त्यं A deity.

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*) [देव-ठक्] Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (व्या or व्यी *f.*) Divine. —व्यं 1 Fortune, fate. -2 Divine power.

दैवलः,-लकः The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch-shell (शंख).

दैवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [देशेन निर्वृत्तं तस्येदं वा-ठञ्] 1 Local, provincial. -2 National, belonging to the whole country. -3 Belonging or having reference to space ; Bhâshâ P. 120. -4 Acquainted with any place. -5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A guide.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दिष्टमिति मतिर्यस्य, ठक्] Fated, predestined. —कः A fatalist.

दैहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [देहे भवः, तस्येदं वा ठक्] Bodily, corporeal.

दैह्य *a.* [देहे भवः-ष्यञ्] Bodily. —ह्यः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (द्यति, दित ; *caus.* दापयति ; *desid.* दित्सति) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To mow, reap. -With अव to cut or lop off; यदन्यस्मिन्यज्ञे स्रुच्यवद्यति *Sat. Br.*

दोग्धृ See under दुह्.

दोघः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जु).

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [दुल्-घञ्] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. -2 A swing, litter. -3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phâlguna when figures of 'young Krishṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. -2 A swing, hammock (fig. also) ; आसीत्स दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46 ; 19. 44 ; संदेहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207. -3 Swinging, fluctuation. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 The Indigo plant. -**Comp.** —अधिरूढ, -आरूढ *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing ; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success ; *Si.* 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). -2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान *a.* 1 Swinging, oscillating. -2 Wavering, vacillating. -3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित *a.* Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. -2 A swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन् See under दुष्.

दोषन् *m., n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, *i. e.* before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् *f.* Night. —*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night ; दोषाऽपि नूनमहिमांशुरसौ किलेति *Si.* 4. 46 ; 62. —*f* 1 The arm. -2 The darkness of night, night ; घर्मकालदिवस इव क्षपितदोषः K. 37 (where the word means 'a fault or sin' also). -**Comp.** —आस्यः,-तिलकः a lamp. —करः the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal ; R. 13. 76.

दोस् *m. n.* [दम्यते अनेन दम् डोसि अर्द्धर्चा° ; Uṇ. 2. 69] (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual) 1 The forearm, the arm , तमुपाद्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेमपात्रगतं दोर्भ्यामादधानं पयश्चरुं 10. 51 ; Ku. 3. 76. -2 The part of an arc defining its sine. -3 The side of a triangle or square.-**Comp.** —गडु (दोर्गडु) *a.* crooked-armed, —ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (—हः) pain in the arm. —ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base. —दंडः (दोर्दंडः) a stick-like arm, strong arm ; Mv. 7. 8 ; Bv. 1. 128. —निकर्तनं (दोर्निकर्तनं) amputation of the arm. —मूलं (दोर्मूलं) the arm-pit. —युद्धं (दोर्युद्धं) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. —शालिन् (दोः शालिन्) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave ; Ve. 3. 32. —शिखरं (दोः शिखरं) the shoulder. —सहस्रभृत् (दोः सहस्रभृत्) *m.* 1. an epithet of the demon Bâṇa. -2. an epithet of Sahasrârjuna. —स्थः (दोस्थः) 1. a servant. -2. service. -3. a player. -4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहन, दोह्य &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः-दं [दोहमाकर्षं ददाति दा-क] 1 (*a*) The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45 ; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशीलतां यदेव वव्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं 3. 6,7. (*b*) The desired object itself. -2 Pregnancy. -3 The desire of plants at budding time (as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to with sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.) ; महीरुहा दोहदसेकशक्तेराकालिकं कोरकमुद्गिरंति N. 3. 21 ; R. 8. 62 ; Me. 78 ; see अशोक. -4 Vehement desire ; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. -5 Wish or desire in general. -**Comp.** —लक्षणं 1 the fœtus, the embryo (=दौर्हृदलक्षण q.v.) -2. the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् *a.* Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहलः See दोहद ; वृथा वहसि दोहलं (v. l.) ; ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दौःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दौःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter. -2 The superintendent of a village.

दौःस्त्रं Wrangling between women.

दौकू (गू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. —लं Fine silk cloth.

दौत्यं Message, mission.

दौरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity ; R. 15. 72. -2 Mischievousness ; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याद् धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दौरितं Mischief, evil, harm.

दौर्गत्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution ; Pt. 2. 92. -2 Wretchedness, distress.

दौर्गंध्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दौर्ग्रहः The Asvamedha sacrifice.

दौर्ग्यं Difficulty.

दौर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दौर्जीवित्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दौर्बल्यं-ल्यं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness ; Ms. 8. 171 ; Bg. 2. 3.

दौर्भागिनेयः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दौर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune ; Y. 1. 283.

दौर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दौर्मनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दौर्मन्त्र्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मन्त्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

दौर्लभ्यं Scarcity, rarity.

दौर्वचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दौर्वाणं 1 The sap of Dûrvâ or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इष्टपर्ण.)

दौर्हृदं, दौहृदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity ; (also दौर्हार्द in this sense). -2 Pregnancy ; सुदक्षिणा दौर्हृदलक्षणं दधौ R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.

दौर्हृदयं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दौलेयः A tortoise.

दौल्मिः An epithet of Indra.

दौवारिकः (की f.) A door-keeper, warder ; R. 6. 59.

दौश्चर्यं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

दौष्क a. (ष्की f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दौष्कुल a. (ली f.), **दौष्कुलेय** a. (यी f.) Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दौष्ट्यं, दौष्ठवं Badness, wickedness.

दौष्यं (ष्मं) तिः A son of Dushyanta ; दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19.

दौहित्रः [दुहितुरपत्यं अञ्] A daughter's son ; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. -त्रं Sesamum seed.

दौहित्रायणः The son of a daughter's son.

दौहित्री A daughter's daughter.

दौहृदिनी A pregnant woman.

द्यविद्यवी f. A day.

द्यु 2 P. (द्यौति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail ; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

द्यु n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness ; cf. अद्यु. -m. Fire. (द्यु is a substitute for दिव् f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -**Comp.** -गः a bird. -चरः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. -दलः noon. -धुनिः f., -नदी the heavenly Ganges. -निवासः a deity, god ; शोकाग्निनाऽगाद् द्युनिवासभूयं Bk. 3. 21. -निवासिन् m. 1. a deity. -2. a virtuous man. -पतिः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. -मणिः the sun. -योषित् f. an *apsaras*. -लोकः heaven. -षद्,-सद् m. 1. a god, deity ; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. -सरित् f. the Ganges.

द्युकः An owl. -**Comp.** -अरिः a crow.

द्युक्ष a. Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. -क्षः An epithet of (1) Varuṇa, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

द्युत् 1 A. (द्योतते, द्युतित or द्योतित ; *desid.* दिद्युतिषते, दिद्योतिषते) To shine, be bright or brilliant, विद्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104 ; 6. 26, 7. 107 ; 8. 89. -*Caus.* (द्योतयति-ते) 1 To illuminate, irradiate ; Bk. 8. 46 ; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. -With अभि (*Caus.*) to illuminate ; R. 6. 36. -वि to shine, be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3 ; 1. 20.

द्युत् m. A ray of light.

द्युतिः f. [द्युत्-इन्] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41, Mâl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light ; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity ; Ms. 1. 87. -**Comp.** -करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. -धरः Vishṇu.

द्युतित a. Illuminated, shining bright.

द्योतः [द्युत् -भावे घञ्] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance ; as in खद्योत. -2 Sunshine. -3 Heat.

द्योतक a. [द्युत् -ण्वुल्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

द्योतन a. [द्युत्-युच्] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. -नः A lamp. -नं 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn.

द्योतनिका Explanation, elucidation.

द्योतनि a. Shining. -निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.

द्योतित p. p. 1 Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्युत्.

द्योतिन् a. Splendid, bright.

द्योतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -**Comp.** -इंगणः (द्योतिरिंगणः) a fire-fly.

द्युमत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -**Comp.** -गानं a mode of chanting the Sâmaveda. -सेनः N. of a king of Sâlva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Sâvitrî.

द्युम्नं 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

द्युम्निन् a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

द्यूतः,-तं [दिव् भावे-क्त-ऊठ् अर्द्धर्चा०] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice ; द्यूतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2 ; द्रव्यं लब्धं द्यूतेनैव दारा मित्रं द्यूतेनैव। दत्तं भुक्तं द्यूतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्यूतेनैव 2. 7 ; अप्राणिभिर्यत्क्रियते तल्लोके द्यूतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3 The prize won. -**Comp.** -अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling-house. -करः, -कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler ; अयं द्यूतकरः सभिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. -कारः,-कारकः 1. the keeper of a gambling house. -2. a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. -पूर्णिमा, -पौर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Asvina (also called कोजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kârtika (usu-

ally spent in gambling). –बीजं a *cowrie*, a shell used in playing. –वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. –सभा,-समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

द्यून *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Lamenting, sorry. –नं The seventh sign of the zodiac.

द्यै 1 P. (द्यायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

द्यो *f.* (Nom. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky ; द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182 ; S. 2. 14. (In Dvandva compounds द्यो is changed to द्यावा, *e. g.* द्यावापृथिव्यौ, द्यावाभूमी, द्यावाक्षमे 'heaven and earth').-Comp. –भूमिः a bird. –सद् *m.* (द्योषद्) a god.

द्रकटः, द्रगडः A kettle-drum; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रक्षणं A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रढयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.); as in जटाजूटग्रन्थिं द्रढयसि. -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate ; निदेशः शैलानां तदिदमिति बुद्धिं द्रढयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धेरुत्कर्षस्त्वयि तु मम भक्तिं द्रढयति 4. 11.

द्रढिमन् *m.* 1 Tightness, firmness ; बधान द्रागेव द्रढिमरमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration ; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्रढिम्ने Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्रप्स *a.* Dripping, trickling down. –प्सः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire) –प्सं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds; (also द्रप्स्यं).

द्रम् 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about ; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma ; (a word derived from the Greek *drachme*).

द्रव *a.* [द्रु गतौ-भावे अप्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping ; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. –वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid ; U. 3. 25 ; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction -9 Speed, velocity (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'. द्रवीभू to be melted, as with pity &c. ; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीभूतं प्रेम्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षण इव U. 3. 13 ; द्रवीभूतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25.) -Comp. –आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands joined together and hollowed, (=चुलुक q. v). –इतर *a.* solid, hard. –उत्तर *a.* very fluid. –जः treacle. –द्रव्यं a fluid substance. –रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण *a.* 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवंती A river.

द्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.); अस्ति द्रविडेषु काञ्ची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that country ; जरद्द्रविडधार्मिकस्येच्छया निसृष्टैः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe ; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इनन्; Up. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Ve. 3. 20 Pt. 3. 174; Bv 4.29. -2 Gold ; R. 4. 70 -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. –अधिपतिः-ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. –प्रदः an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु *a.* Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything. -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.): Mu. 7. 14 ; see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas ; (the *dravyas* are nine :—पृथिव्यप्तेजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगात्ममनांसि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money ; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor.-11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. –अर्जनं, –वृद्धिः, –सिद्धिः *f.* acquisition of wealth. –ओघः *f.* affluence, abundance of wealth. –गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). –परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. –प्रकृतिः *f.* the nature of matter. –वाचकं a substantive. –संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्रव्यमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy.-2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रष्टव्य *pot. p.* [दृश्-तव्य] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated, or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S.2;Bh.1.8.-5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टृ *m* [दृश्-तृच्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally ; as in ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारः. -2 A judge.

द्रहः A deep lake.

द्रा 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण *a.* 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. –णं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Sleep.

द्राक् *ind.* Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. –शृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit) ; द्राक्षे द्रक्ष्यंति के त्वां Git. 12 ; R. 4. 65; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. –रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राख् 1 P. (द्राखति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able, or sufficient. -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn, grace.

द्राघ् 1 A. (द्राघते) 1 To be able. -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्राघयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify ; द्राघयति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणा गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राघिमन् *m.* 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राघिष्ठ *a.* Longest, very long; (superl. of दीर्घ q. v.).

द्राघीयस् *a.* (-सी *f.*) Longer, very long; (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राक्ष् 1 P. (द्राक्षति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राड् 1 A. (द्राडते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chânakya.

द्रावः [द्रु-भावे-घञ्] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-ण्वुल्] *a.* 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing.-3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित *a.* 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य *a.* 1 To be made to run or put to flight. -2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनोऽस्य-अण्] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. -2 A general name for a Brâhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. -डाः *pl.* The Dravidi country and its people. -डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -कं Black salt.

द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहते) To wake.

द्रु I. 1 P. (द्रवति, द्रुत; *desid.* दुद्रूषति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.): यथा नदीनां बहवोऽम्बुवेगाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवंति Bg. 11. 28: रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवंति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly; Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also) द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्गते चंद्रकांतः Mâl. 1. 24; 8. 12; U. 6. 12; Pt. 4. 33; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve 5. 21 Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. —*Caus.* (द्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -II. 5 P. (द्रुणोति) 1 To hurt, injure; तं दुद्रावाद्रिणा कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत *p. p.* [द्रु-क्त] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened; Mâl. 5. 28; see द्रु. —तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. —तं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. —ग *a.* going quickly. —विलंबितं N. of a metre; see App. I.

द्रुतिः *f.* 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु *m. n.* [द्रवत्यूर्ध्वं द्रु-ब.°-डु] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. —*m.* 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. —*f.* Motion. -Comp. —किलिमं the Devadâru tree. —घणः 1. a mallet, wooden mace.-2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer.-3. an axe, a hatchet.-4. an epithet of Brahmâ —घ्नी a hatchet. —नखः a thorn. —नस (णस) *a.* large-nosed. —न (ण) हः a scabbard; see द्रुण-ह also. —पदं Ved. a pillar (in general). —पदी a splay-footed female. —सल्लकः a kind of tree (पियाल).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुड् 1. 6. P. (द्रोडति, द्रुडति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण् 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः [द्रुण्-क] 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. —णं 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -Comp. —हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः -णी *f.* 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pânchâlas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvaja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishtadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

द्रुमः [द्रुः शाखास्त्यस्य-मः; cf. P. V. 2. 108] 1 A tree; यत्र द्रुमा अपि मृगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -Comp. —अरिः an elephant. —आमयः lac, gum. —आश्रयः a lizard. —ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2. the moon. -3. the पारिजात tree. —उत्पल the Karnikâra tree. —नखः, -नरः a thorn. —व्याधिः lac, gum. —श्रेष्ठः the palm tree. —षंडं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुवयः A measure (मानं).

द्रुह् 4 P. (द्रुह्यति, द्रुग्ध) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); यान्वति मां द्रुह्यति महयांनव सांवेल्युपालंभि तया लिवर्गः N. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह् *a.* (At the end of comp.) (Nom. sing. ध्रुक्-ग्, ध्रुट्-ड्) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35; Ms. 5. 90. —*f.* Injury, damage.

द्रुग्ध *p. p.* Injured, plotted against. —ग्धं An offence, injury, malevolent act.

द्रुंघु *a.* Malevolent, hater.

द्रोघः Injury, damage.

द्रोहः [द्रुह् भावे-घञ्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहसमयं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48. 9. 17.-2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence. -4 Rebellion. -Comp. —अटः 1. a re-

ligious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. -चिंतनं a malicious thought, malice prepense, a thought or attempt to injure. -बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्धिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहिन् a. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. -ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brâhmâ or Siva or Vishṇu.

द्रू 5. 9. P. (द्रूणो -णा-ति,) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रूः Gold.

द्रूघणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुघण.

द्रूणः A scorpion. -णं A bow.

द्रेक् 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रै 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep ; cf. द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Uṇ. 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket) ; कोयमेवंविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावृष्टिहते शस्ये द्रोणमेघ इवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. [Droṇa was the son of the sage Bharadvaja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a *drona*. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Panḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhîshma had been mortally wounded—'lodged in the cage of darts'—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Panḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima, at the suggestion of Krishna, said within Droṇa's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishṭhira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added '*Gaja* or elephant ' in a very low tone ; see Ve. 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishṭadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. -णः,-णं A measure of capacity, either the same as an Aḍhaka or equal to 4 Aḍhakas or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Khârî, or 32 or 64 *shers*. -णं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. -2 A tub. **-Comp.** -आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः,-काकलः a raven. -क्षीरा,-घा,-दुग्धा,-दुघा a cow yielding a *drona* of milk. -मुखं the capital of 400 villages. - मेघः see द्रोण (2) above.

द्रोणिः,-णी f. [द्रु -नि वा ङीप्; Uṇ. 4 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. -2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार). -3 A trough for feeding cattle. -4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Sûrpas or 128 *shers*. -5 The valley or chasm between two mountains ; बृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतारप्रदेशमधितिष्ठतो माधवस्यांतिकं प्रयामि Mâl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -6 N. of the wife of Droṇa. -7 The plantain tree. -8 The Indigo plant. **-Comp.** -दलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोणिका 1 A tub, bucket. -2 The Indigo plant.

द्रौणायनः,-निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Asvatthâman ; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौणिक a. (की f.) 1 Containing a *drona*. -2 Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field). -की A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रौणी A tub, trough.

द्रौपदी [द्रुपदस्यापत्यं स्त्री-अण् ङीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pânchâlas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said " Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed , she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishṭhira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhsassana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance;and on several occasions,when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Panḍavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi ; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्वंदः A plate on which hours are struck. -द्वं A pair, couple.

द्वंद्वं [द्वौ द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्तौ; cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple. -2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, *i. e.* male and female ; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 45; न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40 ; *S*. 2. 14, 7. 27. -3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135 ; द्वंद्वैरयोजयच्चेमाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वर्त्तुनिर्वृतिकरे निवसन्नुपैति न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि *S*i. 4. 64. -4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. -5 A duel. -6 Doubt, uncertainty. -7 A fortress, stronghold. -8 A secret. -द्वः 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction ' and ' ; चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29 ; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -2 A kind of

disease. -3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. **-Comp.** —चर, चारिन् *a.* living in couples. (*-m.*) the ruddy goose ; दयिता द्वंद्वचरं पतत्त्रिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63. —ज *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours.-2. arising from a quarrel -3. arising from a couple. —भावः antagonism, discord. —भिन्नं separation of the sexes.—भूत *a.* 1. forming a couple. -2. doubtful, uncertain. -मोहः trouble caused by doubt. —युद्धं a duel, a single combat.

द्वंद्वशः *ind* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वंद्विन् *a.* 1 Forming a couple. -2 Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory. -3 Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्वंद्वीभूत *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय *a.* (यी *f.*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुवेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. l. ; sometimes used in pl. also; see *Si.* 3. 57. —यं 1 Pair, couple, brace ; (usually at the end of comp.);द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; 1.19; 3. 8; 4. 4. -2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. -3 Untruthfulness. -4 (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender. —यी A pair, couple.-**Comp.** —अतिग *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man. —आत्मक *a.* of a two-fold nature. —वादिन् *a.* double-tongued, insincere. —हीन *a.* of the neuter gender.

द्वयस *a.* (सी *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of ' reaching to', ' as high or deep as', 'as far as'; गुल्फद्वयसे मदपर्यसि K. 114; नारीनितंबद्वयसं बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46 ; *Si.* 6. 55.

द्वाज, द्वाविंशत्, द्वादश &c. See under द्वि·

द्वापरः-रं [द्वाभ्यां सत्यत्रेतयुगाभ्यां परः पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. -2 The side of a die marked with two points. -3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वामुष्यायणः = द्व्यामुष्यायण q. v.

द्वार् *f.* 1 A door, gate ; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88. -2 Access, way. -3 A means, an expedient, (द्वारा ' by means of', 'through').-**Comp.** —स्थः, -स्थितः (द्वाःस्थः, द्वास्थः, द्वाःस्थितः, द्वास्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [द्वृ-णिच्-अच् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate. -2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. -3 An aperture of the human body ; (they are nine); see खं and Ku. 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms.6.48 also.-4 Way, medium, means.(द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'; Pt.1.).—री A door.-**Comp.** —अधिपः a porter, door-keeper. —कंटकः the bolt of a door. —कपाटः,-टं the leaf or panel of a door. —गोपः, —नायकः -पः, -पालः, —पालकः a door-keeper, porter, warder. (—पः) N. of Vishṇu. —दर्शिन् *m.* a door-keeper. —दारुः teak-wood. —पट्टः 1. the panel of a door. -2. the curtain of a door. —पिंडी the threshold of a door. —पिधानः the bolt of a door. —बलिभुज् *m.*1. a crow.-2. a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —यंत्रं a lock, bolt. —वृत्तं black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —स्थः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Kṛishṇa on the western point of Gujaràth; (for a description of Dvâraká, see *Si.* 3. 33-63) -**Comp.** —ईशः, —नाथः, - पतिः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

द्वारवती, द्वारावती=द्वारका q. v.

द्वारिकः, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num. a.* (Nom. du. द्वौ *m.*, द्वे *f.*, द्वे *n.*) Two, both ; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68. (*N. B.* In comp. द्वा is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति). [cf. L. *duo*, *bis* or *bi* in comp.; Gr. *duo*, *dis*; Zend *dva* ; A.S. *twi*.]. -**Comp.**—अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. —अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. (-रः) a word of two syllables. —अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. (-लं) two fingers' length. —अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms a diad.—अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses.-2. ambiguous, equivocal. -3. having two objects in view. —अशीत *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. — अष्टं copper. —अहः a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. -2. being two.—आमुष्यायणः 'a son of two persons or fathers, an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —ऋचं (द्वृचं or द्व्यर्चं) a collection of two verses or *riks*.—कः, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word काक).-2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कोक).—ककुद् *m.* a camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-गुः) a sub-division of the Tatpurusha compound in which the first member is a numeral ; द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं Udb. —गुण *a.* double, two-fold.(द्विगुणाकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृ to double, increase; द्विगुणीभूत *a.* doubled, augmented). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two ; Ki. 5. 46.-2. folded double. -3. enveloped.-4.doubly increased,doubled.—चरण *a.* having two legs, two-legged ; द्विचरणपशूनां क्षितिभुजां *Sânti.* 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* (द्वि द्वा-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —जः ' twice-born ' 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brâhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaisya) ; see Y. 1. 39. -2. a Brâhmaṇa (over whom the Samskâras or purificatory rites are performed);जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते.-3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तमानंदमविंदत द्विजः N. 2. 1 ; *S.* 5. 21; R. 12. 22 ; Mu. 1. 11 ; Ms. 5. 17. -4. a tooth; कीर्णे द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brâhmaṇa' also). ° अग्र्यः a Brâhmaṇa. ° अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. ° आलयः 1. the house of a *dvija*. -2. a nest. ° इंद्रः, ° ईशः 1. the moon ; *Si.* 12. 3-2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -3. camphor. ° दासः a *Sûdra*. ° देवः a Brâhmaṇa. ° पतिः, ° राजः an epithet of. 1. the moon ; R. 5. 23. -2. Garuḍa. -3. camphor. ° प्रपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. -2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. ° बंधुः, ° ब्रुवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brâh-

maṇa. -2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brâhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts: cf. ब्रह्मबंधु °मुख्य: a Brâhmaṇa. °लिंगिन् m. 1. a Kshatriya.-2. a pseudo-Brâhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brâhmaṇa. °वाहनः an epithet of Vishṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle.). °सेवकः a Śûdra. —जन्मन् a. 1. having two natures. -2. regenerated. -3. oviparous. (-m.), —जातिः m. 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24 -2. a Brâhamṇa; Ki. 1. 39: Ku. 5. 40. -3. a bird. -4. a tooth. —जातीय a. 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -2. of a twofold nature. -3. of mixed origin, mongrel (-यः) a mule. —जिह्व a. 1. double-tongued, (fig. also). -2. insincere (-ह्वः) 1. a snake; Si. 1. 63; R 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1.20. -2 an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer -3. an insincere person -4. a thief —ठः 1 the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. -2. N of Svâhâ wife of Agni. —त्र a pl. two or three: R 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वात्रिंश) a. 1. thirty second. -2. consisting of thirty two —त्रिंशत् (द्वात्रिंशत्) f. thirty two. °लक्षण a having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body —दंडि ind stick against stick. —दत् a. having two teeth. —दल a. having two parts, two leafed. —दश a. pl. twenty. —दश (द्वादश) 1. twelfth; Ms. 2. 36. -2 consisting of twelve. —दशन् (द्वादशन्) a. pl. twelve. °अंशुः, °अर्चिस् m. an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter.-2. Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. °अक्षः, °करः, °लोचनः epithets of Kârtikeya. °अंगुल a measure of twelve fingers. °अध्यायी N of Jaimini's Mîmâṁsâ in twelve Adhyâyas. °अत्ययिक a. committing twelue mistakes in reading. °अस्र a dodecagon °अहः 1. a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11.168. -2 a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. °आख्यः, °अक्षः a Buddha. °आत्मन् m. the sun. °आदित्याः pl the twelve suns; see आदित्य. °आयुस् m. a dog. °वार्षिक a. 1. twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; Pt. 1. °विध a twelve-fold. °सहस्र a. consisting of 12 00. —दशी (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —दशं (द्वादशं) a collection of twelve —दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes —दिवः a ceremony lasting for two days. —देवतं the constellation विशाखा. —देहः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —धातुः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —नग्नकः a circumcised man.—नवत (द्वि-द्वानवत a. ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्वानवतिः) f. ninety-two. —पः an elephant. °अधिपः Indra's elephant. °आस्यः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —पक्ष 1. a bird.-2. a month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्वापचांश) a. fifty-second. —पंचाशत् f. (द्वि द्व-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. —पथं 1. two ways. -2 a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पद् see द्विपाद् below. —पद a. having two feet (as a verse). —पदः a biped, man. —पदिका,-पदी a kind of Prâkṛita metre.—पाद्,-पादः 1. a biped, man.-2. a bird. -3. a god.—पाद्यः,-द्यं a double penalty.—पायिन् m. an elephant —बिंदुः a Visarga (:) —भुजः an angle. —भूम a. having two floors (as a palace).—मातृ,-मातृजः an epithet of 1. Gaṇesa. -2. king Jarâsandha. —मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants.)—मार्गी a cross-away. —मुखा a leech. —रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विफ -2 = द्विरेफ q. v. —रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Me. 59. °अंतकः, °अरातिः, ° अशनः 1. a lion. -2. the Sarabha. —रसनः a snake. —रात्रं two nights. —रूप a 1 biform. -2. written in two ways.-3 having a different shape. -4 bi-colour, bipartite. (-पः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. -2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् m. a mule.—रेफः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word भ्रमर); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number (in gram). —वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides).—वाहिका a swing. —विंश (द्वाविंश) a. twenty-second. —विंशतिः f. (द्वाविंशतिः) twenty-two. —विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms 7. 162 —वेसरा a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. —शतं 1 two hundred.-2. one hundred and two. —शत्य a. worth or bought for two hundred. —शफ a. cloven-footed. (—फः) any cloven-footed animal. —शीर्षः an epithet of Agni. —षष् a. pl. twice six, twelve. —षष्ट (द्विषष्ट, द्वाषष्ट) a. sixty-second. —षष्टिः f. (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) sixty-two. —सप्तत (द्वि-द्वा-सप्तत) a. seventy-second. —सप्ततिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) seventy-two. —सप्ताहः a fortnight. —समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. —सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Sesha. —सहस्र.-साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (-स्रं) 2000.—सीत्य-हल्य a. ploughed in two ways, *i. e.* first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. —सुवर्ण a worth or bought for two golden coins. —हन् m. an elephant.—हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. —हीन a. of the neuter gender. —हृदया a pregnant woman.—होतृ m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a 1 Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. -2 Second. -3 Happening the second time. -4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2 See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय a. (यी f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; द्वावानुगत क्रियांतरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; someimes used in pl —यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. Second; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83; R. 3. 49. —यः 1 The second in a family, a son -2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.); प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3. 35; so छाया°, दुःख° &c. -3 The second letter of a class. -4 The second person (in gram.). —या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. -2 A wife, companion, partner. -3 (In gram.) The accusative case. —यं The half —यं *ind.* A second time, again. -**Comp.** -आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa, *i. e.* गार्हस्थ्य.—वयस a. having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8. U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक a 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. -2 Happening the second time. -3 Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिन् a. (नी f.) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. -2 The number 'two'. -3 Duality. -4 The dual. -5 Reduplication.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. -2 In two ways. -Comp. —करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. —गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. -2. a crab. -3. a crocodile.

द्विशस् *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् *ind.* Twice; द्विरिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. -Comp. —आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. —आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. —उक्त a. (द्विरुक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated. -2. said in two ways. -3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (—क्तं) repetition. —उक्तिः *f.* (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology. -2 superfluity, uselessness. -3. twofold way of narration. —ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a woman married twice. —भावः,-वचनं reduplication.

द्विष् 2. U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे; द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रम्यं द्वेष्टि *S.* 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning.)

द्विष् *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical. —*m.* An enemy; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. —*f.* Ved. Hostility. -Comp. - सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषंतप *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; *Si.* 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट *p.p.* [द्विष्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Hostile. -2 Hated, disliked. —ष्टं Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; *S.* 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; so अन्नद्वेषः, भक्तद्वेषः &c. -2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण *a.* Hating, disliking. —णः An enemy. —णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. -2 Sin. -3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्टृ *a.* Hating &c. —*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. -2 Odious, hateful, disagreeble; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. —ष्यः An enemy; Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः,-पं [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्दिशोर्वा गता आपो यत्र; द्वि-अप्, अप ईप्] 1 An island. -2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvîpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and *S.* 7. 33. The central one is जंबुद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) —पं The skin of a tiger. -Comp. —कर्पूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands. —*m.* 1 A river. -2 The ocean. —ती 1 The earth. -2 A river.

द्वीपिन् *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्माणि द्वीपिनं हंति Sk. -2 A leopard, panther. -Comp. —नखः-खं 1. a tiger's nail. -2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. -2 N. of Vyâsa. -3 A sort of crow, slight. -4 N. of Rudra.

द्वृ 1 P. (द्वरति) 1 To hinder. -2 To cover. -3 To disregard. -4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्.

द्वैगुणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैगुण्यं 1 Dble amount, value, or measure. -2 Duality. -3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्.

द्वैतं [द्विधा इतं द्वीतं तस्य भावः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality. -2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं श्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैतांधकारोत्करः Bv. 1. 86. -3 N. of a forest. -Comp.. —वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. —वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. —वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् *m.* A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयीक *a.* (की *f.*) Second; द्वैतीयीकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गो निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयिक.

द्वैध *a.* (धी *f.*) Two-fold, double. —धं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. -2 Separation into two parts. -3 Double resource, secondary reserve. -4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मावुभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14 9. 32; Y. 2. 78. -5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. -6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण. -7 Contradiction. —धं *ind.* 1 In two parts. -2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वैधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

द्वैधीकृत *a.* Separated, made two-fold. -2 Brought into a dilemma, embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वैधीभू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. -2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययोर्भिन्नदेशत्वाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः *S.* 2. 17.s

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. -2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. -3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृतद्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः *S.* 1. -4 A dilemma. -5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means

'double-dealing' or 'duplicity', 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy'; बलिनोर्द्विषतोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः ॥. According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्विधाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. -6 A contest, dispute. -7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वैध्यं 1 Duplicity. -2 Diversity, difference. -3 Falsehood.

द्वैप *a.* (पी *f.*) [द्वीपिनो विकारः -अञ् द्वीपादागतः -अण् वा] 1 Relating to or living on an island.-2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —पः A car covered with a tiger's skin. —पं The skin of a tiger.

द्वैपक्षं Two parties.

द्वैपायनः [द्वीपः अयनं जन्मभूमिर्यस्य स द्वीपायनः, स्वार्थे-अण्]'The island-born', N. of Vyâsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* (प्या, प्यी *f.*) Living on or relating to an island; *Si.* 3. 76.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, *i. e.* a natural mother and a step-mother. —रः 1 N. of Gaṇesa. -2 N. of Jarâsandha; हते हिडिंबरिपुणा राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युधि *Si.* 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (की *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. -2 A single combat in general. —थः An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. -2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Two years old.

द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —धः 1 An epithet of Brahmâ. -2 N. of Kubera. -3 Virtue, moral merit. —धं Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक्क् 10 U. (धक्कयति-ते) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. -2 Ordeal by the balance. -3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjâs or Raktikas.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment.-2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [धटोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. -3 A dealer, trader. —नी =धटी.

धण् 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धत्तूरः, -धत्तूरकः -का The white thorn-apple; (Mar. धोतरा).

धन् I. 1 P. (धनति) To sound, -II. 3 P. (दधंति) Ved. To bear fruit.

धनं [धन्-अच्] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावदसुलभं H. 1; (fig. also), as in तपोधन, विद्याधन, &c. -2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; गुरोरपीदं धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44; मानधन, अभिमान° &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. -3 Capital, (opp. वृद्धि or interest). -4 A booty, prey, spoil. -5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. -6 A contest for prizes, a match. -7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. -8 Surplus, residue. -9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -10 A sound. **-Comp.** —अधिकारः right to property,right of inheriting property. —अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. -2. an heir. —अधिगोप्तृ *m.*,-अधिपः,-अधिपतिः,-अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. -2. a treasurer. —अपहारः 1. fine. -2. plunder. —अर्चित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. -2. wealthy, opulent. —अर्थिन् *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —आधारः a treasury. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —उष्मन् *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. —एधिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money —काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. —केलिः an epitbet of Kubera. —क्षयः loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —गर्व, -गर्वित *a.* purse-proud. —छुः the numidian crane. —जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. —द *a.* liberal. (-दः) 1. a liberal or munificent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. =धनंजय (4) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Râvaṇa; R. 12. 52, 88. —दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. —दायिन् *m.* fire. —धानी treasury. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer. -3.=धनंजय(4) q.v. —पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —पिशाचिका,-पिशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. —प्रयोगः usury. —मद *a.* purse-proud. (-दः) pride of wealth. —मूलं principal, capital. —लोभः avarice, cupidity. —व्ययः 1. expen-

diture. -2. extravagance. —स्थानं a treasury. —हरः 1. an heir.-2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. —हार्य a. to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. —हीन a. deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः,-धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb.:—सर्वाञ्जनपदाञ्जित्वा वित्तमादाय केवलं। मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहुर्मां धनंजयं ॥). -2 An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् a. Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation धनिष्ठा.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth; Ki. 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक a. [धनमदियत्वेनास्त्यस्य-ठन्] 1 Rich; wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The प्रियंगु tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

धनिन् a. (नी f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —m. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -3 The possessor of anything.

धनिष्ठ a. Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). —ष्ठा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी(ने)यकं Coriander seed; see धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the प्रियंगु tree. -3 A measure of four *hastas*. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —f. A sandy shore.

धनुस् a. [धन् शब्दे-उसि] Armed with a bow. —n. 1 A bow; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; so इंद्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four *hastas*; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. —m. N. of *Siva*. -Comp. —आकार a. (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुष्कर) a. having or armed with a bow. (—रः) a bow-maker. —कांड (धनुःकांड) a bow and arrow. —खंड (धनुःखंड) part of a bow; Me. 15. —गुणः (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः), —ग्राहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4. —द्रुमः (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo. —धरः,-भृत् m. (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् m. an archer. —पाणि a. (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree. —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four *Upavedas* q. v. —वेदिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*.

धनुष्मत् m An archer,

धनू f. A bow. —m. A store of grain.

धन्य a. [धनं लब्धा-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good virtuous. —न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. -Comp. —वादः 1. an expression of thanks, thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यंमन्य a. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्वं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). -Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् m., n. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्वानि चंपकस्य सकले संहारहेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land. -3 The sky. -Comp. —दुर्गं a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*; cf. दंड.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् a. (नी f.) [धन्वं चापोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —m. 1 An archer; के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of *Siva*. -4 of Vishṇu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धान्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम a. (मा or मी f.) [धम् ध्माने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, नाडिंधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmâ.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन a. 1 A Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, -नी f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः f. The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c.; आकुलाकुलगलद्धम्मिल्ल° Gît. 2; उरसि निपतितानां स्रस्तधम्मिलकानां (वधूनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धय a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनंधय.

धर a. (रा or री f.) [धृ-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed

with, preserving, observing, &c. ; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर,असृग्धर, दिव्यांबरधर, &c.–रः 1 A mountain ; उक्तं धरं द्रष्टुमवेक्ष्य शौरि-मुत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). -4 The king of the tortoises, *i. e.* Vishṇu in his Kûrma incarnation. -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [धृ-युच्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —णः 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge; the side of a mountain. -2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female breast. -5 Rice, corn. -6 The Himâlaya, (as king of mountains). —णं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding ; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17 ; धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे Gît. 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणिः,-णी *f.* [धृ-अनि वा ङीप्]1 The earth; लुठति धरणिशयने बहु विलपति तव नाम Gît. 5. -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein. -**Comp.**—ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu.-3. Of *S*iva. —कीलकः a mountain.—जः,-पुत्रः,-सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars.-2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —जा, -पुत्री,-सुता an epithet of Sîtâ, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —धरः 1. an epithet of *S*esha. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king. -6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —धृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3 of *S*esha. —पतिः a king. —पूरः, -प्लवः the ocean. —भृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishṇu. -4. *S*esha. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [धराति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth; धरा धारापातैर्मणिमयशरैर्भिद्यत इव Mk. 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb or uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brâhmaṇas. -**Comp.**—अधिपः a king. —अमरः, -देवः, -सुरः a Brâhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, -पुत्रः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Sîtâ. —उद्धारः deliverance of the earth. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of *S*esha. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —भुज् *m.* a king. —भृत् *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-इत्र गौरा॰ङीप्] 1 The earth ; S. 2. 15 ; R. 14. 54 ; Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

धरिमन् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

धरुण *a.* [धृ-उनन्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. —णः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 Water, (*n.* also). -4 Opinion. -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. —णं 1 Basis, prop, support. -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir.

धर्णस, -सि, धर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Supporting. -2 Strong, able. -3 Durable, firm.

धर्तृ *m.* A supporter, holder.

धर्त्तूरः The Dhattûra plant.

धर्त्रं [धृ-त्र] 1 A house.-2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice. -4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [ध्रियते लोकोऽनेन, धरति लोकं वा धृ-मन् ; cf. Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 Religion the customary observances of a caste sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); Ku. 5. 38 and see त्रिवर्ग also ; एक एव सुहृद्धर्मो निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः H. 1. 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः S. 5. 4 ; Ms. 1. 114. -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. -6 Piety, propriety, decorum. -7 Morality, ethics. -8 Nature, disposition, character ; Mâl. 1. 6 ; प्राणि°, जीव°. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute ; वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45 ; Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An *Upanishad* q. v -16 N. of Yudhishṭhira, the eldest Pâṇḍava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of *Soma* juice. -20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. -21 An *Arhat* of the Jainas. -22 The soul.-**Comp.** —अंगः(-गा*f.*) the Indian crane.—अधर्मौ (*m.* du.) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. °विद् *m.* a Mîmâmsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधिकरणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. (-णः) a judge. —अधिकरणिकः,-अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकरणिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs ; *S.* 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. —अनुसारः conformity to virtue or justice. —अपेत *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (-तं) vice, immorality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः *S.* 1. 33. —अर्थं *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice or right. —अलीक *a.* having a false character. —आगमः a religious statute, law-book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. -2. a teacher of law or customs. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishṭhira q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (-*m.*) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, -आश्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous ; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal ; न संभावितमद्य धर्मासनमध्यासितुं *S.* 6 ; धर्मासनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरेंद्रः U. 1. 7. —अस्तिकायः (with Jainas) the category or predicament of virtue ; cf. अस्तिकाय. —इंद्रः an epithet of Yudhishṭhira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial ; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयंते R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. —उपदेशकः

1. a teacher of the law. -2. a spiritual teacher, a Guru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं, -क्रिया 1.any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथादरिद्रः the *Kali* age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. a Jaina saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (*-m.*) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, -षः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य गुप्तये Ms. 1. 99. —क्रिया, —कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (-त्रः) a virtuous or pious man. —गुप्त *a.* observing and protecting religion. (-प्तः) N. of Vishṇu. —ग्रंथः a sacred work or scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brâhmaṇa) in the month of Vaisâkha. —घ्न *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रः a Buddha. °भृत *m.* a Buddha or Jaina. —चरणं, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् *a.* practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (*-m.*) an ascetic. —चारिणी 1. a wife. -2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चिंतक *a.* 1. studying or familiar with duty. -2. reflecting on the law. —चिंतनं, -चिंता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जः 1. 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. -2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sûtra. —जीवन *a.* one whe acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brâhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. -2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostacy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest.) —दुघा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्रवी N. of the Ganges. —दाराः (*m.* pl.) a lawful wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, -ध्वजिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —नंदनः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निबंधिन् *a.* pious, holy. —निवेशः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. -2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर *a.* religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (दंड) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. -2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रवक्तृ *m.* 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. -2. a religious teacher, preacher. —प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. -2. expounding the law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, -वाणिजकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant.-2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. -2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor.-3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भागिनी a virtuous wife. —भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhârata, Bhâgavata, &c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भृत् *m.* 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. -2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. -2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युगं the Kṛita age. —यूपः an epithet of Vishṇu. —रति *a.* 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —राज् *m.* an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama.-2. Jina.-3 युधिष्ठिर. -4. a king. —राजन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् *a.* 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful.-2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. -2.the Vedas. (-णा) the Mîmâmsà philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality.-2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वत्सल *a.* loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् *a* just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of *S*iva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of *S*iva.-2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् *a.* familiar with the law (civil or religious). °उत्तमः N. of Vishṇu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विप्लवः violation of duty, immorality. —विवेचनं 1. judicial investigation.-2. dissertation on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतंत्वथवा कृपाणधाराः। अपहरतुतरां शिरः कृतांतो मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात्॥. —वृद्ध *a.* advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतंसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. -2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, -शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील *a.* just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yâjnavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. -2. hypocrisy. —सं-

गोष्ठिः 1. discussion about law. -2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice. —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सूः m. the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of *S*iva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः *ind.* 1 According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. -2 Virtuously, righteously. -3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. -2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् *m.* [धृ-मनिन्] 1 A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —*n.* 1 A religious rite. -2 Support, stay. -3 Religion, duty. -4 Law, custom. -5 A mode, manner. -6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्ममय *a.* Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु *a.* Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् *a.* 1 Holy, virtuous. -2 Upright, just. -3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् *a.* [धर्मोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. -2 Knowing one's duties. -3 Obeying the law. -4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything, (at the end of comp.); षट् सुता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि कांक्षितं R. 11. 50. -5 Following the habits of any person. —*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

धर्मिष्ठ *a.* Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —ष्ठः An epithet of Vishṇu.

धर्मीपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य *a.* [धर्मादनपेतः-यत्) 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 25-26. -2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. -3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्याद्धि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यत्क्षत्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. -4 Legitimate. -5 Usual. -6 Endowed with particular qualities, as तद्धर्म्य.

धर्षः [धृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Impatience. -4 Restraint. -5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). -6 Injury, wrong, insult.-7 A eunuch.-Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक *a.* [धृष्-ण्वुल्] 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. -2 Violating, seducing. -3 Impatient. —कः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, a violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mime.

धर्षणं,-णा [धृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी°.-4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणिः-णी *f.* A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित *a.* [धृष्-कर्मणि क्त -इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated abused, insulted. —तं 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. —ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. —णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल *a.* [धवं कंपं लाति ला-क; Tv.] 1 White; धवलातपत्र, धवलगृहं, धवलवस्त्रं &c.-2 Handsome.-3 Clear, pure. —लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चीनकर्पूर). -4 N. of a tree (धव). —लं White-pepper. —ला A woman with a white complexion. —ली A white cow; (धवला also). -Comp. —उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moonrise). —गिरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himâlaya mountain. —गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. —पक्षः 1. a goose.-2. the bright half of a lunar month. —मृत्तिका chalk.

धवलित *a.* Whitened, made white.

धवलिमन् *m.* 1 Whiteness, white colour. -2 Paleness; इयं भूतिर्नांगे प्रियविरहजन्मा धवलिमा Subhâsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धस् *a.* [धा -कसुन्] Holding; रेतोधस्, पुरोधस् &c. —*m.* 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Bṛihaspati.

धा 3 U. (दधाति, धत्ते, दधौ-दधे, अधात्-अधित, धास्यति-ते, धातुं, हित; *pass.* धीयते; *caus.* धापयति-ते; *desid.* धित्सति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदोषेषु दधाति दंडं Mb.; निःशंकं धीयते (v. l. for दीयते) लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये पदं H. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणत्कोकिले बालचूते Mâl. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारानुगमे मनांसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); श्रियौ लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भृशं धेहि देव प्रसीद Mâl. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽदधात्सर्गे तत्तस्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68; *S*. 4. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1.26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54.-6 To wear, put on, bear; गुरूणि वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तनूनि...... धत्ते जनः काममदालसांगः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधतो मंगलक्षौमे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41; शिरासि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1.74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23. 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1; 4. 16,18; *S*i. 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधास्यत्कथं नागो मृणालमृदुभिः फणैः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; मुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; *S*i. 9. 2, 32, 66. -12 To perform, do -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दा, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; *e. g.* मनः, मतिं, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पदं धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे करं धा to place the hand on the ear &c.].-WITH अपि (the अ

being sometimes dropped) 1. (*a*) to close, shut; ध्वनाति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Gît. 5; so कर्णौ-नयने-पिदधाति. (*b*) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं पिधत्ते *S.* Til. 17 v. l. प्रभावपिहिता V. 4. 2; *Si.* 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2. to hinder, obstruct, bar; भुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions:—अधित कापि मुखे सलिलं सखी प्यधित कापि सरोजदलैः स्तनौ। व्यधित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिलं न्यधित कापि हिमं सुतनोस्तनौ N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannâtha:—निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवमुदां प्रधानं तीर्थानाममलपरिधानं त्रिजगतः। समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां श्रियामाधानं नः परिहरतु तापं तव वपुः॥ G. L. 18).

धाकः [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 An ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar, column. -5 Brahman. -6 A supporter.

धातुः [धा-आधारे तुन्] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient. -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, *i. e.* पृथिवी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7:—रसासृङ्मांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वच् and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or affection of the body, (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागैः शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; भूवादयो धातवः P. I. 3. 1; पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवाभवत् R. 15. 9. -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, *i. e.* रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c.—*f* A milch cow.—**Comp.** —उपलः chalk. —काशीशं,-कासीसं red sulphate of iron. —कुशल *a.* skilful in working in metals. —क्रिया metallurgy, mineralogy. —क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. —ग्राहिन् *m.* calamine. —घ्नं, -नाशनं sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water. —जं bitumen —द्रावकः borax. —पः the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. —पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pâṇini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pâṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sûtras). —पुष्टिः *f.* nutrition of the bodily humours. —भृत् *m.* a mountain. —मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. —माक्षिकं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance. —मारिन् *m.* sulphur. —रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. —राजकः-कं semen. —वल्लभं borax. —वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. —वादिन् *m.* a mineralogist. —विष् *f.* lead. —वैरिन् *m.* sulphur. —शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. —शोधनं, -संभवं lead. —साम्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). —हन् *m.* sulphur.

धातुमत् *a.* Rich or abounding in metals. °ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय *a.* Full of metals, abounding in red minerals; R. 2. 29.

धातृ *m.* [धा-तृच्] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmâ, the creator of the world; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; *Si.* 1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu. -5 The soul. -6 N. for the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmâ; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. —**Comp.** —पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumâra.

धात्रं [धा-आधारे ष्ट्रन्] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. —**Comp.** —पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. —फलं An *A*malaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयी 1 A foster-sister; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Mâl. 1. 33; कथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिकया Mâl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी [धा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 A receptacle, seat; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourishment. —नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f.* pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander.—**Comp.**—चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. —पूपः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः *f.* pl. 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dînâra).

धानयः-कः Coriander.

धानुर्दंडिकः, धानुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a bowman; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं *Si.* 2. 27.

धानुष्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [धाने पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain, corn, rice; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न see under तंडुल). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds.—**Comp.** —अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brhâmaṇas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat. —अर्थः wealth in rice or grain. —अम्लं sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. —अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff. —उत्तमः the best of grain, *i. e.* rice. —कल्कं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, —कोष्ठकं -कः a granary. —क्षेत्रं a corn-field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —त्वच् *f.* the husk of corn. —मायः a corn-dealer. —राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —वीजं (बीजं) coriander. —वीरः a sort of pulse (माष). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शूकं the beard or awn of corn. —सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वन *a.* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight, (माष q. v.).

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनिन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17; Si. 9. 53.-5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. Law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. **-Comp** —केशिन्, *m.*-निधिः the sun. —छद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय,-धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. —*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धाय्यः A *Purohita* or family priest

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. —रः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c.; नाम°, देह°. —कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. —का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (णी *f.*) [धृ-णिच्-ल्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. —णौ (du.) The two female breasts. —णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory; ग्रहणधारणपटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one.) -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. —णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Mk. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारणेत्युच्यते चेयं धार्यते यन्मनो तया). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness.-6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. **-Comp.** —योगः deep devotion. —शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66; आबद्धधारमश्रु प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमन्यतिकीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60.-6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति *S.* 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78; 6. 42; 10. 86,41; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army. -12 The highest point, excellence -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. **-Comp.**—अग्रं the broad-edged head of an arrow. —अंकुरः 1. a drop of rain. -2. hail. -3. advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —अंगः a sword. —अटः 1. the Châtaka bird. -2. a horse.-3. a cloud. -4 a furious elephant, one in rut. —अधिरूढ *a.* raised to the highest pitch. —अवनिः *f.* wind. —अश्रु *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp driving shower; धारासारैर्महती वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). —गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49.—धरः 1.holder of streams, a cloud. -2. a sword. —निपातः,-पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. -2. a stream of water. —यंत्रं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —वर्षः, र्षं-,संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant, shower; R.4. 82. -वाहिन् *a.* incessant continuous; U. 4. 3. —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् *a.* Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).

धारिणी The earth.

धारित *a.* Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [धृ-णिनि] 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; पार्श्वोरूहधारि Gît. 12; कर° &c. -2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12, 103. -3 Edged.

धार्य *a.* 1 To be held or maintained. -2 Bearable. -3 To be worn. -4 To be suffered, supportable. -5 To be borne in mind. —र्यं Clothes, garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यापत्यं पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarâshtra. -2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतंति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्मेदिनीपृष्ठे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्म *a.* [धर्मस्येदं अण्] Belong-

ing to justice or *Dharma* q. v.

धार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [धर्मं अधीते चरति वा ठक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. -2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. -3 Religious.

धार्मिणं An assemblage of virtuous men.

धार्ष्ट्यं [धृष्टस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् I. 1 P. (धावति, धावित) 1 (*a*) To run, advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः Ch. P. 36; धावंत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः *S*. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34. (*b*) To move, glide. -2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. -3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यंभसि तैलवत् Susr. -4 To run or flee away. -5 To give milk (as a cow). -II 1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धावित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाङ्क्तिस्ततश्चक्षुः सुग्रीवस्य बिभीषणः विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खे ननर्द च ॥ Bk. 14. 50, *S*. 6. 24; *Si*. 17. 8. -2 To brighten, polish. -3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).

धाव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक *a.* [धाव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Running, flowing. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman. -2 N. of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnâvalî for King *S*riharsha) श्रीहर्षादेर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1.; प्रथितयशसां धावकसौमिल्लकविपुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं [धाव्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. -2 Flowing.-3 Attacking. -4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. -5 Rubbing with anything.

धावित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Running towards, or against. -3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness.-2 Paleness.

धासस् *m.* Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6 P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. -WITH सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संधा. -II. or धिन्व् 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight; satisfy; पश्यंती चारुरूपं तदपि विलुलितस्रग्धरेयं धिनोति Gît. 12; धिनोति नास्माज्जलजेन पूजा त्वयान्वहं तन्वि वितन्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *ind.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame,' 'out upon,' 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc.); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो मृदंगः; धिक् सानुजं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशत्रुं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom., voc, and gen. also; धिङ् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c. **-Comp.** —दंडः reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —पारुष्यं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक्कृ 8 U. To despise, disregard, contemn, reproach.

धिक्कारः-धिक्क्रिया Reproach, contempt, disregard.

धिक्कृत *a.* Censured, reproached. —तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिक्ष् 1 A. (धिक्षते) 1 To kindle. -2 To live. -3 To be harassed. -4 To be weary.

धिग्वणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brâhmana and a female of the *A*yogava tribe).

धिप्सु *a.* Wishing to deceive, deceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्व् See धि II.

धिष् 3 P. (दिधेष्टि) To sound.

धिष् *f.* =धिषणा q. v. below.

धिषणः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —णं A dwelling-place, an abode, residence. —णा 1 Speech. -2 Praise, hymn. -3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. -4 Earth. -5 A cup, bowl-**Comp.** —अधिपः N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्ण्य *a.* Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon. -2 Worthy of a high place. —ष्ण्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अमी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्ण्याः *S*. 4. 7. -2 N. of *S*ukra, preceptor of the demons. -3 The planet Venus. -4 Power, strength. —ष्ण्यं 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्येव धिष्ण्यानि हित्वा ज्योतिर्मयान्यपि R. 15. 59. -2 A meteor. -3 Fire (*m.* also). -4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To propitiate. -3 To hold, contain. -4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः *f.* [ध्यै भावे क्विप् संप्रसारणं च] 1 (*a*) Intellect, understanding; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (*b*) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. -2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि वर्तसे Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. -3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity; Ki. 1. 37. -4 Devotion, prayer. -5 A sacrifice. -6 Knowledge, science. **-Comp.** —इंद्रियं an organ of perception (=ज्ञानेंद्रिय q.v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह। नासिका चेति षट् तानि धींद्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ॥. —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities: they are:— शुश्रूषा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा। ऊहापोहोर्थविज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः॥ Kàmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —मंत्रिन् *m.*, —सचिवः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसचिव 'a minister for action or execution'). -2. a wise or prudent adviser. —शक्तिः *f.* intellectual quality or faculty. —सखः a counsellor, adviser, minister.

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned. —*m.* An epithet of Brishaspati.

धीक्ष् =दीक्ष्. q. v.

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे. -2 Reflected upon, thought about. -3 Propitiated.

धीतिः *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2 Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4 Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6 Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter, virgin.

धीर *a.* [धियं राति रा-क, धियमीरयति ईर-अण् वा उप० स० Tv.] Brave, bold, courageous; धीरोद्धता गतिः U. 6. 19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, durable, lasting, constant; R. 2. 6. -3 Strong-minded, persevering, self-possessed, resolute, of firm resolve or purpose; धीरा हि तरंत्यापदं K. 175; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न

चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59. -4 Composed, calm, collected. -5 Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong, energetic. -7 Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensible, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10; 5. 38, 16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave, loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6. 17. -9 Well-conducted, well-behaved. -10 Gentle, soft, agreeable, pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5.-11 Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Headstrong. —रः 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Buddha.-3 The thinking principle, the soul (चिदात्मन्). -4 An epithet of king Bali.—रं Saffron.—रं *ind.* Boldly, firmly, steadfastly, steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11. -**Comp.** —उदात्तः the hero of a poetic composition (*i. e.* a play or poem) who is brave and noble-minded; अविकत्थनः क्षमावानतिगंभीरो महासत्त्वः। स्थेयान्निगूढमानो धीरोदात्तो दृढव्रतः कथितः॥ S. D. 66.—उद्धतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave but haughty; मायापरः प्रचंडश्चपलोऽहंकारदर्पभूयिष्ठः। आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरैर्धीरोद्धतः कथितः S. D. 67. —चेतस् *a.* firm, resolute, strong-minded, courageous. —प्रशांतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave and calm; सामान्यगुणैर्भूयान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रशांतः स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललितः the hero of a poetic composition who is firm and brave, but sportive and reckless; निश्चिंतो मृदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68. —स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महाँल्लोके धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3.44; V.2.-2 Suppression of jealousy &c. -3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown by silence &c.); प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Steadiness, firmness.-5 Wisdom, cleverness. -6 Refusal. (For other meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic composition who, though jealous of her husband or lover, suppresses all outward manifestation or expression of her resentment in his presence, or as the Rasamanjarî puts it, व्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102--105 also. -**Comp.** —अधीरा the heroine of a poetic composition who, being jealous of her husband or lover, alternately expresses and conceals her jealousy; (व्यंग्याव्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीराधीरा Rasamanjarî).

धीलटिः-टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* (री *f.*) Clever, skilful. —*m.* 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवरः A fisherman; मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनां। लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —रं Iron. —री 1 A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-basket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति धुनुते, धुत) See धू.

धुः *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2 Left, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shaking, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar. -2 To flow.

धुक्ष् 1 A. (धुक्षते, धुक्षित) 1 To be kindled. -2 To live.-3 To be weary. —*Caus.* (धुक्षयति-ते) To kindle, inflame. —With सं to be kindled or excited (fig. also); संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. (—*Caus.*) to kindle, inflame, excite; निवार्णभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनिः,-नी *f.* A river; पुराणां संहर्तुः सुरधुनि कपर्दोऽधिरुरुहे G. L. 22. -**Comp.** —नाथः the ocean.

धुंधुमारः 1 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर् *f.* (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke (lit.): न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; अत्रस्नुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47. -2(*a*) That part of a yoke which rests on the shoulder. (*b*) The foremost part of the pole where the yoke is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of an axle for fastening the nave of the wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig. also); responsibility, duty, task; तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30; कार्यधुरं वहंति Mu. 1. 14; आसैरण्यनवासपौरुषफलैः कार्यस्य धूरुज्झिता Mu. 6. 5, 4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6 The foremost or highest place, van, front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि कीर्तनीया R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91; धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger. -8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflection. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Distress, affliction. -12 A part, portion, share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the Ganges. (धुरि कृ 'to place at the head or in front of'; *S.* 7. 4).-**Comp.** —गत (धूर्गत) *a.* 1. standing on the pole of a chariot. -2. standing at the head, chief, head, foremost. —जटिः (धूर्जटिः) an epithet of *S*iva. —धर (धूर्धर, also धुरंधर) *a.* 1. bearing the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed.-3. laden with good qualities or important duties. -4. chief, head, foremost, pre-eminent; कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (-रः) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a man of business. -3. a chief, head, leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. —वह (धूर्वह) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a burden. -2. managing affairs. (-हः) a beast of burden; so धूर्वोढृ.

धुरः (At the end of comp.) 1 A yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at the end of an axle &c. see धुर्.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [धुरं वहति, अर्हति वा, धुर् ख छ वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3 Charged with important duties. —णः, -यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A man of business, or one charged with important duties. -4 A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [धुरं वहति, यत्] 1 Fit for a burden, able to bear a burden &c. -2 Fit to be entrusted with important duties. -3 Standing at the head, chief, foremost; see below. —र्यः 1 A beast of burden.-2 A horse or bullock yoked to the pole of a carriage; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67; येनेदं ध्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्यानमिवाध्वनि Ku. 6.76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78; 17. 19.-3 One who carries a burden (of responsibility); R. 5. 66. -4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A minister, one charged with important duties. -6 An epithet of Vishṇu. —र्यं The forepart of a pole.

धुर्व् 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

ध्रुवका The introductory stanza of a song ; cf. ध्रुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-skin) used in kindling the sacred fire ; cf. धवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तू) रः N. of a plant (=धत्तूर q. v.).

धू 6 P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. (धुवति, धवति-ते, धुनोति, धूनुते, धूनाति, धुनीते, धूनयति-ते, धूत- धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble ; धुन्वंति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयानि Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49 ; R. 4. 67 ; Bk. 5. 101, 9.7; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, excite, fan (as fire) ; वायुना धूयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb.; पवनधूतः...अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure ; मा न धावीररिं रणे Bk. 9. 50 ; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from ; (सेवकाः) आरोहंति शनैः पश्चाद्धुन्वंतमपि पार्थिवं Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—धूनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं चूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिमुक्तं । वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् यत्कानने धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥).

धुः *f.* Shaking, trembling, agitating.

धूकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत *p. p.* [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -8 Judged. —ता A wife. -**Comp.** —कल्मष, -पाप *a.* who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धूतिः *f.* 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून *p. p.* 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. —नं Shaking, agitation.

धूनिः *f.* Shaking, agitating.

धूप् I. 1 P. (धूपायति, धूपायित) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ते धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप्-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke ; धूपोष्मणा त्याजितमार्द्रभावं Ku. 7. 14 ; Me. 32; V. 3. 2 ; R. 16. 50. -3 A fragrant powder. -**Comp.** —अगुरु *n.* a kind of agallochum used for incense. —अंगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. —अर्हं a black kind of agallochum. —पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. —वासः fumigating, perfuming. —वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (पि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense ; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपायित *a.* 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-कंपे मक्] 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां सन्निपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (*a*) A meteor. (*b*) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -**Comp** —आभ *a.* of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. —आवलिः *f.* a wreath or cloud of smoke. —उत्थं ammoniac. —उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour ; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. —ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. °पतिः an epithet of Yama. —केतनः, केतुः 1. fire ; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10 ; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star ; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Gît. 1 ; धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. —ग्रहः Râhu ; Mâl. 2. 8. —जः a cloud. °अंगजं ammoniac. —ध्वजः fire. —प *a.* inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. —पथः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. —पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. —प्राश *a.* feeding only on smoke (as a hermit). —लता a mass of curling smoke ; Mu. 1. 9. —महिषी fog, mist. —योनिः a cloud ; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल *a.* Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. —लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् *a.* 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूमायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूमायिता दश दिशो दलितारविंदाः Bv. 1.104; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमित *a.* Obscured with smoke, darkened ; Ku. 4. 30. —ता (*i. e.* दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धूमिन् *a.* Smoking. —नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूमानां समूहः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke ; Mâl. 5. 6.

धूम्र *a.* [धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey ; Bh. 3. 55 ; R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. —म्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of *S*iva. —म्रा An epithet of Durgâ. —म्रं Sin, vice, wickedness. -**Comp.** —अक्षिः a pearl of a of a bad colour. —अटः the fork-tailed shrike. —आभः air, atmosphere. —रुच् *a.* of a purple hue. —लोचनः a pigeon. —लोहित *a.* dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of *S*iva. —वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. —वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. —शूकः a camel.

धूम्रकः A camel.

धूर् 4 A. (धूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त *a.* [धुर्व्-धूर् वा क्त, उणा॰ तन् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious ; Mu. 3. 10. —र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver ; तत्ते धूर्त हृदि स्थिता प्रियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6 ; धूर्तोऽपरां चुंबति Amaru. 16 ; so धूर्तानामभिसार-

सत्त्वरहस्यं Gît. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -5 Hurting, injuring. -र्तं 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. -कितवः a gamester. -कृत् *a.* crafty, dishonest. (-*m.*) the Dhattûra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्व् 1 P. (धूर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः *m. f.* धूली 1 Dust ; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder.-Comp. -कुट्टिमं, -केदारः 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. -ध्वजः wind. -पटलः -लं a cloud of dust. -पुष्पिका, -पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूश् (ष-स्) 10 U. (धूशयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर *a.* [धू-सर किच न षत्वम् Tv.] Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey ; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -रः 1 The grey colour. -2 A donkey. -3 A camel. -4 A pigeon. -5 An oilman. -6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a.* Made grey, greyish.

धूस्तूरः The thorn-apple.

धृ I. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ ; (ध्रियते, धृत) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive ; आर्यपुत्र ध्रिये एषा ध्रिये U. 3 ; ध्रियते यावदेकोपि रिपुस्तावत्कुतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. -2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue ; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलवोद्गमोऽपि ते R. 8. 51 ; Ku. 4. 18. -3 To resolve upon. -II. 1. P. 10. U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धारित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत Bh. 2. 4 ; वैणवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 36 ; Bk. 17. 54; V. 4. 36. -2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain ; धृतमंदर ए Gît. 1 ; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311 ; Pt. 1. 126 ; प्रातःकुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113 ; चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35 ; U. 3. 29. -3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep ; यां संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.) ; केशव धृतशूकररूप Gît. 1 ; धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. -5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.) ; श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Gît. 1. -6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. -7 To fix upon, direct towards ; (with dat. or loc.) ; ब्राह्मण्ये धृतमानसः, मनो दध्रे राजसूयाय &c. -8 To suffer, undergo. -9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. -10 To owe anything to a person (with dat. ; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense) ; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे *S.* 1 ; तस्मै-तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. -11 To hold, contain. -12 To observe, practise. -13 To cite, quote. -14 To keep, retain (in one's service). -15 To preserve, maintain. -16 To seize, lay hold of. -17 To hold out or on, endure. -18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; *e. g.* मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, -मूर्ध्नि धृ to bear on the head, respect highly ; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety ; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement ; दंडं धृ to punish, chastise, use force ; जीवितं, -प्राणान्,-शरीरं,-गात्रं,-देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits ; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow ; R. 2. 25 ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c ; मनः-मतिं,-चित्तं,-बुद्धिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon ; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive ; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

धृक् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c.; कालरूप°, शक्ति° &c.

धृत् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c

धृत *p. p.* [धृ-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. -2 Possessed. -3 Kept, preserved, retained. -4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. -5 Worn, used, put on ; Ku. 5. 44. -6 Placed, deposited. -7 Practised, observed. -8 Weighed. -9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. -10 Intent upon. -11 Prepared ready. See धृ also. -तं 1 Falling. -2 State, existence. -3 Taking, seizing. -4 Wearing, putting on. -5 A particular manner of fighting. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishṇu. -दंड *a.* 1. inflicting punishment. -2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. -दीधितिः fire. -पट *a.* covered with a cloth. -राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country). -राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. -2. a country ruled by a good king. -3. N. of the eldest son of Vyâsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of *Pandu*; but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest on—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhima, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishthira and Bhima. *Krishna* readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhima was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhima to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhima, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhima escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. -वर्मन् *a.* clad in armour, mailed. -व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows, performing religious rites. -2. devoted, attached. -3. of a fixed law or order. (-तः) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

धृतिः *f.* [धृ-क्तिन्] Taking, holding, seizing. -2 Having, possessing. -3 Maintaining, supporting. -4 Firmness ; steadiness, constancy. -5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहेतुकां N. 4. 105 ; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. -6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy ; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10; 16. 82 ; न चक्षुर्बध्नाति धृतिं V. 2. 8 ; Si. 7. 10, 14. -7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric); ज्ञानाभीष्टागमाद्यैस्तु संपूर्णस्पृहता धृतिः । सौहित्यवचनोल्लाससहासप्रतिभादिकृत् S. D. 198, 168. -8 A sacrifice. -Comp. -मुष् *a.* destroy-

ing all composure, discomposing.

धृतिमत् *a.* 1 Firm, steady; steadfast, resolute. -2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content ; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Brahmâ. -3 Virtue, morality. -4 The sky. -5 The sea. -6 A clever man.

धृत्वरी The earth

धृज्, धृंज् 1 P.(धर्जति धृंजति) To go, move.

धृष् I. 1 P. (धर्षति, धर्षित) 1 To come together, be compact. -2 To hurt or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्षति, धर्षयति-ते) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. -2 To insult, treat with indignity. -3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. -4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. -5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5 P. (धृष्णोति, धृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. -2 To be confident. -3 To be proud or overbearing. -4 To be impudent or impatient. -5 To dare, venture (with inf.). -6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. -7 To insult, treat with contumely. -IV. 10 A. (धर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृषित *a.* Brave, bold.

धृषु *a.* [धृष्-कु] 1 Bold, brave. -2 Clever. **-षुः** A heap, group, multitude.

धृष्ट *p. p.* [धृष्-क्त] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. -2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति H. 2.26. -3 Forward, presumptuous. -4 Profligate, abandoned. -5 Cruel, unkind. **-ष्टः** A faithless husband or lover ; कृतागा अपि निःशंकस्तर्जितोऽपि न लज्जितः । दृष्टदोषोऽपि मिथ्यावाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. **-ष्टा** A disloyal woman. **-Comp.** **-द्युम्नः** N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadî. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishtadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the morning of the 16 th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona ; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas, and was stamped to death.]. **-धी** *a.* bold, presumptuous. **-मानिन्** *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. **-m.** 1 A pair of tongs. **-f.** Boldness, bravery.

धृष्णज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. -2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्णिः A ray of light.

धृष्णु *a.* [धृष्-क्नु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). -2 Shameless, impudent. -3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धृष्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधृष्य q. v.

धे 1 P. (धयति, धीत ; *caus.* धापयति ; *desid.* धित्सति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अधाद्सामधासीच्च रुधिरं वनवासिनां Bk. 15. 29, 6. 18 ; Ms. 4. 59 ; Y. 1. 140. -2 To kiss ; धन्यो धयत्याननं Gît. 12. -3 To suck out, draw or take away. -4 To appropriate. **-*Caus.*** To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयंति एनं धे-नन् इच] 1 The ocean. -2 A male river (नद). **-ना** 1 A river. -2 Speech. -3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति सुतान्, धीयते वत्सैर्वा,धे-नु इच Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31. -2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as खड्गधेनुः, वडवधेनुः &c. -3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive ; as असिधेनुः, खड्गधेनुः). -4 A gift, present. **-Comp.** **-मक्षिका** a gadfly.

धेनुकः N. of a demon killed by Balarâma. **-Comp.** **-सूदनः** an epithet of Balarâma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. -2 A milch-cow. -3 A gift, an offering. -4 A female animal in general.

धेनुष्टरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुष्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. -2 To be produced. -3 To be fed or nourished. -4 To be drunk. -5 An affix, as in नाम°, भाग°, q. q. v. v. **-यं** 1 Nourishing. -2 Drinking. -3 Holding, taking &c.

धैनुकं 1 A herd of cows. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध).

धैर्य [धीरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage ; धैर्यमवष्टभ्य Pt. 1 ; विपदि धैर्यं Bh. 2. 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. -2 Calmness, composure. -3 Gravity, patience. -4 Inflexibility. -5 Boldness, forwardness; Me. 40 (धाष्टर्यं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धोडः =डुण्डुभः q. v.

धोर् 1 P. (धोरति) To go quickly have good paces, run, trot. -2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं [धोर् करणे ल्युट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.). -2 Going well or quickly. -3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः -णी *f.* [धोर्-अनि वा ङीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity;यैर्माकंदवने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यःस्खलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतधामानि धराधीशत्वमालंब्यते। तेषां नित्यविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माध्वीकपानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. -2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धोर् -भावे क्त] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking.-2 Going, motion- -3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* [धाव्-क्त ऊठ्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved ; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; Sik. 58 ; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57 ; R. 16. 49 ; 19. 10. -2 Polished, brightened. -3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening ; हरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me.7, 44; विकसदंतांशुधौताधरं Gît. 12. **-तं** 1 Silver- -2 Cleaning,washing. **-Comp.** **-कटः** a bag of coarse cloth. **-कोषजं,-कौषेयं** bleached or purified silk. **-खंडी** sugar-candy. **-शिलं** rock-crystal.

धौतेयः,-यं A kind of salt (सैंधव).

धौतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धौति-ती *f.*Ved. 1 A spring.-2 A river. -3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौम्रः 1 Greyness. -2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धौरित.

धौरेय *a.*(यी*f.*) [धुरं वहति ढक्] Fit for a burden. **-यः** 1 A beast of burden

A horse. -3 A chief, leader.

धौर्तकं, धौर्तिकं, धैर्त्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौर्य A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

ध्मा 1 P. (धमति, ध्मात; *caus.* ध्मापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. -2 To blow (as a wind-instrument), produce sound by blowing; शंखं दध्मौ प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. -3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छांतं च पावकं Mb. -4 To manufacture by blowing. -5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

ध्माकारः A blacksmith, smith.

ध्मात *p. p.* [ध्मा-क्त] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). -2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. -3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मानं Blowing.

ध्मापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

ध्मापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मां (ध्वां) क्ष् 1 P. (ध्मांक्षति) 1 To crow, or caw. -2 To desire.

ध्यांक्षः see ध्वांक्ष.

ध्यात, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्यै.

ध्याम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -मं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् *m.* 1 Measure. -2 Light. -*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्मामन्).

ध्यै 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid* दिध्यासति; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पदमीश्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11; पितॄन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायंति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्यै-क्त] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. -2 Fit for meditation. -3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्यै-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6. 72. -2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदैव ध्यानादवगतोऽस्मि *S.* 7; R. 1. 73. -3 Divine intuition or discernment. -4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. -**Comp.**-गम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. -तत्पर,-निष्ठ,-पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -मात्रं mere thought or reflection. -योगः profound meditation. -स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्र *a.* (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting; as in महीध्रः कुध्रः &c.

ध्रज्, ध्रंज् 1 P. (ध्रजति &c.) To go, move.

ध्रजि *f.* Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्राजिः *f.* Ved. 1 =ध्रजिः. -2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रण् 1 P. (ध्रणति) To sound.

ध्रस् 9 P., 10 U. (ध्रस्नाति, ध्रासयति-ते) To throw or toss up.

ध्रा 1 P. (ध्राति) To go.

ध्राख् 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

ध्राघ् 1 A. 1 To be able or competent.

ध्रांक्ष् 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्राड् 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्राडिः Gathering flowers (पुष्पचय).

ध्रिज् 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1. 6. P. (ध्रवति, ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain, know definitely. -4 To kill.

ध्रुतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव *a.* 1 (*a*) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेण भर्त्रा Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवं परिषेवते Chân. 63; Pt. 1. 419. -4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृतिः -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). -वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. -4 The Indian fig-tree. -5 A post, stake. -6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gît.). -8 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmâ. -10 Of Vishṇu. -11 Of Siva. -12 A constant arc. -13 The tip of the nose. -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of the son of Uttânapâda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapada. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapada had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttama, and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star]. -वं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven. -वा A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. -वं *ind.* Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; *S.* 1. 18. -**Comp.**-अक्षरः an epithet of Vishṇu. -आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा,-तारकं the Polar star.

ध्रुवकः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus); see ध्रुव. -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि *a.* Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रेक् 1 A. (ध्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled

with joy.

धै 1 P. (ध्यायति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रौव्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्वंस् 1 A. (ध्वंसते, ध्वस्त) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. -2 To drop, sink, despond; Mâl. 9. 44. -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. —*Caus.* (ध्वंसयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्वंसः [ध्वंस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. —सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्वंसन *a.* [ध्वंस्-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing. -3 Sprinkling, covering. —नं 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

ध्वंसिः The hundredth part of a Muhûrta.

ध्वंसित *a.* 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perishing, as in क्षणध्वंसिन्. —*m.* The Pîlu tree.

ध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्वस्तिः *f.* Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्वज् 1 P. (ध्वजति) To go, move.

ध्वजः [ध्वज्-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol; वृषभ°, मकर° &c. -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). -9 One who prepares and sells liquors. -10 A house situated to the east of any object. -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. (ध्वजीकृ to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a a plea or pretext). **-Comp.** —अंशुकं, —पटः, —टं a flag; R. 12. 85. —आहृत *a.* seized on the battle-field. —उत्थानं a festival in honor of Indra. —गृहं a room in which banners are kept. —द्रुमः the palm tree. —प्रहरणः air, wind. —भंगः —पातः inability to beget children. —यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. —यष्टिः a flag-staff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् *a.* 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. —*m.* 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brâhmaṇa who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजिकः A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्वजिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ध्वजोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुराभाजनचिह्न); Ms. 11. 93. —*m.* 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5 A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse. -8 A Brâhmaṇa. —नी An army; R. 7.40; *Si.* 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9.

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वण् 1 P. (ध्वणति) To sound; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1 P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar; बिभियमाना इव दध्वनुर्दिशः Ki. 14. 46; अयं धीरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60; कपिर्दध्वान मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Gît. 5. —*Caus.* (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वानयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. -2 Hum, buzz. **-Comp.** —मोदिन् *m.* a bee.

ध्वननं [ध्वन्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). -3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यंजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अंजन also. -4 Humming, indistinct utterance.

ध्वनिः [ध्वन्-इन्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; 4. 72; U. 6. 17. -2 Tune, note, tone; *Si.* 6. 48. -3 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. -4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. -5 A mere empty sound. -6 - word. -7 Hint, implied meaning. -8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or *suggested* sense of a passage is more striking than the *expressed* sense; or where the *expressed* sense is made subordinate to the *suggested* sense; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंगे वाच्याद्ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनिः see under ध्वनि). **-Comp.** —ग्रहः 1. the ear. -2. hearing. -3. a fife, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काकु.

ध्वनित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —तं 1 A sound. -2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ध्वन्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sound (in general). -2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति &c. see under ध्वंस्.

ध्वसिर *a.* Ved. Destroyed; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस्र.

ध्वांक्षः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt; *e. g.* तीर्थध्वांक्षः q. v.). -2 A beggar. -3 An impudent fellow. -4 A gull, crane. -5 A carpenter. **-Comp.** —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वांतं Darkness; ध्वांतं नीलनिचोलचारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिंगति Gît. 11; N. 19. 42; *Si.* 4. 62. **-Comp.** —उन्मेषः, -वित्तः a fire-fly. —शात्रवः, -अरातिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. the white colour.

ध्वृ 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bend. -2 To kill.

न.

न a. 1 Thin, spare. -2 Vacant, empty. -3 Same, identical. -4 Unwearied. -5 Praised. -6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. -2 N. of Gaṇesa. -3 Wealth, prosperity. -4 A band, tie. -5 War. -6 N. of Buddha. -7 A gift. —ind. (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not;' क्षत्रियैर्धार्यते शस्त्रं नार्तशब्दो भवेदिति Râm. (c) In agrumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c.; नाधीयीताश्वमारूढो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोष्ट्रं नेरिणस्थो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविशंतं न मां कश्चिदपश्यन्नाप्यवारयत् Mb.; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; S. 6. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रत्युवाच तमृषिर्न तत्त्वतस्त्वां न वेद्मि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11; न पुनरलंकारश्रियं न पुष्यति S. ; नादंड्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Me. 63, 106; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 30; Si. 1. 55; Ve. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpurusha compound; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नैव ननु, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. (h) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like,' 'as,' 'as it were'; गावो न गव्यूतीरनु; Si. 20.4. v. l. —Comp. —असत्यौ (m. du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. —एक a. 'not one', more than one, several, various. (-कः) an epithet of Vishṇu. °आत्मन् a. of a manifold or diverse nature. (-m.) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर a. 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °ज्ञः the Supreme Being. °धा ind. in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप a. various, multiform. °शस् ind. repeatedly, often. —किंचन a. very poor, beggarly.

नंशुक a. (की f.) 1 Injurious, destructive. -2 Going astray, being lost. -3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon; यद्वयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vâs. -2 N. of the fourth Pâṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयितदिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). -3 A son. -4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mungoose. -2 Saffron.

नक्क् 10 U. (नक्कयति-ते) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [नज्-क्त] Ashamed. —क्तं 1 Night. -2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. -Comp. —अंध a. blind at night. —चर्या wandering at night. —चारिन् m. 1. an owl. -2. a cat. -3. a thief. -4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजनं supper. —मालः N. of a tree; R. 5. 42. —मुखा evening. —व्रतं 1. fasting by day and eating at night. -2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं ind. At nighit, by night; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. Comp. —चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. -2. a fiend, demon, goblin. -3. a thief. —चर्या wandering by night. —चारिन् m. =नक्तचारिन् q. v. —दिनं night and day. —दिनं,-दिवं ind. night and day.

नक्तन् n., नक्तिः f. Ved. Night.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कर्पटः).

नक्रः [न क्रामतीति] 1 A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. -2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्रं 1 The upper timber of a door. -2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. -2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज् m.,-राजः,-हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष् 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. -2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति; cf. Uṇ. 3. 105 also] 1 A star in general. -2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि R. 6. 22; (they are twenty-seven). -3 A pearl. -4 A necklace of 27 pearls. -Comp. —ईशः, ·ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon; R. 6. 66. —कांतिविस्तारः the white Yâvanâla flower. —चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars. -2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः 1. the moon. -2. the pole-star. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. (-मिः f.) Revatî, the last asterism. —पथः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. —पुरुषः 1. (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the cimbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. -2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. -3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अनंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादाम्ना K. 11. —योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. —लोकः the starry region, the firmament. —वर्त्मन् n. the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः f. shooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer;

तिथ्युत्पत्तिं न जानंति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं । परवाक्येन वर्तंते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अविदित्वैव यः शास्त्रं दैवज्ञत्वं प्रपद्यते । स पंक्तिदूषकः पापो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general. -2 Twenty-seven. -3 Not a Kshatriya.

नख् 1 P. (नखति) To go, move.

नखः,-खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon ; **नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्मृगपतिः** Bv. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 31 ; 12. 22. -2 The number 'twenty'. **—खः** A part, portion. **-Comp. —अंकः** a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. **—आघातः** a scratch, nail-wound ; Mâl. 5. 23. **—आयुधः** 1. a tiger ; Mâl. 3. 17. -2. a lion. -3. a cock. **—आशिन्** *m.* an owl. **—कुट्टः** a barber. **—जाहं** the root of a nail. **—दारणः** a falcon, hawk. (**—णं**) a pair of nail-scissors. **—निकृंतनं, -रंजनी** a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. **—पदं, -व्रणः** a nail-mark, or scratch ; **नखपदसुखान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रबिंदून्** Me. 35. **—पुचः** a bow. **—लेखकः** a nail-painter. **—लेखा** 1. a nail-mark. -2. nail-painting. **—विषः** a man ; नखविषा नरादयः. **—विष्किरः** a bird of prey (tearing with claws). **—शंखः** a small shell.

नखंपच *a.* Nail-scorching ; Si. 9. 85 ; P. III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः -रं [नखं राति, रा-क नख बा० उणा० अर वा] A finger-nail, claw, talon ; Bv. 1. 52. **-Comp. —आयुधः** 1. a tiger. -2. a lion. -3. a cock. **—आह्वः** fragrant oleander (करवीर).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखैर्नखैः प्रहृत्येदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नखः अस्त्यस्य -इनि] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. -2 Thorny. **—*m.*** Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [न गच्छति, गम्-ड] 1 A mountain ; Ku. 1. 1 ; 7. 72 ; Si. 6. 79. -2 A tree. -3 A plant in general. -4 The sun. -5 A serpent. -6 The number 'seven'. **-Comp. —अटनः** a monkey. **—अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इंद्रः** 1. Himâlaya (the lord of mountains). -2. the Sumeru mountain. **—अरिः** an epithet of Indra. **—आवासः** a peacock. **—उच्छ्रायः** the height of a mountain. **—ओकस्** *m.* 1. a bird (in general). -2. a crow. -3. a lion. -4. the fabulous animal called शरभ. **—ज** *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born ; Bk. 10. 9. (**—जः**) an elephant. **—जा,-नंदिनी** epithets of Pârvatî. **—पतिः** 1. the Himâlaya mountain. -2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). **—भिद्** *m.* 1. an axe. -2. an epithet of Indra. -3. a crow. **—मूर्धन्** *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. **—रंध्रकरः** an epithet of Kârtikeya ; R. 9. 2. **—वाहनः** an epithet of Siva.

नगरं [नगा इव प्रासादाः संत्यत्र बा० र ; cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vârt.] A town, city (opp. ग्राम) ; **नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति** S. 2. **-Comp. —अधिकृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः** 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. -2. governor or superintendent of a town. **—अभ्याशः-सः** the vicinity of a town. **—उपांतः** a suburb, the skirt of a town. **—ओकस्** *m.* a townsman. **—काकः** 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt. **—कीर्तनं** repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. **—घातः** an elephant. **—जनः** 1. townsfolk. -2. a citizen. **—प्रदक्षिणा** carrying an idol round a city in procession. **—प्रांतः** a suburb. **—मर्दिन्** *m.* an intoxicated elephant. **—मार्गः** a principal road, high-way. **—रक्षा** superintendence or government of a town. **—रक्षिन्** *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town. -2. a town-watchman. **—स्थः** a townsman, citizen.

नगरी =नगर q. v. **-Comp. —काकः** the (Indian) crane. **—बकः** a crow.

नगरीय *a.* [नगर-छ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under **नज्** below.

नंगः A lover, paramour (जार).

नाचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर; Bg.5.6; 12.7.

नज् 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful.

नग्न *a.* [नज्-न-कर्तरि क्त तस्य नः) 1 Naked, nude, bare; **न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत्** Ms. 4. 45 ; **नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति** Châṇ. 110. -2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. **—ग्नः** A naked mendicant. -2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षपणक). -3 A hypocrite. -4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. -5 N. of Siva. **—ग्ना** 1 A naked, shameless(or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). **-Comp. —अटः, -अटकः** 1. one who goes about naked. -2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class).

नग्नक *a.* (**ग्निका** *f.*) Naked, nude. **—कः** 1 A naked mendicant. -2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). -3 A bard.

नग्नका,-नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नंकरणं Making naked.

नग्नंभविष्णु, -भावुक *a.* Becoming naked.

नग्नीकृ 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina)mendicant ; Pt. 4. 34.

नग्नीकृत *a.* 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नञ् *ind.* The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट् I. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after प्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance ; **यदि मनसा नटनीयं** Gît. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). **—*Caus.*** (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas) ; **शरसंधानं नाटयति** S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy ; **स्फटिककटकभूमिर्नाटयत्येष शैलः ...अधिगतधवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिख्यां** Si. 4. 65. (*N. B.* नट् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [नट्-अच्] 1 A dancer ; **न नटा न विटा न गायकाः** Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor ; **कुर्वन्नयं प्रहसनस्य नटः कृतोऽसि** Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. **-Comp. —अंतिका** shame, modesty. **—ईश्वरः** an epithet of Siva. **—चर्या** the performance of an actor. **—भूषणः, -मंडनः** (yellow) orpiment. **—रंगः** a theatrical stage. **—वरः** 'the chief actor', the Sûtradhâra of a drama. **—संज्ञकं** yellow orpiment. (**—कः**) an actor, dancer. **—सूत्रं** directions or

rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटनं [नट्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sûtradhâra). -3 A courtezan, harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp.-सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नडः-डं A species of reed. -डः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp.-अगारं, -आगारं a hut of reeds. -प्राय *a.* abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः *f.* a collection or quantity of reeds.

नडकं A bone between the shoulders.

नडश *a.* (शी *f.*) Covered with reeds ; (also नडकीय).

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल *a.*, नड्वत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नड्वल *a.* Abounding in reeds. -लं, -ला A quantity or a bed of reeds ; यो नड्वलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृद्नान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5.

नडह *a.* Beautiful, lovely.

नत *p. p.* [नम्-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance. -अंग *a.* 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. (-गी) 1. a woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उन्नत *a.* high and low ; *S.* 4. 15. -नाडी, -नाडिका 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -नासिक *a.* flat-nosed. -पर्वन् *a.* flat-jointed. -भ्रूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः *f.* [नम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नद् 1 P. (नदति, नदित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c); वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9 ; नदत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78 ; *Si.* 5. 63 ; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object) ; ननाद बलवन्नादं, शङ्खं घोरतरं नदति Mb. -3 To vibrate. -*Caus.* (नादयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -WITH उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull) ; Ku. 1. 56.

नदः [नदति शब्दायते -अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus) ; *Si.* 4.66 (where Malli. remarks:—प्राक्स्रोतसो नयः प्रत्यक्स्रोतसो नदा नर्मदां विनेत्याहुः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser (ऋषि). -Comp. -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नदथुः [नद्-अथुच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying.

नदनुः 1 A lion. -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praise.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream ; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp. -ईनः,-ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. -कांता 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -कूलप्रियः a kind of reed. -ज *a.* aquatic.(-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhîshma. -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing-place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरः an epithet of *S*iva. -पंकः the marshy bank of a river. -पतिः,-इनः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -पूरः a river which has overflown its banks. -भवं river-salt. -मातृक *a.* watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38 ; cf. देवमातृक. -रयः the current of a river. -वंकः the bend or arm of a river. -ष्णः (स्नः) 1 bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c. ; ततः समाज्ञापयदाशु सर्वानानायिनस्तद्विचये नदीष्णान् R. 16. 75 ; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य *a.* Connected with a river.

नदाल *a.* Fortunate. -लं A potsherd.

नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -3 Joined, connected; see नह्. -द्धं A tie, band, bond, knot.

नद्धिः Binding, fastening.

नद्ध्री A leather-strap.

ननंद, ननांदृ. A husband's sister ; ननांदुः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टमृष्यशृंगेण U. 1.-Comp. ननांदृपतिः (also ननांदुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter ; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

ननु *ind.* (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying :— 1 Inquiry or interrogation ; ननु समाप्तकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force) ; यदाऽमेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारणं) ; उपपन्नं ननु शिवं सप्तस्वंगेषु R. 1. 60 ; त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा मखद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh' ; ननु मानव Dk. ; ननु मूर्खाः पठितमेव युष्माभिस्तत्कांडे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased' ; ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why, or' 'I say'; ननु पदे परिवृत्य भण Mk. 5 ; ननु भणामि चिंतित उपाय इति V. 2.; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते *S.* 2; ननु विचिनोतु भवान् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनान्येव वृश्चिकादिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.

नंद् 1 P. (नंदति, नंदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); ननंदतुस्तत्सदृशेन तत्समौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. —*Caus.* (नंदयति-ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा *S.* 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

नंदः [नंद् -भावे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodâ and foster-father of Kṛishṇa (to whose care the child was committed when Kaṁsa wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pâṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Châṇakya, the minister of Chandragupta; समुत्खाता नंदा नव हृदयरोगा इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13; अगृहीते राक्षसे किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1, 3. 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. —दी An epithet of Durgâ. -**Comp.** —आत्मजः,-नंदनः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नंदक *a.* [नंद् -ण्वुल्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. —कः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Kṛishṇa. -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Kṛishṇa.

नंदकिः Long pepper.

नंदकिन् *m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

नंदथुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नंदन *a.* [नंद्-ल्यु] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; *S.* 7; Mâl. 9. 21. —नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. -2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu. -4 N. of *S*iva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). —ना A daughter. —नं 1 N. of the garden of Indra, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. -**Comp.** —जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचंदन).

नंदनकः A son.

नंदंत *a.* Delighting, making happy. —तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. —ती A daughter

नंदा [नंदयति नंद-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*). -6 An epithet of Gaurî.

नंदिः *m. f.* [नंद्-इन्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौसल्यानंदिवर्धनः. —दिः *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of *S*iva. -3 N. of an attendant of *S*iva. -4 Gambling, gaming; (*n.* also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama.) -**Comp.** —आवर्तः a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (*n.* also). —ईशः,-ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. —ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Râma's banishment; R. 12. 18. —घोषः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. —तूर्यं a musical instrument played on festive occasions. —वर्धनः 1. an epithet of *S*iva, -2. a friend. -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, *i.e.* the day of new or full moon. -4. a son.

नंदिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 A small water-jar. -3 An attendant of *S*iva. —का 1 A small water-jar. -2 =नंदा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. -**Comp.** —ईशः,-ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of *S*iva's chief attendants. -2. N. of *S*iva.

नंदिन् *a.* [नंद्-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. —*m.* 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of *S*iva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतागृहद्वारगतोऽथ नंदी Ku. 3. 41; Mâl. 1. 1. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of *Surabhi*, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishṭha; अनिंद्या नंदिनी नाम धेनुरावबृते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपराजित् *m.* An epithet of *S*iva.

नपात् *m.* 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तनूनपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस् *m.*, नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, -कं [न पुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward. —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नप्तृ *m.* A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नभ् 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुग्रीवः प्रघसं नेभे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नभ् *f.* Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ *a.* Killing, hurting. —भः The month *S*râvaṇa. —भं The sky, atmosphere. —भा A spitting-pot.

नभनु *a.* Ved. Hurting. —नु *f.* A river.

नभन्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् *n.* [नह्यते मेघैः नह् -असुन् भश्चांतादेशः; cf. Uṇ. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. —*m.* 1 The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of *S*râvaṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be *n.* also in this sense); प्रत्यासन्ने नभसि दयिताजीविताालंबनार्थी Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot.—(Dual) Both the worlds, heaven and earth. -**Comp.** —अंबुपः the Châtaka bird. —केतनः,-पांथः the sun. —क्रांतिन् *m.* a lion. —ग *a.* going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.). —गजः a cloud. —गति *f.* soaring, flying. —चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. —चमसः 1. the moon. -2. magic. —चर *a.* moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-रः) 1. a god or demi-god; R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. —तलं 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. —दुहः a cloud. —दृष्टि *a.* 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. —द्वीपः, -धूमः a cloud. —नदी the celestial Ganges. —प्राणः wind. —मणिः the sun. —मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नेदं नभोमंडलमंबुराशिः S. D. 10. °दीपः the moon. —योनिः an epithet of *S*iva. —रजस् *n.* darkness. —रेणुः *f.*

fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिह् *a.* licking the sky, lofty, very high ; cf. अभ्रंलिह. —श्वासः wind. —सद् *m.* 1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god ; Si. 1.11. —सरित् *f.* 1. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges. —स्थलः an epithet of Siva. —स्थली the sky. —स्पृश् *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. —सः 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. —स्यः N. of the month Bhâdrapada (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* 1 Vaporous, misty, cloudy. -2 Young. —*m.* The wind, air; N. 1. 97 ; R. 4. 8; 10. 73, Si. 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty. —भ्यं The central part of a wheel ; cf. नाभि.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभ्राज् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A. (नमति-ते, ननाम, अनंसीत्, नंस्यति, नत ; *caus.* नमयति-ते or नामयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only ; *desid.* निनंसति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 37 ; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31 ; 12. 39 ; Si. 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down ; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् Kâm. 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down ; अनंसीद्भूर्भरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नेमुः सर्वदिशः K. 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्षति......मेघः Mk. 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. —*Caus.* 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend (as a bow); *S.* 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [नम्-अतच्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. —तः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. —तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम्-ल्युट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking. -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. —नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration ; (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः इदं नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94 ; नमस्त्रिमूर्तये तुभ्यं Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य Sk. ; but sometimes with dat. also ; नमस्कुर्मो नृसिंहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable.) -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 A gift, present. -5 A sacrifice. —**Comp.** —कारः,-कृतिः *f.* —करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). —कृत *a.* 1. bowed down to, saluted. -2. revered, adored, worshipped. —गुरुः 1. a spiritual teacher. -2. a Brâhmaṇa. —वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस्, *i. e.* making a low obeisance ; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. —वृध् *m.* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यित *a.* Reversd, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship ; Bh. 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. —स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्यु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a.* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [नम्-र] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down ; भवंति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः *S.* 5. 12 ; स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82 ; Pt. 1. 106 ; Ratn. 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance ; अभूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25 ; इत्युच्यते ताभिरुमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential ; as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping. -6 Devoted or attached to —**Comp.** —अंग,-मूर्ति *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping. —कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता,-त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रित *a.* Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [न मुंचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra ; दनमुचे नमुचेररये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised ' not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarasvatî also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head]. -2 N. of the god of love. —**Comp.** —सूदनः,-द्विष्-हन् *m.* epithets of Indra.

नमेरुः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or सुरपुन्नाग) ; गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55 ; 3. 43 ; R. 4. 74.

नय् 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नय *a.* [नी भावे अच्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. —यः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 (*a*) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नय. (*b*) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection ; Pt. 1. 371; 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy ; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7 ; नयगुणोपचितामिव भूपतेः सदुपकारफलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27; नयशालिभिः Mu. 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity ; चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3, 6. 38, 16. 42. -6 A plan, design, scheme; Pt. 1. 339; 377 ; Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system ; वैशेषिके नये Bhâshâ P. 105. -11 N. of Vishṇu. -12 A kind of game. —**Comp.** —कोविद,-ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. —चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent ; R. 1. 55. —नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. —पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. —प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. —वादिन् *m.* a politician ; Pt. 3.

—विद् *m.*,-विशारदः a politician, statesman. —शास्त्रं 1. the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3. a work on morality. —शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Obtaining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, spending (as time). —ना,-नी The pupil of the eye.-Comp.—अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-मः) the moon. —आमोषिन् *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring. —उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes. -3. any lovely object. —उपांतः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. —गोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. —छदः an eyelid. —जलं,वारि *n.* tears. —पथः the range of sight. —पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः -1. any visible object. -2. the horizon. -3. the range of sight. —सलिलं tears; Me. 39.

नरः [नृ-नी-अच्] 1 A man, male, person; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित्। समुद्रमिव दुर्धर्षं नृपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. -2 A man or piece at chess. -3 The pin of a sun-dial. -4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. -5 Man's length (=पुरुष q. v.). -6 N. of a primitive sage. -7 N. of Arjuna; see नरनारायण below. -8 A horse. -9 (In gram.) A personal termination. -Comp.—अंगः 1. the penis. -2. eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः,-ईश्वरः,-देवः, -पतिः, -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13; R. 2. 75, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयणः an epithet of Vishṇu. —अशः a demon, goblin. —आधारः N. of *S*iva. (-रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. -2. an animal. —इंद्रः 1. a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. -2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चिन्नरेंद्राभिमानी तां निर्वर्ण्य Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा नरेंद्रेण फणींद्रा इव शत्रवः *S*i. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). °मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men', a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation cf. नरसिंह below. -2. the chief of men. —धिः the world. —द्विष् *m.* a demon goblin; Bk. 15. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishṇa. (-णौ dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishṇa with Nârâyaṇa. [In some places they are called देवौ, पूर्वदेवौ, ऋषी or ऋषिसत्तमौ. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But *Narayana* put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urva*s*i from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमृषिं विलोभयंत्यस्तदूरुसंभवामिमां दृष्ट्वा व्रीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.] —पशुः 'a beast like man', a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —बलिः a human sacrifice. —भुज् *a.* man-eating, cannibal. —भूः *f.* the Bharata-Varsha, *i. e.* India. —मानिका,-मानिनी,-मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —यंत्रं sun-dial.-यानं, -रथः, -वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world.-2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. —विष्वणः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a brave man, hero. —व्याघ्रः, -शार्दूलः an eminent man. —शृंगं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non-entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nârâyaṇa; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः,-हरिः 'manlion', Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमद्भुतशृंगं दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतनुभृंगं। केशव धृतनरहरिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gît. 1. —स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.

नरंगं 1 The penis. -2 Eruption on the face; cf. नरांग.

नरंधिः Worldly life or existence.

नरंधिपः N. of Vishṇu.

नराशंसः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Agni.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [नृभ्यो हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c). -2 Manly, strong. -3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man.-2 Indra. —र्यौ (du.) The two objects of human desire, *i. e.* Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 A manly deed. -2 A gift for men.

नरकः, -कं Hell, infernal regions; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). —कः N. of a demon, king of Prâgjyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's ear-rings and Krish*n*a at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarman and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves, and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krish*na* to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma.']. -Comp. —अंतकः,-अरिः,-जित् *m.* epithets of Krishṇa. —आमयः 1. the soul after death. -2. a ghost, spirit. —आवासः an inhabitant of hell. —कुंडं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented; (86 such places are enumerated). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirṛiti (निर्ऋति). —रूपिन् *a.* hellish. —स्था the Vaitariṇî river.

नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्ठा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. -2 A human sacrifice.

नर्कुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [नृत्-अच्] Dancing. —र्तः Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत्-कर्त्तरि ण्वुल्] 1 A dancer, sometimes a dancing preceptor. -2 An actor, mime, mummer.-3 A bard, herald. -4 An elephant. -5 A king. -6 A peacock. -7 An epithet of *S*iva. -8 N. of a mixed tribe; (वैश्यायां रजकाज्जातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्). —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sân. K. 59; Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19.

-2 A female elephant. -3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्युट्] A dancer. —नं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. -Comp. —गृहं,-शाला a dancing hall. —प्रियः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. a peacock.

नर्तयितृ *m.* A dancing-master ; अद्य नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance. -2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword. —*f.* A female dancer or actress.

नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general ; अनर्दिषुः कपिव्याघ्राः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. -2 To go, move.

नर्द *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [नर्द्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring. -2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed. -2 Celebrated. —तः A kind of die or a throw at dice ; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. —तं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्ब् 1 P. (नर्बति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. -2 The sun.

नर्मठः [नर्मन्-अठन्] 1 A jester. -2 A lecher, rake, libertine. -3 Sport, pastime, amusement. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 The chin. -6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [नृ-मनिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport ; जितक्रमले विमले परिकर्मय नर्मजनकमलकं मुखे Gît. 12 (कौतुकजनक) ; R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit ; नर्मप्रायाभिः कथाभिः K.70 'jocular, humorous'. -Comp. —कीलः a husband. —गर्भ *a.* humorous, full of humour, witty. (-र्भः) a secret lover. —द *a.* delighting, making happy. (-दः) a jester (=नर्मसचिव q. v.). —दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. —द्युति *a.* bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (-तिः *f.*) enjoyment of a joke. —सचिवः, -सुहृद् *m.* 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank ; इदं स्वैरंपर्थे यदुत नृपतेर्नर्मसचिवः सुताद्दानान्मित्रं भवतु Mâl. 2. 7 ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृत्त्वंदनो नृपमुखेन 1. 11 ; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मवत् *a.* Humorous, witty. —*n.* A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. -2 A bellows. -3 An old woman past menstruation. -4 The plant *Saralá.*

नर्य See under नर.

नल् 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. -2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed ; Pt. 1. 96. -2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother, and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karko*t*aka, and so deformed he entered the service of king *R*itupar*n*a of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led a happy life ; see ऋतुपर्ण and दमयंती also]. -3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Râma passed to Lankâ with his army. —लं 1 A lotus. -2 Smell, odour. -Comp. —कीलः the knee. —कूब (व) रः N. of a son of Kubera. —दं 1. a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. -2. the honey of a flower. —पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body ; Mv. 1. 35 ; Mâl. 5. 17. -2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. -2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —नं 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. -2 Water. -3 The Indigo plant. (नलिनेशयः an epithet of Vishnu.)

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17 ; नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरलं Moha M. 5 ; Ku. 4 6. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. -4 A lotus or the stalk of it. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. -Comp. —खंडं,-षंडं a group or assemblage of lotuses. —रुहः an epithet of Brahmâ. (-हं) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्वः A measure of distance equal to 400 *hastas* or cubits.

नव *a.* 1 New, fresh, young, recent ; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46 ; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5 ; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5.86; U.1.19; R. 1.83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11 ; Si.1. 4 ; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3. ; Si. 3. 31 ; Ki. 9. 43. -2 Modern. —वः 1 A crow. -2 Praise. —वं *ind.* Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. -Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अन्नं 1. new rice or grain. -2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. —अंबु *n.* fresh water. —अहः the first day of a fortnight. —इतर *a.* old ; R. 8. 22. —उद्धृतं fresh butter. —ऊढा, -पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly, married woman, a bride ; H. 1. 212 Bh. 1. 4 ; R. 8. 7. -2. a kind of heroine (in dramas). —कारिका, -कालिका, -फलिका 1. a woman newly married.-2. a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. —छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी *f.*, -नीतं fresh butter ; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. —नीतकं 1. clarified butter. -2. fresh butter. —पाठकः a new teacher. —प्रसूता a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). —प्राशनं eating of new rice. —मल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. —यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. —यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. (-ना) a young woman. —रजस् *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. —वधूः, -वरिका 1. a newly-married girl. -2. a daughter-in-law. —वल्लभं a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं new cloth. —शस्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. —शशिभृत् *m.* an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. —सूतिः *f.*, -सूतिका 1. a milch-cow. -2. a woman recently delivered.

नवता-त्वं Freshness, novelty.

नवनं The act of praising or extolling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. -2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य *a*, 1 New, fresh, recent. -2 Modern.

नवन् *num. a.* (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). -**Comp.**—अशीतिः *f.* eighty-nine. —अर्चिस् *m.*, —दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कृत्वस् *ind.* nine times. —ग्रहाः (*m.* pl.) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. —छिद्रं, -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see ख). —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. —दश *a.* nineteenth. —दशन् pl. nineteen. —दुर्गा Durgâ in her nine forms. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-nine. —निधि *m.* pl. the nine treasures of Kubera, *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपौ। मुकुंदकुंदनीलाश्च खर्वश्च निधयो नव ॥. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-ninth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. —रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels; *i. e.* मुक्तामाणिक्यवैदूर्यगोमेदा वज्रविद्रुमौ। पद्मरागो मरकतं नीलश्चेति यथाक्रमं॥.-2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramâdityaः—धन्वंतरिक्षपणकामरसिंहशंकुवेतालभट्टघटकर्परकालिदासाः। ख्यातो वराहमिहिरो नृपतेः सभायां रत्नानि वै वररुचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥. —रसाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अष्टरस and रस also. —रात्र 1. a period of nine days. -2. the first nine days of the month of Âśvina held sacred to Durgâ. —विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-nine. —विध *a.* ninefold, of nine kinds or sorts. —व्यूहः an epithet of Vishṇu. —शतं 1. one hundred and nine. -2. nine hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are:—गोपो माली तथा तैली तंत्री मोदकवारुजी। कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नापितो नवशायकाः ॥. Parâśara. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक *a.* Consisting of nine. —कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Ninetieth. —तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. -2 A woollen cloth, blanket. -3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. -2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम *a.* (मी *f.*) Ninth. —मी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नश् I.4 P.(नश्यति,ननाश,अनशत्,नंक्ष्यति,नशिष्यति नष्टः*caus.* नाशयति; *desid.* निनंक्षति, निनशिषति) 1 To be lost, to disappear, vanish, become invisible; ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यंति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टदृष्टतिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. -3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यंति वृंदानि ददर्श कपींद्रः Bk. 10. 12; नेशुश्चित्रा निशाचराः 14. 112; Ratn. 2. 3. -4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful.—*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear. -2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -3 To violate, (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To extinguish, put out (as fire). -II. 1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain. -2 To meet with, find.

नश् *f.*, **नशः**, -**नशनं** Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्प्रसूतिका A woman who brings forth a dead child.

नश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [नश्-क्वरप्] 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* [नश्-क्त] 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible; Pt. 5. 6; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished, destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4 Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -6 Depraved, corrupted, debauched. —ष्टं 1 Destruction, loss. -2 Disappearance. -**Comp.**—अग्निः a householder who has lost his consecrated fire, (it being extinguished). —अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). —आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति *S.* 1. 14 (v. l.)—आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. —आसिसूत्रं booty, plunder. —आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear; *S.*1.14.—इंदुकला the day of new moon. —इंद्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. —चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. —चेष्टता universal destruction. —जन्मन् *n.*, —जातकं subsequent calculation of a lost nativity. —स्मृति *a.* forgetful.

नष्टिः *f.* Loss, destruction.

नस् 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To approach, go towards. -2 To copulate. -3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). -**Comp.**—क्षुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नसा The nose.

नस्तः The nose. —स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. —स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -**Comp.** —ऊतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नस्तकं A hole bored in the septum of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* [नासिकायै हितं तत्र भवं वा यत् नसादेशः] Nasal. —स्यं 1 The hairs in the nose. -2 A sternutatory. —स्या 1 The nose. -2 The string through the nose of an animal; *Si.* 12. 10.

नह् 4 U. (नह्यति-ते, नद्ध; *desid.* निनत्सति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; शैलेयनद्धानि शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16. 41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). —*Caus.* To cause to put on. —With अप to untie. —अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1. to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन *S.* 1; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा *S.* 7. 2. -2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3 to cover, envelop; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण *S.* 1. 19.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आशंसा नाहि नः प्रेते जीवेम दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् *m.*1 A neighbour.-2A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of *A*yus and grandson of Purûravas and father of Yayâti.

[He was a very wise and powerful king, and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrani and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked each of them to be quick using the words '*sarpa*', '*sarpa*' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya ?) cursed him to be a '*sarpa*' (serpent). He fell down from the sky, and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishthira].

नहुष्य *a*. Ved. Human. —ष्यः A man.

ना No, not (= न q. v.).

नाक *a*. [न कं अकं दुःखं; तत्नास्ति यत्र न-भ्राडित्यादि नि० प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, painless. —कः 1 Heaven ; आनाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5 ; 15. 96. -2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. -**Comp.** —आपगा the heavenly Ganges. —ईशः,-ईश्वरः N. of Indra. —ओकस् *m*. a god. —चरः 1. a god. -2. a demi god. —नाथः,-नायकः an epithet of Indra. —पृष्ठं 1. the uppermost heaven.-2. the vault of heaven. —वनिता an *Apsaras*. —सद् *m*. a god; Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिन् *m*. A god; *Si*. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. -2 A mountain.

नाक्षत्र *a*. (त्री *f*.) [नक्षत्रणमिदं -अण्] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty Ghaṭis each ; नाडीषष्ट्या तु नाक्षत्रमहोरात्रं प्रकीर्तितं Sûrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक *a*. (की *f*.) [नक्षत्रादागतः -ठञ्] Sidereal. —कः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the moon's passage through a lunar asterism). —की The state (दशा) which a man suffers agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity.

नाग *a*. (गी *f*.) Serpentine, formed of snakes, snaky. -2 Elephantine.—गः [न गच्छति इत्यगः न अगो नागः] 1 A snake in general, particularly the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit the Pâtâla; Bg. 10. 29 ; R. 15. 83. -3 An elephant ; Me. 14, 36 ; *Si*. 4. 63 ; V. 4. 25. -4 A shark. -5 A cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At the end of comp.) Any pre-eminent or distinguished person , *e. g.* पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. -9 Piper betel. -10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. -11 The number 'seven.' —गं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the astronomical periods (Karaṇas) called ध्रव. -4 The effects of that period on anything done during it. -5 The asterism called आश्लेषा. —गी 1 A female Nâga. -2 A female elephant. -**Comp.** —अंगं Hastinâpura. —अंगना 1. a female elephant. -2. the proboscis of an elephant. —अंचला,-अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. —अंजना a female elephant. —अधिपः an epithet of *S*esha.—अंतकः,-अरातिः,-अरिः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3. a lion. —अशनः 1. a peacock ; Pt. 1. 159. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -3. a lion. —आख्यः = नागकेसर q. v. —आननः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —आनंद a drama by *S*ri-harsha. —आह्वः Hastinâpura. —इंद्रः 1. a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -2. Airâvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of *S*esha. —ईशः 1 an epithet of *S*esha. -2. N. of the author of Paribhâshendu*s*ekhara and several other works. -3. N. of Patanjali. —उदरं 1. a breast-plate. -2. a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोपद्रव भेद) —कन्यका a serpent-virgin.—कर्णः the castor-oil plant.—किंजल्कः = नागकेसर q v —केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. —गर्भं red lead. —चूडः an epithet of *S*iva. —जं 1. red lead. -2. tin. —जिह्विका red arsenic. —जीवनं tin. —दंतः,-दंतकः 1. ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. —दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2 a harlot. —नक्षत्रं,-नायकं the constellation called *A*sleshâ. (-कः) the lord of serpents. —नामकं tin. —नामन् *m* holy basil. —नासा the proboscis of an elephant. —निर्यूहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall.—पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of *S*râvaṇa. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of *A*shâḍha. —पतिः an epithet of (1) Airâvata, (2) *S*esha. —पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). —पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. —पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). —पुरं 1. Hastinâpura. -2. N. of a city in Pâtâla. —पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree.-2. the Punnâga tree. —बंधकः an elephant-catcher. —बंधुः the holy fig-tree. —बलः an epithet of Bhîma. —भूषणः an epithet of *S*iva. —मंडलिकः 1. a snake-keeper.-2. a snake-catcher. —मल्लः an epithet of Airâvata. —यष्टिः *f*, —यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. —रक्तं, रेणुः red lead. —रंगः the orange. —राजः 1. an epithet of *S*esha. -2. a large elephant. —रुकः the orange tree.—लता 1. the penis -2. the piper betel. —वल्लरी,-वल्ली piper betel. —लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pâtâla. —वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant-driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5. the chief of a herd of elephants. -6. the chief person in an assembly. —वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका याम्या नागवीथीति शब्दिता V. P. —संभवं, संभूत red lead. —साह्वयं Hastinâpura.

नागिन् *m*. An epithet of *S*iva.

नागर *a*. (री *f*.) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -7 Nameless. —रः 1 A citizen (पौर) ; Me. 25, *S*ânti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue ; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in

astrol.). -8 Denial of knowledge. -रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman ; हंताभीरीः स्मरतु स कथं संवृतो नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant स्नुही. -Comp. -आह्वं dry ginger.

नागरक,नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः वुञ्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैनां S.5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोऽसि V. 2.-3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विदग्ध). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant ; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police ;V. 5; S. 6. -कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिकं) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्यां भवः ठकञ्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागवीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A matchmaker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्य Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट्-घञ्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnâṭaka country.

नाटकं [नट्-ण्वुल्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-छ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नट्या अपत्यं आरक्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparûpakas, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnâvalî, Priyadarsikâ or Viddhasâlabhanjikâ. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका क्लृप्तवृत्ता स्यात्स्त्रीप्राया चतुरंकिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्यान्नायको नृपः । ...स्यादंतःपुरसंबंधा संगीतव्याश्रताऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याऽत्र नायिका नृपवंशजा । संप्रवर्तेत नेतास्यां देव्यास्त्रासेन शंकितः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्वयोः। वृत्तिः स्यात्कैशिकी स्वल्पविमर्शाः संधयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation ; भीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाटेयः,-रः [नट्या अपत्यं ढक् ढ्रक् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कृत्यं ष्यञ्] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; नूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18, 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M.1.4.-4 The costume of an actor.-स्थः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका,-धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1. a dancing-hall.-2. a theatre.-शास्त्रं 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड =नाल q. v.

नाडिः,-डी f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); षडधिदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Mâl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes.-8 A period of time =½Muhûrta. -9 A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp.-चरण: a bird. -चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the woof is wound. -जंघः 1. a crow.-2. a kind of crane.-तरंगः 1. an astrologer.-2. a debaucher, ravisher. -नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghaṭikâ or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Mâl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong, (on which the hours are struck).

नाडि(डीं) धम a. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिंधमेन श्वासेन K. 353. -मः A goldsmith.

नाडिंधय a. Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः =नारिकेल q. v.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression ; एषा नाणकमोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर a. Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर a. Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नात्रः 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -त्रं 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ् 1 P. (नाथति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पतिं न भूभृतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथंति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितशमे Mv. 1. 11; (Mammaṭa quotes the line दीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुगं पत्रावृतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ् here only means 'to ask or beg', and says that नाथते should, therefore, be नाथति); सर्पिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नाथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोक°, कैलास° &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependent, subject.

नादः [नद्-घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, घन° &c. -2 A sound in general; Mâl. 5. 20.-3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a

semi-circle (͜). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; अंबुदवृंदनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19.5. -2 Bellowing, roaring; खर°, सिंह° &c.

नादेय (यी *f.*) [नद्या नदस्य वा ढक्] River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाद्य *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाध् = नाथ् q. v.

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (=विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निष्फला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्षेणाधोक्षजोवरः *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148.-**Comp.** -अत्यय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse. -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sânkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कारं *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately. -जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. -ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण *a.* of different colours. -विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं *ind.* in various ways. -वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently, separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबंधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं=तदभावे तदभावरूपा व्याप्तिः).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नांदिन् *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदंति देवा अत्र नंद्-घञ् पृषो°वृद्धिः ङीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते। देवद्विजनृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता॥ or देवद्विजनृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका । नंदंति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता ॥. -**Comp.**-करः see नांदिन्.-निनादः,-नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well. -मुख *a.* (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं), °श्राद्धं a *S*râddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खी) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above *S*râddha. -वादिन् *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. -श्राद्धं see नांदीमुखं above.

नांदीकः 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीश्राद्ध see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver.-**Comp.** -शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber. -त्यः The son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी *f.*) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह्-इञ् भश्चांतादेशः cf. Uṇ. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्नृपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. -5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (*i. e.* मृगनाभि). (*N. B.* नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः.) -**Comp.** -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -कंटकः, -गु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m*, -भूः epithets of Brahmâ. -नाडी, -नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. -वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभिरस्त्यस्य सिध्मा° लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि-यत्] Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of *S*iva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तत्रैंदिनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7. -2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17; विनीतवेषेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम *S.* 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled'; तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 ossibility; तवैव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः *S.* 5. 20 'is it possible &c'. (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्तांतिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामावप्लुत्य 104 'as if afraid;' परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षणं Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम *S.* 5. 8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like,'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he

may exert himself'; so Mâl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरंति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयंते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमंधो नाम पुत्रं द्रक्ष्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां प्रियः Pt. 1.146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुर्द्वाराणि दैवस्य पिधातुमीष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् *n.* [नायते अभ्यस्यते नम्यते अभिधीयते अर्थोऽनेन वा] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं नु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम ग्रह् 'to address or call upon by name;' नामग्राहमरोदीत्सा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेयं S. 7. -2 The mere name; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67 'not even the name, *i. e.* no trace or mark is seen' &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं; सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token. -8 Form, mode, manner. -**Comp.** —अंक *a.* marked with a name; R. 12. 103. —अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. —अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. —आख्यातिक *a.* relating to nouns and verbs. —आवली a list of names (of a god). —करणं, -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. —ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. —ग्राहं *ind.* by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. —त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'. —द्वादशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgâ daily under one of her 12 names. —धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थायते, वृषस्यति &c.). —धारक, -धारिन् *a.* bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. —धेयं 1. a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. —नाभिकः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्देशः indication by name. —मात्र *a.* having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रप्रस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावशेषिताः शत्रवः Râm. —माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). —मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. —लिंगं gender of nouns. °अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. —वर्जित *a.* 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. —वाचक *a.* expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. —शेष *a.* having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of adj. comp.) =नामन्; as कृतनामकः.

नामतः *ind.* By name, namely.

नामधः -धा *m.* Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा *ind.* By name.

नामिक *a.* Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishṇu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [नी-कर्तरि ण] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक *a.* [नी-ण्वुल्] Guiding, leading, conducting. —कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general, commander. -6 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः— धीरोदात्त, धीरोद्धत, धीरललित, and धीरप्रशांत, q. q. v. v; these are again subdivided, the tota number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjarî mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110). -6 The central gem of a necklace. -7 A paradigm or leading example; दर्शैते स्त्रीषु नायकाः.-8 An epithet of Sâkyamuni.-**Comp.** —अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्वा or स्वीया, अन्या or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjarî 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार *a.* (री *f.*) [नरस्येदं-अण्] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. —रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). —रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -**Comp.** —कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.) —जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) [नरक एव प्रज्ञा॰ अण् नरकस्येदं अण् वा] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. —कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. —*m.* An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. —गं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योमुंडितमत्तहूणाचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [नरस्य धर्मो नारं, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated *Devarshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmâ, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya.* He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vina.* He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. —हः An epithet of Vishṇu.

नाराचः [नरान् आचामति आ-चम्-ड स्वार्थे अण्, नारं आचामति वा Tv.] 1 An

iron arrow ; तत्र नाराचदुर्दिनं R. 4. 41.-2. An arrow in general ; कनकनाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. -3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिक्रा, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायण : 1 An epithet of Vishṇu ; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10 ; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूनव: । ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायण : स्मृत : ॥).-2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of *Nara* and to have produced Urvasî from his thigh ; cf. ऊरूद्भवा नरसखस्य मुनेः सुरस्त्री V. 1. 3 ; see नरनारायण under नर also. **—णी** 1 An epithet of Lakshmî the goddess of wealth. -2 'An epithet of Durgâ.-**Comp.**—प्रिय : 1. N. of Siva.-2. yellow sandal-wood.

नारिक *a* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, aqueous.-2 Spiritual.

नारिकेर : ,-ल : The cocoa-nut ; नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यंते हि सुहृज्जना: H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि-ली, नारिकेर-ल, नारीकेलि ली,-नाडि (डी) केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली). **—ली** Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

नारी [नृ-नर-वा जातौ ङीष् नि०] 1 A woman ; अर्थत: पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थत: पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -**Comp.** —तरंगक: 1. a paramour.-2. a libertine. —दूषणं a woman's vice , (they are:—पानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽटनम् । स्वप्नोऽन्यगृहवासश्च नारीणां दूषणानि षट् Ms. 9. 13). —प्रसंग: lechery, libertinism. —रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्पत्य *a.* Kingly, relating to royalty.

नार्यंग : The orange tree.

नाल *a.* [नलस्येदं अण्] Consisting or made of reeds. **—लं** 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus ; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धवैडूर्यनालैः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (-*m.* also in this sense). -2 Any tubular vessel of the body. -3 Yellow orpiment. -4 A handle. **—ल:** A canal, drain.

नालंबी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालि:-ली *f.* [नल्-णिच् इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. -2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. -3 A period of 24 minutes (घटिका). -4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -5 A canal, drain. -6 A lotus-flower. -6 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घटी).

नालिक: [नलमेव नालमस्त्यस्य ठन्] A buffalo. **—का** 1 The stalk of a lotus. -2 A tube. -3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear.-4 A period of 24 minutes. **—कं** A lotus-flower. -2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. -3 Myrrh.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेर &c.

नालीक: [नाल्यां कायति कै-क Tv.] 1 An arrow. -2 A dart, javelin. -3 A lotus. -4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. -5 A water-pot (कमंडलु) made of the cocoa-nut. **—कं** An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

नालीकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. -2 A lotus-pond.

नालीप: =कदंबक q. v.

नाविक: [नावा तरति-ठन्] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot ; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्ना नौर्नाविके त्वयि नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वास: Mb. -2 A navigator, sailor. -3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* [नावा तार्यं नौ-यत्] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.) ; नाव्या: सुप्रतरा नद्यः R. 4. 31 ; नाव्यं पय: केचिदतारिषुर्भुजैः *Si.* 12. 76. -2 Praiseworthy. **—व्यं** Newness, novelty. **—व्या** Ved. A navigable river.

नावनीत *a.* (ती *f.*) Mild, soft, gentle.

नावमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Ninth.

नाश: [नश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.-2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67 ; so वित्त°, बुद्धि° &c. -3 Death. -4 Misfortune, calamity. -5 Abandonment, desertion. -6 Flight, retreat.-7 (In arith.) Elimination. -8 Want of apprehension, non-perception (अनुपलंभ).

नाशक *a.* [नश्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* [नश्-णिच्-ल्यु] (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.). **—नं** 1 Destruction, ruin. -2 Removing, removal, expulsion. -4 Perishing, death. -5 Forgetting.

नाशित *p. p.* Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

नाशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [नश्-णिनि] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. -2 Perishing, perishable ; Bg. 2. 18 Ms. 8.185.

नाश्य *a.* Destructible.

नाष्टिक: The owner of anything lost.

नाष्ट्रा Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. -2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

नास् 1 A. (नासते) To sound.

नासत्य See under न.

नासा [नास्-भावे अ] 1 The nose; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29 ; Bg. 5. 27. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The upper timber of a door. -4 A sound. -**Comp.** — अग्रं the tip of the nose ; Mâl. 1. 1.—छिद्रं,-रंध्रं, -विवरं a nostril. —दारु *n.* the upper timber of a door-frame. —नाह: the thickening of the membrane of the nose. —परिस्राव: running at the nose. a running cold. —पुट:,-पुटं a nostril, °मर्यादा the septum of the nose. —वंश: the bridge of the nose. —स्राव: a running cold.

नासिकंधम *a.* Blowing or breathing through the nose.

नासिकंधय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका [नास्-ण्वुल्] 1 The nose see नासा. -2 Any nose-shaped object. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 The upper timber of a door. -5 A projection. -6 An epithet of the nymph Asvinî.-**Comp.** —मल: the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* [नासिका-ण्य] 1 Nasal. -2 Being in the nose. **—क्य:** A nasal sound. **—क्यौ**(du.) An epithet of the Asvins . **—क्यं** The nose.

नासिक्यकं The nose.

नास्यं A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils.).

नासीरं [नासाये ईर्ते ईर्-क Tv.] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. —रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.) ; नासीरचरयोर्भटयोः Mv. 6 ; N. 1. 68. -2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिक्षीरा &c.-**Comp.** —वादः assertion of the non-existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity ; बौद्धिनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवादशूरेण K.

नास्तिक *a.* or —कः [नास्ति परलोकस्तत्साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीश्वरो वा इति मतिरस्य ठन्] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe ; *S*i. 16. 7 ; Ms. 2. 11 ; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्यं See under नासा.

नाहः [नह् भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, confinement. -2 A trap or snare. -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-षिः An epithet of Yayâti.

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) :—1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below') ; निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकर, निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निगृहीत. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविशते. -6 Skill ; निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबंध. -8 Inclusion ('into', 'in') ; निपीतमुदकं. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट. -10 Insult, wrong, harm ; निकृति, निकार. -11 Showing; निदर्शन. -12 Cessation ; निवृत्. -13 Resort, refuge ; निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation. -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgâdâsa).

निःक्षिप् =निक्षिप् q. v.

निःक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent (as time).

निःक्षेपः 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears).

निःशिष् *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [निर्गतः शेषो यस्य] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1. —षं,-षेण *ind.* Wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चितं श्रेयः नि०] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस् (often written निश्वस्] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed. -2 Sighing. —तं 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अयि विरम निःसहासि जाता Mál. 3; so Mâl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ; बाणैः खरकार्मुकनिःसृतैः Râm. ; *S*i. 9. 25. -2 To depart, set out for; Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude; यो हेमकुंभस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36. —*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. -3 Final departure, death. -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit.

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. -2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः,-टं Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by;' वहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभय व इ *S*ânti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [नि कम् घञ्] 1 Plentiful copious,abundant; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहां *S*.6.16. -2 Desirous of. —मः,-मं Wish, desire. —मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति *S*. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night.' -3 Very much, exceedingly निकामं क्षामांगी Mâl. 2. 3; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म्; निकामनिरंकुशः Gît. 7; Ku. 5. 23; *S*i.4. 54.

निकामनं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [निकृ भावादौ अप्] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection; पपात स्वेदांबुप्रसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Gît. 11 ; *S*i. 4. 58; Rs. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षण See under निकृष्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone ; निकषे हेमरेखेव R. 17. 46 ; Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test; नन्वेष दर्पनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10 ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1; K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone; कनकनिकषरुचिशुचिवसनेन श्वसिति म सा परिजनहसनेन Gît. 7 ; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत्प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4 1 ; 5. 19.-**Comp.** —उपलः,-ग्रावन् *m.* -पाषाणः a touch-stone, whetstone ; तत्प्रेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gît. 11 ; तत्त्वनिकषग्रावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Râvaṇa or of imps in general. —*ind.* 1 Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.) ; निकषा सौधभित्तिं Dk.; विलंघ्य लंकां निकषा हनिष्यति *S*i. 1. 68. -**Comp.** —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-चि-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general ; Mv. 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habita-

tion, dwelling-place; काशीनिकायः &c. -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकाय्यः [cf. P. III. 1. 129] A dwelling, habitation, house ; न प्रणाय्यो जनः कश्चिन्निकाय्यं तेऽधितिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः,-सः [नि-काश्-घञ्] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Mâl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुंचनः A measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kudava* (also निकुंचक).

निकुंजः,-जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers ; यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुंजे मंदमास्थितं Gît. 4, 2, 11; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault; Mâl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern; Mâl 9. 3.

निकुंभः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुंभिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankâ. -2 An image of Bhadrakâlî on the west side of Lankâ. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं (रुं) बं A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लतानिकुरुंबं Gît. 11. किरण° A. L. 20 ; चिकुर° 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence ; तीर्णो निकारार्णवः Ve. 6. 43; Mv. 3. 41 ; 5. 14 ; 7. 8 ; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, controdction.

निकारणं Kiling, slaughter.

निकृत *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended ; U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low, vile. —तं Humiliation. -**Comp.** —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded. —मति *a.* depraved in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. —तिः *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception ; अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौंड Ve. 5. 21 ; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation ; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence. —7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. -**Comp.** —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

निकृतिन् *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत् 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up ; विश्वासाद्भयमुत्पन्नं मूलान्यपि निकृंतति Pt. 2. 39 ; निकृंतन्निव मानसं Bk. 7. 11 ; भल्लनिकृत्तकंठैः R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.)

निकर्तनं Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिकृंतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेतकिदंतुरिताशे (वसंते) Gît. 11. -नं Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting; एकेन नखनिकृंतनेन सर्वं कार्ष्णायसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1. 6. P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. -2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. —ष्टं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः, -तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, abode ; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12. 19 ; Ku. 5. 25 ; Ms. 6. 26 ; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. —नं A mansion, house, abode ; सिंजाना मंजुमंजीरं प्रविवेश निकेतनं Gît. 11 ; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129 ; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमणं Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निक्वणः, निक्वाणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्ष् 1 P. (निक्षति) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिक्षा q. v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down; Y. 1. 103; Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of ; देवीहस्ते निक्षिपता Ratn. 1; Ms. 6.3, 8.179, R. 1. 34.-3 To deposit, place as deposit.-4 To encamp. -5 To cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on (with acc.); अलं मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge; pawn in general ; Pt. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit ; समक्षं तु निक्षेपणं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet) ; Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप्तृ *m.* A depositor, pawner.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brâhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 ; वसुधायां निचख्नतुः R. 12. 30 ; Bk. 4. 3 ; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column); निचखान जयस्तंभान् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into; निचखान शरं भुजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55 Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72.

निखननं Digging in, burying; as in स्थूणानिखननन्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed; शल्यं निखातमुदहारयतामुरस्तः R. 9 78; 13. 61; अष्टादशद्वीपनिखातयूपः 6. 38; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried.

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -र्वं A billion.

निखिल *a.* [निवृत्तं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिराद्भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् Me. 94.

निगड *a.* [नि-गल्-अच् लस्य डः] Fettered, chained; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -डः, -डं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडनं Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fetter; (fig. also); निद्रानिगडितजनदृशि Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare say, speak; R. 2. 33. -3 To speak to, address (any one). -4 To enumerate. -5 To call, name.

निगदः, निगादः 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers.-2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning a nything without knowing the meaning; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्द्यते Nir. -5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. -तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखांतं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9.31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text; साव्यै साढ्वा साढेति निगमे P.VI. 3.113, VII. 2. 64; Mâl. 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road.-12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगरः,-रणं &c. See under निगॄ.

निगु *a.* Pleasing. -गुः 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

निगॄ 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -णः 1 The throat. -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (गा) लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; °वत् *m.* a horse.

निगार (ल) क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devoured. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनांतर्निगीर्णस्योपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -ढं *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहनं Concealing, hiding.

निग्रंथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह् 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निगृह्य शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निगृह्य Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाद्द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); माथुरोऽक्षिणी निगृह्य Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रज्ञया निग्रहीतुं शक्यः Mu. 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निगृह्यंतामभीशवः S. 1.

निगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; भो निगृहीतोसि U. 4.

निगृहीतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check.-2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इंद्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; त्वन्निग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे प्रयत्नः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्ययमनुग्रहीकृतः R. 11. 90, 55; 12. 52, 63. -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. -11 (In Nyâya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu. 5. 10. -12 A handle. -12 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme being.-**Comp.** -स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyâyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -णं 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -2 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

निग्राहः 1 Punishment. -2 An imprecation; as in निग्राहस्ते भूयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. -घः 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

निघंटुः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particularly the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yâska in his Nirukta.

निघर्षः, निघर्षणं See under निघृष्.

निघसः 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

निघातः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. -2 Suppression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघातिः *f.* An iron club.

निघुष्टं Sound, noise.

निघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्षः, निघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. -2 Grinding.

निघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृष्व *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant. —ष्वः 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. —ष्वं The mark of a hoof.

निघ्न *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निघ्नं नृप तावकीनैः प्रह्वीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणौघैः Ki. 3. 12; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तृनिदेशरौक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on *i. e.* following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिघ्नवर्गः. -4 After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निचि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निचितं खमुपेत्य नीरदैः Ghat. 1; शकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निचयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions; as षण्मासनिचयः. -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिचय.-4 Certainty.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निचायः A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिकी, -नैचिकी An excellent cow.

निचुंपणः Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 N. of an *avabhrita* q.v.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed. -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kâlidâsa; स्थानादस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14 (where Malli. observes:- निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover cf. निचोल. -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acutangula).

निचुलकं 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; ध्वांतं नीलनिचोलचारु Gît. 11; शीलय नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed-cover. -3 The cover of a litter (दोलिकावरणं).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिविः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छेदः 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज् 3 U. (नेनेक्ति, नेनिक्ते, प्रणेनेक्ति, निक्त) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्नुः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरंबराणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -With निस् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निक्त *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निज *a.* [नितरां जायते निजन्-ड] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वपुः पुनरनयन्निजां रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2. 50. -3 Peculiar. -4 Continual, perpetual. —*m.* pl. One's own people.

निंज् 2 A. (निंक्ते) To wash.-With प्र to wash (प्रणिंक्ते).

निटलं (Sometimes written निटिल) The forehead; निटिलतटचुंबित Dk. 4, 15. -**Comp.** —अक्षः N. of Siva.

निडीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds; see डीन.

निण्य *a.* Ved. 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. —ण्यं A secret or mystery.

नितंबः [निभृतं तम्यते कामुकैः, तम् कांक्षायां] 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यातं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकवनितं नितंबरुचिरं (गिरिं) Ki. 5. 27; सेव्या नितंबाः किमु भूधराणामुत स्मरस्मेरविलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The shoulder. -**Comp.** —बिंबं round or circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

नितंबवत् *a.* Having beautiful hips —ती A woman; चारु चुचुंब नितंबवती दयितं Gît. 1; V. 4. 26.

नितंबिन् *a.* [नितंब-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16 R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68; Ku. 3. 7. -2 A woman in general; Pt. 4. 32, 86.

नितरां *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely, प्राणांस्त्यजामि नितरां तदवाप्तिहेतोः Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; तुदंति चेतो नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4; Amaru. 10; Bh. 2. 18; शोषितसरसि निदाघे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Pt. 1. 104; नितरां नीचोस्मीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. -5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पाताल.

नितांत *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद यो मानसीं V. 2. 11; R. 3. 8. —तं *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree; Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य *a.* [नियमेन नियतं वा भवं नि-त्यप्; cf. P. IV. 2. 104 Vârt.] 1 (*a*) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते H. 1. 48; नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहतमोवृत्तिरम्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as

an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. (*b*) Imperishable, indestructible; पृथिवी द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka K. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed (opp. काम्य).-3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नैमित्तिक). -5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीर°, अरण्य°, आदान°, ध्यान° &c.—त्यः The ocean. —त्या An epithet of the goddess Durgâ. —त्यं An indispensable or inevitable act. —त्यं *ind.* Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. -**Comp**. —अनध्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic studies; Ms. 4. 107.—अनित्य *a.* eternal and perishable. —ऋतु *a.* regularly recurring at the seasons. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कृत्यं, -क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yaj*n*as. —गतिः air, wind. —दानं daily alms-giving. —नियमः an invariable rule. —नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (*e. g.* a पर्वश्राद्ध). —प्रलयः sleep. —मुक्तः the Supreme spirit. —यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadî. —शंकित *a.* perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. —समासः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); *e. g.* जमदग्नि, जयद्रथ &c.; इवेन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, -त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Perseverance.

नित्यदा *ind.* Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशस् *ind.* Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150.

निद् 1 U. (नेदति-ते) 1 To be near. -2 To blame, censure, approach; cf. निंद्.

निद् *f.* Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निद *a.* Censuring.—दं Poison; (also निदा).

निदद्रुः 1 A man. -2 One without herpes.

निदर्शक, -नं &c. See under निदृश्.

निदाघः [नि-दह्-आधारे घञ् न्यंक्वादि कुत्वं] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः Bv. 1. 16; निदाघकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 104; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration. —**Comp**.—करः the sun. —कालः summer.—सिंधुः a river in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. -2 A rope for tying up a calf.-3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1; अथवा बलमारंभो निदानं क्षयसंपदः Si. 2. 94. -7 A cause in general; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gît. 5. -5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease. -7 End, termination. -8 Purity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of penitential acts.-**Comp**..—स्थानं one of the departments of medical science.

निदिग्ध *p. p.* [नि-दिह्-क्त] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. —ग्धा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See under निध्यै.

निदिश् 6 P. To order, point out &c.; see निर्दिश्.

निदिष्ट *p.p.* 1 Pointed out.-2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, enjoined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे पृथगादिदेश R. 14. 58; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निदेशिन् *a.* Pointing &c.—नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region.

निदृश् *Caus.* 1 To show, point out; R. 6. 31.-2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4 To teach, explain.-5 To illustrate by an example; cf. निदर्शना. -6 To introduce, cause to enter. -7 To show oneself to (a person.)

निदर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन *a.* 1 Pointing, showing. -2 Proclaiming, declaring announcing. -3 Teaching. —नं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. -2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence; बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं *S.* 2; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः *Si.* 2. 50; R. 8. 45. -7 A scheme, system. -8 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction.-9 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.).—ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined:—निदर्शना। अभवन्वस्तुसंबंध उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10; *e. g.* R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2 P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छायसुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः *S.* 1. 3; निद्रामुद्रा क्षिपन् Mâl. 2. 12.-2 Sloth.-3 Shutting, budding state. -**Comp**.—अलस *a* dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep; निद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2. —भंगः awaking.—वृक्षः darkness. —संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण *a.* 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु *a.* Sleeping, asleep.—लुः An epithet of Vish*n*u.

निद्रित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निधन *a.* [निवृत्तं धनं यस्मात्; U*n*. 2. 81.] Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk. 1. 14. —नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gît. 1; कल्पांतेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्याख्यमंतर्धनं Bh. 2. 16; Pt. 1. 21; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sâman sung in chorus.-3 The *finale* (in music). -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination.-6 Ved. Residence; receptacle.—नः The head of a family.—नं Family, race. -**Comp**.—कारिन् *a.* fatal, destructive. —क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence, poverty; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down ; शिरसि निदधानोंजलिपुटं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52 ; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिलैर्निहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghat. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground), Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निध्यै. -7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up. -12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir ; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानगर्भामिव सागरांबरां R. 3. 9 ; Bg. 9. 18. ; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -5 Hoard, store, property, wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आधारे कि] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जल°, तोय°, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store-house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [नितरां धुवनं हस्तपादादिचालनमत्र] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition ; अतिशयमधुरिपुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2, Si. 11. 18, Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्यै 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अंगुलीयकं निध्यायंती M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12. 40; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात a. Meditated or thought on.

निध्यानं Seeing, beholding, sight.

निध्वानः Sound.

निनंक्षु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise; U. 3. 7; उच्चचार निनदोंऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित n. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. -तं A sound.

निनादिन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयनं See under निनी.

निनर्द् 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनर्दः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाह्यः A water-jar to be put into the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch ; Y. 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline; वक्त्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

निनयनं 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

निनृत्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

निनृत्तिः f. Repetition.

निंद् 1 P. (निंदति, निंदित; प्रणिंदति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; नि निंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती Ku. 5. 1 ; सा निंदंती स्वानि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30 ; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निंदक a. [निंद्-ण्वुल्] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निंदनं, निंदा [निंद्-भावे-ल्युट् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा K. P. 10 ; पर°, वेद°. -2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2. overt praise.

निंदित p. p. [निंद्-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निंद्य a. 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निंदुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः-पं A water-jar. -पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) ठः, निपठनं, निपठितिः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down ; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवास्तदंते हरमूढभार्यं किरीटबद्धांजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in ; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहो शिशुरपि निपतति मदमलिनकपोलभित्तिषु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47.-7 To be placed, occupy a place ; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy ; तातं निपात्य सह बंधुजनाक्षितोयैः Mu. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पंचविंशतिरजंता निपात्यंते Sk.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down.

निपत्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting ; पयोधरोत्सेधनिपातचूर्णिताः Ku. 5. 24 ; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap ; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging ; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descent, fall ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or

mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः, निपातोयं &c.-8 A particle, an indeclinable; see P. I. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन *a.* Killing, destroying. —नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित *a.* 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् *a.* 1 Falling down, alighting; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying; R. 11. 21.

निपलाशं *ind.* Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं *S.* 2. 6; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत *p. p.* Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः *f.* Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace; गुरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; *Si.* 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Hurting, injuring. —ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित *p.p.* 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण *a.* 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाचि निपुणः; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —णं *ind.* or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आत्मवंतं न कर्माणि निबध्नंति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9; 14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 14; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4.29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose, मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose.-8. To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. -7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबंद्धृ *m.* 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबंधः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिर्निबंधं चक्रे Vâs. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -12 Cause, reason. —धं Song, singing.

निबंधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबंधनं जाता जीवलोकस्य U. 3; यस्त्वमिव मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Mâl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection; ते त्वदाशानिबंधनाः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent.' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Mâl. 4 'based on' &c.; प्रत्याशा° 3; अनिबंधन causeless, accidental; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle; Mâl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना *Si.* 2. 112 (where निबंधन means 'a treatise' also).-12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबंधिन् *a.* 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब (व) र्हण *a.* Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 37. —णं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिड *a.* Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult; Ku. 3. 59. See निविड.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn; निबोध साधो तव चेत्कुतूहलं Ku. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. —*Caus.* To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धमुग्धकनकाब्जनिभं वहंती Mâl. 1. 40; so चंद्रनिभानना &c. —भः,-भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at; निभाल्य भूयो निजगौरिमाणं मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मां न भामिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनीलारविंदमदभंगिपदैः कटाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception.

निभूत *a.* 1 Quite frightened (अत्यंतभीत).-2 Gone, past.

निभृत *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; चिंतया निभृतः Bhâg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceved, unobserved; निभृतो भूत्वा Pt. 1, नभसा निभृतेंदुना R. 8. 15 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (*a*) Still, silent; निभृतद्विरेफं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (*b*) Steady, fixed, immoveable, motionless; S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिभृता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Mâl. 2. 12; Mv. 3. 14.-7 Modest, humble; अनिभृतकरेषु प्रियेषु Me. 68; प्रणामनिभृता कुलवधूरिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; निभृतनिकुंजगृहं गतया Gît. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. —तं Modesty, humility. —तं *ind.* 1 Secretly, covertly, privatly, unpercerved; *S.* 3; Si. 3. 74; Ms. 9. 263.-2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. **-Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

निमदः A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निमंत्र् 10 A. To invite, call, summon; दिग्भ्यो निमंत्रिताश्चैनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

निमंत्रणं 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling.-3 A summons. **-Comp.** —पत्रं 1. an invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमस्ज् 6 P. 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig.also); यथा प्लवेनौपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तरन्। तथा निमज्जतोऽधस्तादज्ञौ दातृप्रतीच्छकौ Ms. 4.194; 5. 73; शोके मुहुश्चाविरतं न्यमांक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Gît. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतींदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निमग्न *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); वल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिः *S.* 7. 11; निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ, चिंतानिमग्न &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जथुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तल्पे कांतांतरैः सार्धं मन्येऽहं धिक् निमज्जथुं Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); दृङ् निमज्जनमुपैति सुधायां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारगहने उन्मज्जननिमज्जने Mb.

निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Price (निमानं=मूल्यं Sk.).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvâku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilâ.

निमित्तं [नि-मिद्-क्त Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः *S.* 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target. निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27.-6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा *S.* 1; निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 31; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किन्निमित्तोयमातंकः *S.* 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तात् 'because of', 'on account of.'). **-Comp.** —अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram.). —आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. —कारणं,-हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —कालः a specific time. —कृत् *m.* a crow. —धर्मः 1. expiation. 2. an occasional rite. —विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (*-m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्तिन् *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

निमिश्ल *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमिष् 6 P. To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle; Bg. 5. 9.

निमिष् *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. —*m.* A god.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 The shutting of flowers.-4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 N. of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4.; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. **-Comp.** —कृत् *f.* lightning. —रुच् *m.* a fire-fly.

निमेषकः 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निमील् 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील नरोत्तमप्रिया हृतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut, (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरेशे जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; द्यौर्निमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. —*Caus.* 1 To shut, close; उन्मीलितापि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवांधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिमीलदब्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; लीलापद्मं न्यमीलयत् Kâv. 2. 261 Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनखिन्नया यया ते Gît. 4; Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p.p.* 1 Shut, closed.-2 Obscured, darkened; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं *ind.* Down to the root; निमूलकाषं कषति.

निमेयः Barter, exchange.

निम्न *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. —म्नं 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं *S.* 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3

A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; जलनिबिडितवस्त्रव्यक्तनिम्नोन्नताभिः Mâl. 4. 10. -Comp. -उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. -गतं a low place. -गा a river, a mountain-stream: R. 8. 8.

निंबः A tree with bitter fruits; आम्रं छित्त्वा कुठारेण निंबं परिचरेत्तु यः। यश्चैनं पयसा सिंचेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ Râm. -Comp. -तरुः 1. the Mandâra tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

निंबू *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime).

निंबूकः The common lime.

निम्लुक्ति *f.*, निम्लोचः Sunset.

नियंत्रणं -णा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियंत्रणानुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः *S.* 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

नियंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियताः स्वया Bg. 7. 20; (सुतां) शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath, &c.); Ms. 2. 192; न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृतिं स्वां नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not suppress or conceal', &c. -3 To offer, give; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति *S.* 6. 24. -4 To punish, chastise नियंतव्यश्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. -5 To regulate or direct in general; लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु *S.* 4. 2. -7 To attain, obtain; तालज्ञश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8 To place upon. —*Caus.* (नियमयति) 1 To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमयसि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदंडः *S.* 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten; *Si.* 7. 56; R. 5. 73. -2 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve: छायाद्रुमैर्नियमितार्कमयूखतापः *S.* 4. 10; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. -2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed. -3 Abstemious, temperate. -4 Attentive, intent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 (*a*) Certain, settled, sure; Pt. 1. 284. (*b*) Fixed; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite. -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &c.); *S.* 7. 20. -तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिबलात्तु Dk.; नियतेर्नियोगात् *Si.* 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियंतृ *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; *Si.* 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check; वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2; Ms. 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नायमेकांततो नियमः S. B. -7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Certainty, ascertainment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94; Ki. 5. 40; (see Malli. on *Si.* 13. 23). -12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v.; शौचामिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहः । व्रतमौनोपवासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविघ्नकारिणी *S.* 1; R. 15. 74. -14 (In Mîm. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or *specifies* something which, in the absence of that rule, would be *optional*; विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in *yoga*. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common-place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice). (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. -निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं a written agreement. -विधिः a religious rite, daily ritual; Ku. 1. 60. -स्थ *a.* observing penance; Ku. 5. 13. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing; restraining, subduing; नियमनादसतां च नराधिपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, limitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. -4 Guiding, governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen; Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियातन See निपातन.

नियुज् 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute, order (with loc.); यन्मां विधेयविषये सभवान्नियुंक्ते Mâl. 1. 9; असाधुदर्शी तत्रभवान् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुंक्ते *S.* 1; Ku. 3. 13; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness (as horses). -5 To employ, engage. -6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. —*Caus.* 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge; Bg. 3. 1; प्रभक्रमणि मां नियोजयति K; Pt.

5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदृशेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To use, employ; Pt. 1. 72; Ku. 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to; श्वमाय मां नियोजयसि Pt. 2.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. -2 Authorised, appointed. -3 Permitted to raise issue; see नियोग (7)below.-4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained. -7 Prompted, incited. **-क्तः** A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक्तृ *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M.5.8 ; मनो नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1; आज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति *S*.1 ; त्वमपि स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). -3 Fastening or attaching to.-4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिंश्चेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called क्षेत्रज; cf. Ms. 9. 59 :—देवराद्वा सपिंडाद्वा स्त्रिया सम्यङ् नियुक्तया । प्रजेप्सिताधिगंतव्या संतानस्य परिक्षये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyâsa begot पांडु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

नियोगिन् *a.* 1 Appointed, employed.-2 Authorized. *—m.* An officer, dependant, minister, functionary.

नियोग्यः A lord, master.

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -2 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. **—नी** A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employé; सिध्यंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः *S.* 7. 4.

नियुत् *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vâyu. -2 A praiser. *—f.* A line, row.

नियुतं 1 A million.-2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोद्धृ *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियोधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर् *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun ; see the compounds given below ; see निस् and cf. अ also. **-Comp.** **—अंश** *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. **—अक्षः** the place of no latitude (in astronomy). °देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lankâ. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. **—आग्नि** *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. **—अंकुश** *a.* 'not curbed by a hook', unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered ; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhâg. ; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Gît.7; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk.; Bh.3.105; Mv. 3. 39; विनयरुचयः सदैव निरंकुशाः Mu.3.6.°ता self-will, independence. **—अघ** *a.* sinless, blameless. **—अंग** *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. **—अजिन** *a.* skinless. **—अंजन** *a.* 1. without collyrium ; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinged. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (**-नः**) 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. N. of the Supreme Being. (**-ना**) 1. the day of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. **—अतिशय** *a.* unsurpassed, matchless, unrivalled ; Pt. 1. 30. (**-यः**) the Supreme Being. **—अत्यय** *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe ; R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, unblameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. -3. completely successful. **—अध्व** *a.* one who has lost one's way. **—अनुक्रोश** *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted. (**-शः**) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. **—अनुग** *a.* having no followers. **—अनुनासिक** *a.* not nasal. **—अनुरोध** *a.* 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Mâl. 10. **—अंतर** *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant ; निरंतराधिपटलैः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वंतरवातवृष्टिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मुहे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15 ; हृदयं निरंतरबृहत्कठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमप्यभिदन् *S*i. 9. 66. -3. compact, dense; *S*i. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend). -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical. -8. sincere, sympathetic ; Pt. 1. 341. (**-रं**) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. -2. without intervening space or interval. -3. closely, tightly, firmly ; (परिष्वजस्व) कांतैरिदं मम निरंतरमंगमंगैः Ve. 3. 27 ; परिष्वजेते शयने निरंतरं Rs. 2. 11. -4. immediately. °अभ्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. **—अंतराल** *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close. -2. narrow. **—अन्वय** *a.* having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated. -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. -5. without being seen, out of sight ; Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sudden, unexpected ; U. 7. **—अपत्रप** *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold. **—अपराध** *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (**-धः**) innocence. **—अपवर्त** *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. **—अपाय** *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. **—अपेक्ष** *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need

of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7. without purpose. (-क्षा) indifference, disregard. —अपेक्षित *a.* 1. disregarded. -2. regardless. —अपेक्षिन् *a.* disregarding, indifferent. —अभिभव *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. —अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2. void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —अभिलाष *a.* not caring for, indifferent to; स्वसुखानिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः *S.* 5. 7. —अभ्र *a.* cloudless. —अमर्ष *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. —अंबर *a.* naked. —अंबु *a.* 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. —अर्गल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Mâl. 5. 26. (-लं) *ind.* freely. —अर्थ *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3 nonsensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (-र्थः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. nonsense. —अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel. (-कं) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. —अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure. —अवग्रह *a.* 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (-हं) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly, -2. intensely, strongly. —अवद्य *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; इयनिरवद्यरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). —अवधि *a.* having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30; Mâl. 1. 6. -2. continuous; Mâl. 4. 3. —अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. —अवलंब *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; *S.* 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). —अव्यय *a.* eternal, immutable. —अशन *a.* abstaining from food. (-नं) fasting. —अष्ट *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered (-ष्टः) a horse twenty four years' old. —अस्त्र *a.* weaponless, unarmed. —अस्थि *a.* boneless. —अहंकार, —अहंकृति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. —अहंकृत *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2. without individuality. -3. unselfish. —अहम् *a.* free from egotism or self-conceit. —आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. -2. ugly, deformed. -3. disguised. -4. unassuming, modest. (-रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. -3. of Vishṇu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. -2. deformed. (-तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. -2. especially, a Bráhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. -3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or yaj*n*as. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. -2. steady, calm. -3. clear. -4. perspicuous. (-लं) 1. calmness, serenity. -2. perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रंद *a.* not crying or complaining. (-दः) a place where no sound can be heard. —आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas. —आगस् *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarian. —आडंबर *a.* 1. without drums. -2. without show, unostentatious. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear; R. 1. 63. -2. without ailment, comfortable, healthy. -3. not causing pain. -4. unchecked, unhampered; Mâl. 5. 34. (-कः) an epithet of *S*iva. —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (-पा) the night. —आदर *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. -2. without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनंद *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful. —आंत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. -2. having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (-*f.*) prosperity. —आबाध *a.* 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. -2. unobstructed. -3. not molesting or disturbing. -4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); *e. g.* अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वगृहे व्यवहरति Mit. —आमय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale -2. untainted, pure. -3. guileless. -4. free from defects or blemishes. -5. full, complete. -6. infallible. -7. not liable to failure or miscarriage. (-यः, -यं) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. (-यः) 1. a wild goat. -2. a hog or boar. —आमिष *a.* 1 fleshless. -2. having no sensual desires or covetousness. -3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full-stretched or extended; निरायतपूर्वकायाः *S.* 1. 8. -2. contracted, compact. —आयास *a.* not fatiguing, easy. —आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless. —आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. -2. not depending on another, independent.-3 self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि कं यामि शरणं Jag. (-बा) spikenard. (-बं) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1. not looking about or seeing. -2. deprived of sight. -3. deprived of light, dark; Mâl. 5. 30. -5. invisible. (-कः) an epithet of *S*iva. —आश *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनो बभूवेंदुमतीनिराशं

R. 6. 2. -2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आशक, -आशिन् *a.* hopeless. —आशंक *a.* fearless. —आशिस् *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. -2. without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent ; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. -2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge ; निराश्रयाधुना वत्सलता. -3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (-रः) fasting. —इंग *a.* immoveable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इंद्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. -2. mutilated, maimed. -3. weak, infirm, frail. -4. barren. -5. without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge ; Ms. 9. 18. -6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इंधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —ईति *a.* free from the calamities of the season ; R. 1. 63 ; see ईति. —ईश्वर *a.* godless, atheistic. —ईषं the body of a plough. —ईह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent ; R. 10. 24. -2. inactive. (-हा), निरीहता -त्वं 1. inactivity. -2. indifference. —उच्छ्वास *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. -2. narrow, contracted. (-सः) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. -2. unable to answer, silenced. -3. having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities ; विरतं गेयमृतुर्निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. -2. devoid of energy. (-हः) 1. absence of energy. 2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. -2. calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* waterless. —उद्यम, -उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्वेग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. -2. free from national distress or tyranny. -3. causing no affliction. -4. auspicious (as a star). -5. secure, peaceful. —उपधि *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mu. 3. -2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपप्लव *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed ; निरुपप्लवानि नः कर्माणि संवृत्तानि *S.* 3. -2. not causing any affliction or misery. -3. an epithet of *S*iva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. -2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as वंध्यापुत्र). -2. immaterial. -3. invisible. (-ख्यं) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. -2. unsuccessful. —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. -2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः °पुष्पी *f.* the *S*âlmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride —गवाक्ष *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). -2. devoid of all properties. -3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless ; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोऽपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -4. without attributes. -5. having no epithet. (-णः) the Supreme Spirit. °आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. -2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. -2. poor, possessionless, beggarly.-3. alone, unassisted. (-थः) 1. an idiot, a fool. -2. a gambler. -3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. -2. unaccompanied, alone. -3. deserted, abandoned. -4. fruitless. (-कः) 1. a religious mendicant. -2. a naked devotee. -3. a gambler. —ग्रंथिक *a.* clever. (-कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —घटं 1. a free market. -2. a crowded market. —घृण *a.* 1. cruel, merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. —घृणा cruelty. —घोष *a.* noiseless, still, calm. —जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) a desert, solitude, lonely place. —जर *a.* 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god ; (nom. pl. निर्जराः -निर्जरसः) (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. —जरायु *a.* Ved. skinless. —जल *a.* 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. °एकादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. —जिह्वः a frog. —जीव *a.* 1. lifeless. -2. dead; चिता दहति निर्जीवं चिंता दहति जीवितम्. —ज्ञाति *a.* having no kinsmen, alone. —ज्वर *a.* feverless, healthy. —दंडः a *S*ûdra. —दय *a.* 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; मुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दयदंतदंशं Gît. 10 ; निर्दयरतिश्रमालसाः R. 19. 32 ; निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106. —दयं *ind.* 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. —दश *a.* more than ten days old. —दशन *a.* toothless. —दुःख *a.* 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. —दैन्य *a.* happy, comfortable. —दोष *a.* 1. faultless, defectless ; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं. -2. guiltless, innocent. —द्रव्य *a.* 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. —द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. —द्वंद्व *a.* 1. indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry ; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45.-2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy.-4. not double.-5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. —धन *a.* without property poor, indigent; शशिनस्तुल्यवंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिभूयते Châṇ. 82. (-नः) an old ox.° ता, ° त्वं poverty, indigence. —धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious, unholy. —धूम *a.* smokeless. —नमस्कार *a.* 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. —नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. —नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. °ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. —नाभि *a.* going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. —नाशन्, -नाशिन् *a.* expelling, banishing. —निद्र *a.* sleepless, wake-

ful. –निमित्त *a.* causeless. –निमेष *a.* not twinkling. –बंधु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. –बल *n.* powerless, weak, feeble. –बाध *a.* 1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. -3. unmolested. (-धः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. –बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. –बुष, -बुस *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. –भक्त *a.* taken without food (as a medicine). –भय *a.* 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. –भर *a.* 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; त्रपाभरनिर्भरस्मरशर &c. Gît. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent. -3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुंभनिर्भरपरिरंभामृतं वांछति Gît. 5; परिरभ्य निर्भरं Gît. 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep). -5. full of, filled with (at the end of comp.); आनंद°, गर्व° &c. (-रः) a servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (-रं *ind.*) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. –भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. –भोग *a.* not fond of pleasures. –भृति *a.* without wages. –मक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) *ind.* without flies, *i.e.* lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं *S.* 2, 6. –मज्ज *a.* fatless, meagre. –मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. –मत्स्य *a.* fishless. –मद *a.* 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry. -4. not in rut (as an elephant). –मनुज, -मनुष्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. –मन्यु *a.* free from anger. –मम *a.* 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent to (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्राणिष्वर्थेषु निर्ममाः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. –मर्याद *a.* 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve.3.22.-3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) *ind.* confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. –मल *a.* 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. talc. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. °उपलः a crystal. –मशक *a.* free from gnats. –मांस *a.* fleshless. –मानुष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. –मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless.

मुटः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. -2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-टं) a large free market or fair. –मूल *a.* 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.). -3. eradicated. –मेघ *a.* cloudless. –मेध *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. –मोह *a.* free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. –यत्न *a.* inactive, lazy, dull. –यंत्रण *a.* 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-णं) 1. squeezing out. -2. absence of restraint, independence. –यशस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. –युक्ति *f.* 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. –युक्तिक *a.* 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. –यूथ *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). –यूष = निर्यास. –योगक्षेम *a.* free from care. –रक्त *a.* (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. –रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. –रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज. (-*f.*) a woman not menstruating. °तमसा absence of passion or darkness. –रत (नीरत) *a.* not attached to, indifferent. –रंध्र *a.* (नीरंध्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. –रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless. R. 8. 58. –रस *a.* (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां पद्यानां S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; *S.* Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलब्धफलनीरसान् मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5. disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. –रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. –रुच् *a.* (नीरुच्) without lustre, faded, dim. –रुज्, -रुज *a.* (नीरुज्, नीरुज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरुजस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. –रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (-पः) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-पं) ether. –रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. –लक्षण *a.* 1. having no auspicious marks, ill-featured. -2. undistinguished. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspotted. -5. having a white back. –लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. –लिंग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. –लिप्त *a.* 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-प्तः) 1. N. of Krishṇa. -2. a sage. –लेप *a.* 1. unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) a sage. –लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. –लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. –वंश *a.* without posterity, childless. –वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. -2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). –वण, -वन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. -2. free from woods. -3. bare, open. –वर = निर्दर q. v. –वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. –वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. -2. blameless, unobjectionable. –वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वाते व्यजनं H. 2. 165. –वानर *a.* free from monkeys. –वायस *a.* free from crows. –वार्य *a.* 1. irresistible. -2. acting fearlessly or boldly. –विकल्प, -विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. -2. being without determination or resolution. -3. not capable of mutual relation. -4. conditioned. -5. undeliberative. -6. recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the

knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः ; नोचेच्चेतः प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Bh.3.61; Ve.1.23. -7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबंधानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as घटत्व. (-ल्पं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. -विकार *a.* 1. unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. -2. not disposed; M. 5. 14. -3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (-रः) the Supreme deity.-विकास *a.* unblown. -विघ्न *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्नं) absence of impediment. -विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्वैरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्प्रकाशीभव Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insensible. -वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. -विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. -विंध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. -विवर *a.*1.having no opening or cavity.-2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. -विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. -2. undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक *a.* indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish. -विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50 'a difference without distinction'. -2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku.1.46; स निर्विशेषप्रतिपत्तिरासीत् R. 14. 22. -3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-षः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वगृहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थीयतां H. 1; R. 5. 6.).-विशेषण *a.* without attributes. -विष *a.* poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः. -विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. -2. having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं काव्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. -3. not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण *a.* destitute of horns. -विहार *a.* having no pleasure. -वीज,-बीज *a.* 1. seedless. -2. impotent. -3. causeless. -वीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes; निर्वीरमुर्वीतलं P. R. 1. 31. -2. cowardly. -वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. -वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं गुरुशापभाषितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुधं Ve. 3. 34. -वृक्ष *a.* treeless. -वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. -वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. -वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. -वेद *a.* not acknowleding the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. -वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle. -वैर *a.* free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. -व्यंजन *a.* 1. straight-forward. -2. without condiment. (-नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain. -2. quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलीक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. -2. without pain. -3. pleased, doing anything willingly. -4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. -2. without fraud, true, genuine. -3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Mâl. 5. 12. -4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. -व्यापार *a.* 1. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -2. motionless; U. 6. -व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. -2. without rents. -व्रत *a.* not observing vows. -हिमं cessation of winter. -हेति *a.* weaponless. -हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. -ह्रीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold, daring.

निरत *a.* 1 Engaged or interested in. -2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; मृगया° &c. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f.* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरयः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयंती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस् 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. -2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. -3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; गृहान्निरस्ता न तेन वैदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. -4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). -5 To reject, repudiate, decline. -6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). -7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. -8 To tear out, strip off. -9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन गृहान्निरस्ता R. 14. 84. -2 Dispelled, destroyed. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादपे देश एरंडोपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69. -5 Discharged (as an arrow). -6 Refuted. -7 Vomited, spit out. -8 Uttered rapidly. -9 Torn out or destroyed. -10 Suppressed, checked. -11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -12 Thrown off (as from a horse). -13 Offered, given; Mâl. 9. 40. -14 Rejected, disallowed. -15 Sent forth or away. -स्तः An arrow discharged. -स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. -2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -3 Spitting out. -4 Preventing, warding off. -5 Throwing or casting.-**Comp.** -भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. -राग *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरसन *a.* Expelling, removing,

driving away ; Śi. 6. 47. -2 Vomiting. —नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter &c.)

निरस *a.* [निवृत्तो रसो यस्मात् प्रा. ब.] Tasteless, insipid, dry. —सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (*v. l.* for निपाक).

निराकुल *a.* 1 Full of, filled or covered with ; अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूहनिराकुलबकुलकलापे Gît. 1. -2 Distressed ; see under निर् also.

निराकृ 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, contemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्लवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure; see under निर् also

निराकृत *p. p.* 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -**Comp.** —अन्योत्तर *a.* irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः *f.* निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराग *a.* Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट *a.* Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस्.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

निरिंगिणी-नी A veil.

निरीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्वा) ... निरीक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22 ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरीक्षक *a.* Looking at, observing &c.

निरीक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरीक्षया as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरीशं (षं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त *a.* 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. —क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedângas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighaṇṭus by Yâska. -**Comp.** —कारः N. of the sage Yâska. —जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (=क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः *f.* 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्योगतो नाम्नामन्यार्थत्वप्रकल्पनं । ईदृशैश्चरितैर्जाने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -4 N. of Yâska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭus.

निरुत्सुक *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुंधंश्चास्य पंथानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. -**Comp.** —कंठ *a.* having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. —गुदः obstruction of the rectum. —प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87. -3 Restraint, check, suppression, control ; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरूढ *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its यौगिक or etymological sense) ; यौर्न काचिदर्थवास्ति निरूढा सैव सा चलाति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. —ढः 1 Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red'). -2 (In Rhet.) The accepted and popular meaning of a word. -**Comp.** —लक्षणा a *lakshaṇá* or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *vivakshâ* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरूढिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; नृप विद्यासु निरूढिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 =निरूढलक्षणा q. v.

निरूप् 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महावने पंथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं -णा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, search-

ing. -4 Ascertaining, investigation; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः *f.* 1 Definition (of an idea); ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरूहः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. -4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरूहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निर्ऋ 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्ऋत *a.* Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निर्ऋतिः *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निरेभ *a.* Noiseless.

निर्गंधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out or forth, depart; प्रकाशं निर्गतः *S.* 4; हुतवहपरिखेदादाशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 9. 83; *S.* 6. 3; Amaru. 61; *S.* 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise; अन्यदर्ककिरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To remove; as in निर्गतविशंकः. -4 To be cured of a disease. -5 To come out or appear (as a bud); *S.* 6. 3. -5 To go away, disappear. -6 To be freed from (with abl.) -7 To enter into or attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्गः Country, region, place.

निर्गत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out, appeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4 Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्गमः 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3.-2 Departure, vanishing, passing away; R. 19. 46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्गमः प्रययौ K. 159. -5 Exit, issue.

निर्गमनं 1 Going out or forth. -2 A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-keeper (?).

निर्ग्राह्य *a.* Perceivable; U. 4.21.

निर्गुढः The hollow of a tree.

निर्ग्रथनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्घंटः -टं 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. -2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्घर्षणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्घर्षणक *a.* Rubbing. —कं A dentifrice.

निर्घातः 1 Destruction. -2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. -3 The noise of contending winds (vapours ?) &c. in the sky; निर्घातोग्रैः कुंजलीनाञ्जिघांसुर्ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y. 1. 145; (वायुना निहतो वायुर्गगनाच्च पतत्यधः । प्रचंडघोरनिर्घोषो निर्घात इति कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general; अहह दारुणो दैवनिर्घातः U. 2.

निर्घातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्घोषः 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging &c. ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3.

निर्जर्जल्प *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.

निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth, appeared.

निर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat; R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y. 3. 292. -2 To win, acquire by conquest; Ms. 8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4 To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः,-निर्जितिः *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered completely, vanquished. -2 Acquired, gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः-रं A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent; शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nâg. 4; R. 2. 13; *S*ânti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. —रः 1 Burning chaff. -2 An elephant. -3 A horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-torrent; स्खलनमुखरभूरिस्रोतसो निर्झरिण्यः U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीत, निर्णेतृ &c. See under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of the sun.

निर्णामः Ved. 1 The joint of a wing(?). -2 Excesive bending.

निर्णिज् 3 U. 1 To wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated, atoned.

निर्णिक्तिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, washing. -2 Well-nourished. —*m.* 1 A form, shape. -2 A bright or shining garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णेकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णेजकः A washerman.

निर्णेजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्णी 1 P. 1 To take or carry away or off. -2 To determine, ascertain, settle, decide, come to a decision, fix, resolve upon; कथमप्युपायमात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः *S.* 1. 28; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10; हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). -4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. -5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दोषाय M. 1. -6 Application of a conclusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.) Narration of events. -Comp. —पादः a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determination. -2 Positive conclusion, settlement.

निर्णायक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive; -2 Determining.

निर्णायनं 1 Making certain. -2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided; determined, resolved. &c.

निर्णेतृ *a.* Decisive, conclusive. —*m.* 1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, reject; धाना मत्स्यान्पयो मांसं शाकं चैव न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove, dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4 To repudiate.

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. -3 Envious. -4 Abusive, slanderous. -5 Useless, unnecessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, intoxicated.

निर्दर *a.* 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3 Shameless. **—रः, -निर्दरिः** 1 A cave, cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. **—रं** Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्दह् 1 P. 1 To burn, consume. -2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming. -2 Without fire or heat. **—नं** Burning, consuming.

निर्दातृ *m.* 1 A digger up of weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2 Opened, split open; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; एकैकं निर्दिशन् *S.* 7; अंगुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign, give; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, mention, make a reference to. -4 To foretell, predict. -5 To advise, recommend. -6 To tell, communicate. -7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enumerate, specify, name. -9 To define, determine. -10 To describe. -11 To denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. -2 Specified, particularized. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allotted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तोऽयं निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation.

निर्देशक *a.* Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देष्टृ *m.* An authority, a guide.

निर्धार-रणं &c. see under निर्धृ.

निर्धाव् 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धौते सति हरिचंदने जलौघैः Si. 8. 51; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धौत *p. p.* 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धू 5. 9. U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धूतोऽधरशोणिमा Git. 12; ज्ञाननिर्धूतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. **—तः** A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धृ 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारणं 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारणं P. II. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्बंध् 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्बद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्बंधः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्बंधसंजातरुषा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्बंधपृष्टः स जगाद सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्बंधः *S.* 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्बर्हण See निबर्हण.

निर्भग्न *a.* 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्भट *a.* Hard, firm (दृढ).

निर्भर्त्स् 10 A. 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. 3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

निर्भर्त्सनं-ना 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्भर्त्सित *p. p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine अक्षबीजवलयेन निर्बभौ R. 11. 66. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेशाद्गुर्मो हि निर्बभौ Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

निर्भासः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्भिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्भिन्नतनुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्भिन्नप्रायं रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तांतैकदेशं निर्बिभेद *ibid.*, Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्भेदः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्भेदादृतेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः शंकयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्भेद्य *a.* 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्भुग्न *p. p.* 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Mál. 6. 12.

निर्भूति *f.* Ved. Disappearing.

निर्मथ् 1, 9 P. 1 To, churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थे निर्मथिष्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh

beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्मथः, निर्मथनं, निर्मथः, निर्मथनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. -दारु 1.= 2 above; -2. a churning-stick.

निर्मंथ्य a. 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -थ्यं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence: निर्मातुं प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेष सुरेंद्राणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13.-2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नायुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H. 1. (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकांजननिर्मितेव Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चाध्वकालनिर्माणं P. I. 4. 31 Vârt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमप्राप्तनिर्माणः (बालः) Râm. 'not having reached the full measure of growth'. -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Mâl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणसदृशो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Transformation. -णा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित p. p. 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artificial.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation formation, any artistic production; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्माल्य a. Pure, clean, stainless. -ल्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness.-2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्माल्योज्झितपुष्पदामनिकरे का षट्पदानां रतिः S. Til. 10.-3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्यैरथ ननृतेऽवधीरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुक्तिः f. Freedom, liberation

निर्मोकः 1 Setting free, liberating. -2 A hide, skin; especially, the slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance.

निर्मूल् 10 U. To eradicate, extirpate.

निर्मूलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मृज् 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.

निर्मार्जनं Cleaning, washing off; wiping out.

निर्मृष्ट p. p. Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मृष्टरागोऽधरः S. D. 1.

निर्यत् 10 U. 1 To return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5; Ms. 11. 164. -2 To requite, repay, retaliate; रामलक्ष्मणयोर्वैरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Râm.-3 To forgive, pardon.

निर्यातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यातन). -5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्या 2 P. 1 To go out, go out, of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse (as time).

निर्याणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्याणभागेऽभिघ्नन् Dk. 97; निर्याणनिर्यदसृजं चलितं निषादी Si. 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्याणहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्यातिः f. 1 Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्यापणं Banishing, expelling.

निर्यामः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्यासः, -सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्यूहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वितर्दिनिर्यूहविटंकनीडः Si. 3. 55 (where Malli. renders निर्यूह by मत्तवारणाख्य-उपाश्रयः and quotes Vaijayantî; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चारुतोरणनिर्यूहा Râm. -2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्लुंचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्लुंठनं 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Tearing off.

निर्लेखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. -2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्ल्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वच् 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain; वेदा निर्वक्तुमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace to its etymology (as a word). -3 To relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To name, call.

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 A proverbial expression, proverb. -3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वप् 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle. -2 To scatter, strew, (as seed). -3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपंति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4. To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्वपण a. (णी) 1 Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering. -3 Giving, bestowing. -णं 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms.

3. 248, 260. -3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c.) for pouring.

निर्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वर्ण् 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive.

निर्वर्णनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. -2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वस् 1 P. 1 To live out, *i. e.* to go to the end of (as a period). -2 To dwell abroad. —*Caus.* To banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Leaving one's home, living abroad (निर्वास only in this sense).

निर्वह् 1 P. 1 To carry out, extricate oneself. -2 To be finished. -3 To live upon, live by the aid of. —*Caus.* 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage; यथा प्रियसखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्वाहय *S*. 3. -3 To carry out, accomplish, effect. -3 To pass, spend (as time).

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion; *S*i. 14. 63. -2 Maintainig, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहणं Amaru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation. -4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तत्किंनिमित्तं कुकविकृतनाटकस्येव अन्यन्मुखेऽन्यन्निर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishng, performing. -2 Completion, end. -3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. -6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहण *a.* 1 Carrying out, effecting. -2 Removing. —**णं** Accomplishment, completion; See निर्वहण.

निर्वाहिन् *a.* 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

निर्वा 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलार्द्रापवनैर्न निर्ववौ *S*i. 1. 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनो मनोभवज्वलितं Subhâsh. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वाणदीपे किमु तैलदानं Subhâsh.; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; *S*i. 14. 85; Mu. 3. 28. —*Caus.* (वापयति) 1 To blow or put out, extinguish destroy, kill; R. 3. 58. -2 To cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; सखि अन्यादृश एव तेय निर्वापयति शरीरस्पर्शः Mál. 6, Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्वाण *p. p.* 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरदहनाः प्रशमादरीणां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. —**णं** 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शनैर्निर्वाणमाप्नोति निरिंधन इवानलः Mb. -2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss, निर्वाणमपि मन्येऽहमंतरायं जयश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. -6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये लब्धं नेत्रनिर्वाणं *S*. 3; M. 3. 1; *S*i. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation, desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union, association, confluence. -11 The bathing of an elephant; as in अनिर्वाण at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences.-**Comp.** —**पुराणं** offering oblations to the dead(?) —**भूयिष्ठ** *a.* almost vanished or departed; see under निर्वा (3) above. —**मस्तकः** final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वपण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alms.

निर्वापणं 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -5 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (*a*) Offering, giving. (*b*) Offering oblations (especially funeral). -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैर्दुःखनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation.-8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वापणाय *S*. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितृ *a.* 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of,cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतुर्निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः *S*. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादाभाव). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद् 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण *p. p.* 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याशनस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभवान्निर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14.-4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शांत (quietude); निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा मृगेक्षणा न मदीक्षासरणिं समेष्यति। अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं ॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश् 6 P. 1 To enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 50; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. -3 To marry; निर्वेष्टुकामोस्मि नरेंद्र V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट *p. p.* 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed

or used. -3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्टं वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. -4 Married.-5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृ 5 U. (usually in *p. p.* only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्ववार मधुनींद्रियवर्गः *Si.* 10. 3. See निर्वृत below.

निर्वृत *p. p.* 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृतौ स्वः *S.* 2; *S.* 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः *f.* 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; R. 9. 38; 12. 65; *S.* 7. 19; *Si.* 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृतिसद्मनो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. —*Caus.* 1 To perform; accomplish, finish, complete; आहारं निर्वर्तयामास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक *a.* (र्तिका *f.*) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तनं 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिन् *a.* 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त *p. p.* Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति *f.* 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result fruit.-5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from.-6 Inactivity. -7 Impropriety. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेष्टनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Completed, finished; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; मुहूर्तनिर्व्यूढविस्मय Mâl. 7; निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagaddhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायो निर्व्यूढस्तेऽपत्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः संभावनाभारो बुद्धरक्षितया Mâl. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकत्वं Mâl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः *f.* 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; cf. निर्यूह.

निर्ह्रादः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्हृ 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3.15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.)-4 To carry or take away.-5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्हरणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्हारः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving

निर्हारिन् *a.* 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance).-3 Fragrant.

निर्हृतिः *f.* Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्ह्रादः A sound in general; R. 1, 41.

निर्लिंपः 1 A god; निर्लिंपैर्निर्मुक्तानपि च निरयांतर्निपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. **Comp.** —निर्झरी the celestial Ganges.

निर्लिंपा, निर्लिंपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिल्ये मूर्ध्नि गृध्रोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in; गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Gît. 2.-3 To hide or conceal oneself from (with abl.); मातुर्निलीयते कृष्णः Sk. -4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गंतुं R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयनं 1 Settling in a place, alighting. -2 A place of refuge house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

निलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

निवचने *ind.* Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ; *e. g.* निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. I.4. 76).

निवत् *f.* A valley. —**ता** *ind.* Downwards; (also निवना in this sense).

निवप् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). -2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; न्युप्य पिंडांस्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्मरमुद्दिश्य) निवपेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवपनं 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति *S.* 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Śrâddha ceremony ; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्ययुक्तं Mâl. 9. 40 ; निवापदत्तिभिः R. 8. 86 ; निवापांजलयः पितॄणां 5. 8, 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर *a.* Preventing, warding off. —रः 1 One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् I. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay ; आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः Ś. 1. 26 ; निवसिष्यासि मय्येव Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. -4 To sojourn, pass the night. —II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः *f.* A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation, dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment ; Śi. 10. 60 ; R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house, abode, habitation, resting-place ; निवासश्चिंतायाः Mk. 1. 15 ; Śi. 4. 63, 5. 21 ; Bg. 9. 18 ; Mk. 3. 23. -3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Night-quarters. -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसद्मनि Si.1.1

निवासनं 1 Residence. -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time.

निवासिन् *a.* 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in ; Ku. 7. 26. —*m.* A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह् 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support ; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते Gît. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap ; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37 ; so घन°, दैत्य°, कपोत° &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात *a.* [निर्गतो निरुद्धो वा वातो ऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm ; R. 3. 17 ; 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. —तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. -2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind ; निवातनिष्कंपमिव प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48 ; Ki. 14. 37 ; R. 13. 52, 3. 17 ; Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

निवाकु *a.* Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (बि) ड *a.* 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast ; निबिडो मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable; R. 11 15. -4 Gross, coarse. -5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P (generally in the *caus.*) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); उपस्थितां होमवेलां गुरवे निवेदयामि Ś. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्पतिसेवां निवेदयावः *ibid.*, R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself ; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि Ś. 1. -3 To indicate, betray, show; शंकापरिग्रहनिवेदयिता Mu. 1; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72; R. 17. 40. -4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of ; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेदयत् K. 367 ; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेदयत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47 ; Ms. 2. 51; Y. 1. 27. -5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् *f.* Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

निवेदक *a.* Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदनं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming ; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation.-5 An offering or oblation. —नः An epithet of Śiva.

निवेदित *p. p.* 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol; cf. नैवेद्य.

निविरी (डी) श-स *a.* 1 Compact, close ; उरुनिविरीसनितंबभारखेदि Śi. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. —सा A crooked nose.

निविश् 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat ; नवांबुदश्यामवपुर्न्यविक्षत (आसने) Śi. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter ; रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7; R. 9. 82; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्यनिविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; अतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मे निविशेत वै Ms. 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निर्विश् q. v.). -7 To alight, descend. —*Caus.* 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep; मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयंति Ki. 14. 4; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married ; दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य Ś. 4. 19; R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, poutray; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्वयोगा Ś. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on; V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to; Mu. 5. 7; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped ; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled ; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. -6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः *f.* Copulation, coition (Ved.).

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (*a*) A halting place, camp, encampment ; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2 ; Śi. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration. -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling, house, habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. —नी The earth.

निविशेष *a.* Not different, alike. **—षः** Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीतं मनुष्याणा प्राचीनावीतं पितॄणामुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. **—तः, -तं** A veil, mantle.

निवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5 9. 1 U. To surround, enclose ; Bk. 14. 29. **—***Caus.* 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.) ; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72 ; निवारयंती महतो मुनिव्रतात् Ku. 5. 3. -2 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off ; दंशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत *p. p.* Surrounded, enclosed. **—तः,-तं** A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृतिः *f.* Covering, enclosing.

निवृत् 1 A. 1 To come back, return ; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं *S.* 3. 1 ; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40 ; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat ; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to ; R. 5. 23 ; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from ; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तेत सर्वमांसस्य भक्षणात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53 ; Bk. 1. 18 ; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be freed or absolved from, to escape ; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22 ; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12 To be reversed. -13 To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden.— *Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back ; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from ; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11.-3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक *a.* 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन *a.* 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. **—नं** 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return ; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं Sânti. 3. 2.-2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kâm. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back ; Amaru. 84. -6 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back.-2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole ; see वृत् with नि. **—त्तं** 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -**Comp.** **—आत्मन्** *m.* 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. **—कारण** *a.* without further cause or motive. (**—णः**) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. **—मांस** *a.* one who abstains from eating meat ; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. **—राग** *a.* of subdued passions. **—वृत्ति** *a.* quitting any practice or occupation. **—हृदय** *a.* with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Returning or coming back, return ; *Si.* 14. 64 ; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension ; शापनिवृत्तौ *S.* 7 ; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion ; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule.). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्य *a.* Whirling. **—ष्यः** 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoar-frost. **—ष्यं** Extent (व्याप्ति).

निव्यूढं Perseverance, energy ; cf. निर्व्यूढ.

निश् *f.* (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual ; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2. Turmeric.

निशठ *a.* Honest, candid.

निशब्द *a.* Silent, not speaking.

निशम् 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know ; निशम्य चैनं तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3 ; *S.* 5. 2 ; R. 2. 41, 52, 61 ; 3. 47 ; 4. 2 ; 5. 12 ; Bk. 2. 9 ; निशामय प्रियसखि Mâl. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत *p. p.* Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. **—तं** A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40.-**Comp.** **—नारी** a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा [नितरां श्यति तनूकरोति व्यापारान् शो-क Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn.-**Comp.** **-अटः, —अटनः** 1. an owl. -2. a demon, ghost, goblin. **—अटकः** bdellium. **—अतिक्रमः, -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसान** 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. **—अदः** = Nishâda q. v. **—अंध** *a.* blind at night. (**-धा**) the creeper called जतुका. **-अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. **—अर्धकालः** the first part of the night. **—आख्या —आह्वा** turmeric. **—आदिः** the evening twilight. **—उत्सर्गः** end of night daybreak. **—एतः** a crane. **—करः** 1. the moon ; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. **—केतुः** the moon. **-गृह** a bed-chamber. **—चर** *a.* (**-रा-री** *f.*) moving about by night, night stalker. (**रः**) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil

spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. -3. a jackal. -4. an owl. -5. a snake. -6. the ruddy goose. -7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. *S*iva. -2. of Râvaṇa. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. -चर्मन् *m.* darkness. -जलं dew, frost. -दर्शिन् *m.* an owl. -निशं *ind.* every night, always. -पुष्पं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. -मुखं the beginning of night. -मृगः a jackal. -वनः hemp (शन). -विहारः a demon, goblin, a Râkshasa; प्रचक्रतू रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. -वेदिन् *m.* a cock. -हृत: the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपाताः शराः *S.* 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. -तं Iron. -ता Night.

निशितिः *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.)

निशादः A man of low caste; see निषाद. (निशादपुत्रः A pestle; so °शिला a mortar.)

निशारुकः One of the seven Rûpakas in music. -कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेरते जना अस्मिन्; निशी-आधारे थक् Tv.] Midnight; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतत्विषः R. 3. 15; Me. 88; Mâl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवंति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुंभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Mâl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. **-Comp.** -मथनी, -मर्दनी epithets of Durgâ.

निशुंभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -ला The earth. **-Comp.** -अंग *a.* firm. (-गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर् 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चारकं 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution, resolve; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कैकेयी क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चित *p. p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also); अरावणमरामं वा जगदद्येति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence). -तं Certainty, decision. -तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चुक्कणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth powder.

निश्रमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्रयणी, निश्रेणि, निश्रेणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

निश्वस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing; cf. निःश्वास.

निष् 1 A (नेषति) To moisten, wet.

निषंज् 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कंठे स्वयंग्राहनिषक्तबाहुं Ku. 3. 7; U. 4. 18; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected; Ku. 1. 10; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

निषंगः 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver; *S*i. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगथिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषंगिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to; *S*i. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. -*m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver. -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1 P. (निषीदति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषण्ण *p. p.* 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4.23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast; cf. विषण्ण.

निषण्णकं A seat.

निषत्तिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly. dulness, inactivity.

निषदनं Ved. 1 Sitting. -2 Dwelling. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. -नः=निषाद q. v.

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market; *S*i. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. -री Night.

निषादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52, 4. 20. -*m.* An elephant-driver; *S*i. 5.41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. -धाः (*m.*pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note; cf. निषाद. -धा N of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm; R. 14. 52, 70; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chaṇḍâla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brâhmaṇa by a *S*ûdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गीतकलाविन्यासमिव निषादानुगतं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिच् 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in; R. 3. 26; *S.* 4. 13; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate; निषिंचन्माधवीमेतां लतां कौंदीं च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means 'to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, impregnated.

निषेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुखसलिलनिषेकः Rs. 1. 28. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिषेकबिंदुना R. 8. 38 'a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 3. 16; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध् 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. -2 To oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं दंडमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. -5 To remove, drive off, counteract; न्यषेधत्पावकास्त्रेण रामस्तद्राक्षसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. —*Caus.* To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध *p. p.* Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषूद् 10 U. or *Caus.* To kill slay.

निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer; as in बलवृत्रनिषूदनः &c.

निषेव् 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; *S.* 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेवते श्रांतमना विविक्त S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरागं नितरां निषेविता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विषतां निषेवितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः *Si.* 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1.334.

निषेवक *a.* 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service, attending waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेवित *p. p.* 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क् 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Karsha* or Suvarṇa of 16 Mâshas). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 Suvarṇas q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —ष्कः A Châṇḍâla.

निष्कस् *Caus.* 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका *Si.* 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकान्निरकासयिष्ये Mu 6.

निष्कासः (शः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित *p. p.* 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी A female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मारण).

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -8 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः-टी *f.* Large cardamoms (एला).

निष्कुष् 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काकैर्निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभिर्लुंठितं Gangâshṭaka; Mâl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कुषित *p. p.* 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निकारणं.

निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —तं 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendevous.

निष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृष् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्क्रष्टुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhâshâ P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extract-

ing, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -2 Deducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम् 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart.-2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रांताः सर्वे.-4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति *S.* 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the Samskâras or religious rites; *i. e.* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 =निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्क्रयः Redemption, ransom; दत्तौ वृत्तं समुद्रेण पतितेनेवात्मनिष्क्रयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, aquittance; *Si.* 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्क्रयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Decoction. -2 Broth.

निष्टप् 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्टपनं Burning, scorching.

निष्टप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well-dressed or cooked.

निष्टापः Burning, slight heating; Mâl. 5. 17.

निष्टानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्टुर् *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्ट्य *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. -ष्ट्यः An outcast, a Chândâla or Mlechchha.

निष्ठ *a.* [नि-स्था-क षत्वटुत्वे] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तन्निष्ठे फेने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; तमोनिष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठ. —ष्ठा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation. -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mâl. 1. 31. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Mâl. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S.* 4. v l. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति); Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क्त, क्तवतु (*i. e.* त and तवत्.) -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठाव *a.* Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठिव् 1. 4. P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth; *S.* 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14; Kâv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ष्ठे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (ष्ठे) वनं, निष्ठीवितं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92.

निष्ठ्युत *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठ्युतश्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् *S.* 4. 4; R. 2. 75; *Si.* 3. 10. -2 Uttered. —तं Spitting out.

निष्ठ्यूतिः *f.* Spitting out.

निष्ठुर *a.* [नि-स्था-उरच् षत्वटुत्वे] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow); *Si.* 5.49.-3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62.-4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. -रं A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ण, निष्णात *a.* [नि-स्ना-क षत्वं टुत्वं] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert; निष्णातोपि च वेदांते साधुत्वं नैति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; *Si* 8. 63; Y. 1. 321.; Mâl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Mâl. 10. 24, (निःशंकं विहितः Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्व *a.* 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अरविवरेभ्यश्चातकैर्निष्पतद्भिः *S.* 7. 7; एषा विदूरीभवतः समुद्रात्सकानना निष्पततीव भूमिः R. 13. 18; Ms. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -2 To fall away. —*Caus.* To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतनं Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, pring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यंते च सस्यानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared.-4 To become ripe, ripen. —*Caus.* To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; त्वं नित्यमेकमेव पटं निष्पादयसि Pt 5.

निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth, production शस्यनिष्पत्तिः. -2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपाक); Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishs, ing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing causing.

निष्पंद *a.* Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

निष्पिष् 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) निष्पिपेष क्षितौ क्षिप्रं पूर्णं कुंभमिवांभसि Mb.; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्गरः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise; Bk 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth.—*Caus.* To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pounded -2. Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित *p.p.* Squeezed, pressed together or out; निष्पीडितेंदुकरकंदल-

जो नु सेकः U 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पाव *a.* Certain.—वः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पेषः, निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; भुजांतरनिष्पेष Ve. 3, Mâl. 8. 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction; R. 4. 77.; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्प्रवाणं,-णि *n.* New unbleached cloth; °युगलं Dk.

निस् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fulness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under निर्). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (*a*) 'out of', 'away from'; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशांबि; or (*b*) more usually, 'not', 'without', devoid of' (having a privative force); निःशेष 'without a remainder'; निष्फल, निर्जल &c. *N. B.* In compound the स् of निस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants (see निर्), to a visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and छ्, and to ष् before क् and प्; cf. दुस्. -**Comp.** —कंटक (निष्कंटक) *a.* 1. thornless. -2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance).—कंद (निष्कंद) *a.* without edible roots. —कपट (निष्कपट) *a.* guileless, sincere. —कंप (निष्कंप) *a.* motionless, steady, immoveable; निष्कंपचामरशिखाः *S.* 1. 8; Ku. 3. 48. —करुण (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. —कल (निष्कल) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole.-2. waned, decayed, diminished.-3. impotent, barren.-4. maimed. (—लः) 1. a receptacle.-2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmâ. (ला,-ली) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. —कलंक, -कल्मष (निष्कलंक) *a.* stainless, spotless. —कषाय (निष्कषाय &c.) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. —काम (निष्काम) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-मं *ind*) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. —कारण (निष्कारण) *a.* 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बंधुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-णं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —कालकः (निष्कालकः) a penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —कालिक (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invincible (अजय्य). —किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. —किल्बिष (निष्किल्बिष) *a.* sinless, faultless. —कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ 'to cut off completely, exterminate'; निष्कुला कृ 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाडिमं Sk.). —कुलीन (निष्कुलीन *a.* of low family. —कूज (निष्कूज) *a.* still, silent; U. 2. 16.—कूट (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. —कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. —कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). —कौशांबि (निष्कौशांबि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausâmbî. —क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not performing ceremonial rites. —क्षत्र (निःक्षत्र), —क्षत्रिय, (निःक्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe.—क्षेपः (निःक्षेपः) =निक्षेप q. v. —चक्रं (निश्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. —चक्षुस् (निश्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. —चत्वारिंश (निश्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty. —चिंत (निश्चिंत. *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. —चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. —चेतस् (निश्चेतस् *a.* not in one's right senses, mad. —चेष्ट (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. —चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid) —छंदस् (निश्छंदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). —छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt. —तंतु *a.* having no offspring, childless. —तंद्र, —तंद्रि *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. —तमस्क, -तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright; *S.* 7. 6. -2 freed from sin or moral impurities. —तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. —तल *a.* 1. round, globular; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving-trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (—ला) a pill, round ball. —तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. °क्षीरः wheat. °रत्नं a crystal. —तुषित *a.* 1. husked. -2. made thin -3. abandoned. —तेजस् *a.* destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. —त्रप *a.* impudent, shameless. —त्रिंश *a.* 1. more than thirty; निस्त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73 Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (—शः) a sword. °भृत *m.* a sword-bearer. —त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). —पंक (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure. —पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. —पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) a woman having no husband and no sons. —पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless. [निष्पत्राकृ 'to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the othe side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति मृगं व्याधः (सपुंखस्य शरस्य अपरपार्श्वे निर्गमनात्रिष्पत्रं करोति Sk.); एकश्च मृगः सपत्राकृतोऽन्यश्च निष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत् Dk. 165; so यांती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मयमानाननांबुजा। तिर्यग्ग्रीवं यदद्राक्षीत्तन्निष्पत्राकरोज्जगत् Bv. 2. 132. —पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. (-दं) a vehicle moving without feet. —पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. —परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations. —परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (—हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings.—परिच्छद (निष्परिच्छद) *a.* having no retinue or train. —परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. —परी-

हार (निष्परिहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत निष्पर्यंत), -पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. —पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. —पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. —पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter. (-षः) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. —पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. —पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. —प्रकंप (निष्प्रकंप) *a* steady, immoveable, motionless.—प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) 1 *a.* without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. -2 without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7) ; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. —प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. —प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. —प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a* cold. —प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. —प्रति (ती) कार (निष्प्रति-तीकार), -प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable ; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमापदुपस्थिता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted. (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. —प्रतिघ (निष्प्रतिघ) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeled ; R. 8. 78. —प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. —प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. -3. apathetic.—प्रतिभान (निष्प्रतिभान) *a.* cowardly, timid. —प्रतीप (निष्प्रतीप) *a* 1. looking straightforward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned (as a look). —प्रत्यूह (निष्प्रत्यूह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded ; Mâl. 9. 45. —प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest. —प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. -2 powerless. -3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. —प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. —प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull.—प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive.-2. causeless, groundless. -3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-नं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object ; Mu. 3. —प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. —फल (निष्फल) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessful; futile; निष्फलारंभयत्नाः Me. 54. -2. useless, profitless, vain ; Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree). -4. meaningless (as a word). -5. seedless, impotent. (-ला,-ली) a woman past child-bearing. —फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. —शंक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. —शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible ; निःशब्दं रोदितुमारेभे K. 135. (-ब्दः, -ब्दं) silence, a calm. —शमः (निःशमः) uneasiness, anxiety.—शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn.—शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) a retired place, solitude ; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मंत्रयेदविभावितः Ms. 7. 147. —शल्य *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. —शोध्य (निःशोध्य) *a.* washed, pure, clean. —श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lustre, beauty. -2. unhappy. —श्रेयस *a.* the best, most excellent. (-सः) an epithet of *S*iva. (-सं) 1. final beatitude, absolution; see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith, belief. -3. apprehension, conception. -4. happiness (in general), welfare. —संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting ; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to ; यन्निःसंगस्त्वं फलस्यानतेभ्यः Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments ; Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-गं) *ind.* unselfishly. —संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. —सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living beings. (-त्त्वं) 1. absence of power or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति), -संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), -संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see निःसंशय. —संधि (निस्संधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy ; वनराचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —समं (निःसमं) *ind.* 1. unseasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly.—संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (-तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संबाध (निःसंबाध) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. °ता 1. sapless, pithlessness ; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम (निःसीम), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless ; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मप्रदं 3. 97. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for ; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to. (-हा) lin-seed. —स्पंद (निःस्पंद, or निस्स्पंद) *a.* motionless, steady ; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह (निःस्पृह) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent ; निस्वो वष्टि शतं *S*ânti. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निस्संपात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (समूह).

निसूदन *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —नं Killing, slaughter. cf. निषूदन.

निसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वामिना निसृष्टोऽपि शूद्रो दास्याद्विमुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निसृष्ट.

निसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away ; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition ; निसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; निसर्गतः, निसर्गेण 'by nature', or 'natural-

ly'. -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -ज, -सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural. -भिन्न *a.* different by nature; निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. -विनीत *a.* 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; see S. D, 86, 87. °दूती- a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निपुणं निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Mâl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निसृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति या).

निस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निस्तब्ध *a.* 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तॄ 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also); निस्तीर्णा प्रतिज्ञासरित Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति Subhâsh.; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from.—*Caus.* 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पारगमन).

निस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसार तव निस्तारपदवी न दवीयसी Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निस्तीर्ण *p.p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig.) also.

निस्त्रुटी Cardamoms.

निस्नावः Residue of articles after a sale.

निस्पंद *a.* Immoveable, steady. -दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निस्तोदः Pricking; stinging.

निस्यं (ष्यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कलशिखानिस्यंदरेखांकिताः S. 1. 14. -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 21; Mâl. 9. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिस्यंद इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16. 70; मदनिस्यंदरेखयोः 10. 57; Me. 42. -4 Necessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्यंदिन् *a.* 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसनिस्यंदी सानुमानालोक्यते S. 7.

निस्रवः, निस्रावः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः,निस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निस्वान in this sense).

निहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; R. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्षतया निजघ्नुः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2. -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease). -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate; अतिङन्तात् पदात्पदं तिङन्तं निहन्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. —*Caus.* To kill, destroy.

निहत *p.p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infixed. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहंतृ *a.* 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See नीहार.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon; applied to. -4 Inserted, infixed. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile. -नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्नु 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal; देव्या निह्नोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं Mu. 1.1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

निह्नवः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिह्नवः Mâl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atonement, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. -उत्तरं an evasive reply. -वादिन् *m.* a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निह्नवनं 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्नुत *p. p.* 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निह्रादः A sound; cf. निर्ह्राद.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्ये, अनैषीत-अनेष्ट, नेष्यति-ते, नेतुं, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk; नय मां नवेन वसतिं पयोमुचा V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीता लंकां नीता सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sânti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend, or pass (as time); येनामंदमरंदे दलदरविंदे दिनान्यनायिषत Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासान् कतिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95. -6 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; समपि तरलतामनयदनंगः K. 143; नीतस्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19.

(In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; *e. g.* दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां-दासत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sûdra, slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां-भस्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्नयेन्नृपः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिन्नेषु बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतैर्लिंगैर्नयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यसृक्पातैर्मृगस्य मृगयुः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. —*Caus.* (नाययति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent); तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययत् K. 38. —*Desid.* (निनीषति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

नी *m.* (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीत *p. p.* [नी-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Carried, conducted, led.-2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. —तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः *f.* 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Mâl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती *Si.* 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -**Comp.** —कुशल,-ज्ञ, -निपुण, विद् *a.* 1. one versed in policits, a statesman, politician. -2 prudent, wise. —घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. —दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. —बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; °निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy.-2. moral science, ethics. —विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. —व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. —शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. —संधिः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41.

नीतिमत् *a.* 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीथः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश *a.* See निकाश; *Si.* 5.35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षासाधन).

नीच *a.* [निकृष्टतमीं शोभां चिनोति, चि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतैः सुखमास्यते कैः 59; Bv. 1. 48. -5 Worthless, insignificant. —चा An excellent cow. —चं The lowest point of a planet.-**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* a low or vulgar expression. —उच्चवृत्तं an epicycle. —उपगत *a.* situated low in the sky. —ग *a.* 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-गा) a river. (-गं) water. —गृहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. —भोज्यः onion. —योनिन् *a.* of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. —वज्रः, —ज्रं a kind of gem (वैक्रांत).

नीचक *a.* 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice).-3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् *m.* 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox.-3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैस् *ind.* See नीचैस् below.

नीचा *ind.* Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8 U. 1 To lower (as the voice).-2 To utter without an accent

नीचीन *a.* Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैस् *ind.* (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly. R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वास्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोष्यति Amaru. 67; नीचैरनुदात्तः P. I. 2. 30. -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34.—*m.* N. of a mountain; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25. -**Comp.** —गतिः *f.* slow pace.—मुख *a.* with downcast countenance.

नीडः,-डं [नितरामिलंति खगा अत्र नि-इल्-क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; *S.* 7.11.-2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place -**Comp.**—उद्भवः,-जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (व्रं) [नितरां ध्रियते धृ मूलवि० क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप *a.* Situated low, deep. —पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings; R. 6. 46. —पं The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Water; नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2 Juice, liquor. -**Comp.** —ज *a.* aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीर.) (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. —दः a cloud; धीरध्वनिभिरलं ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; *Si.* 4. 52. —धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. —धिः,-निधिः the ocean. —प्रियः a kind of reed. —रुहं a lotus.

नीराज् (निर्-राज्) *Caus.* 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make

brilliant, adorn, irradiate; विन्यास्त्रस्फुरदुग्रदीधितिशिखानीराजितज्यं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालाः पादपीठांतभूतलं Prab. 2; *Si.* 17. 17. -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship); नानायोधसमाकीर्णो नीराजितहयद्विपः Kâm. 4. 66.

नीराजनं,-ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Asvina before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील *a.* (ला-ली *f.*; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. **-लः** 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig-tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Râma. -5 'The blue mountain', N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainâ. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवनिधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. **-ला** 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Ragiṇî. **-ले** *f.* du. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; (for other senses see नीली.) **-लं** 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness. **-Comp. -अक्षः** a goose. **-अंगः** the Sârasa bird. **-अंजनं** 1. antimony. -2. blue vitriol. **-अंजना-अंजसा** lightning. **-अब्जं-अंबुजं,-अंबुजन्मन्** *n.*, **उत्पलं** the blue lotus. **-अभ्रः** a dark cloud. **-अंबर** *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes. (**-रः**) 1. a demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarâma. **-अरुणः** early dawn, the first dawn of day. **-अश्मन्** *m.* a sapphire. **-उपलः** the blue stone, *lapis lazuli.* **-कंठः** 1. a peacock; Mâl. 9. 30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. -3. a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. (**-ठं**) a radish. °अक्ष = रुद्राक्ष q.v. **-केशी** the indigo plant. **-ग्रीवः** an epithet of Siva. **-छदः** 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithat of Garuḍa. **-जं** blue steel. **-तरुः** the cocoa-nut tree. **-तालः,-ध्वजः** the Tamâla tree. **-पंकः,-कं** darkness. **-पटलं** 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. **-पत्रः** the pomegranate tree. (**-त्रं**) **-पद्म** the blue water-lily. **-पिच्छः** a falcon. **-पुष्पिका** 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. **-भः** 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. **-मणिः,-रत्नं** 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Gît. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of Krishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. **-मीलिकः** a fire-fly. **-मृत्तिका** 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. **-राजिः** *f.* a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness, ; निशाशशांकक्षतनीलराजयः Rs. 1. 2. **-लोहित** *a.* dark-blue, purple. (**-तः**) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epithet of *S*iva; *S*. 7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. **-वर्ण** *a.* dark-blue, bluish. (**-र्णः**) a radish. **-वसन-वासस्** *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलांबर. **-वृंतकं** cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. **-कः** 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The third unknown quantity (corresponding to z of European Algebra).

नीलं (लां) गुः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् *m.* Blue colour, darkness, blueness; Mâl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीलीरसपरिपूर्णं महाभांडमासीत Pt. 1; एको ग्रहस्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपयोर्यथा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. **-Comp. -राग** *a.* firm in attachment. (**-गः**) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. **-संधानं** fermentation of indigo. °भांड an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Uṇ. 3. 1.] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant. -4 A place fit for the site of a house. -5 A dwelling, residence. -6 Mud. **-रं** Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः *S*. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5. 9, 15; (also नीवारक).

नीविः,-वी *f.* [नियति निवीयते वा निव्ये-इन्; cf. Uṇ. 4. 135] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment; प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बबंध नीविं R. 7. 9; नीविबंधोच्छ्वसनं Mâl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे प्रियेण K. P. 4; Me. 68; *Si.* 10. 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a *S*ûdra at funeral obsequies are presented. -3 Capital, principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् *m.* Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीव्र See नीध्र.

नीशारः [नि-शृ घञ् दीर्घः] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [नि-हृ कर्मणि घञ् दीर्घः] 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु *ind.* 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु *S*. 6. 9; अस्तशैलगहनं नु विवस्वानाविवेश जलधिं नु महीं नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; *Si.* 10. 14; *S*. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं न्वितस्स्यात्किमन्यदितोऽथवा Mâl. 1. 17; कथं नु

गुणवद्विंदेयं कलत्रं Dk; see किंनु also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward.

नु 2 P. (नौति, प्रणौति ; नुत ; *caus.* नावयति ; *desid.* नुनूषति) 1 To praise, extol, commend ; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नुनाव Ku. 7. 90 ; Bk. 14. 112 ; see नू. -2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout. -II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.

नु (नू) त *p. p.* Praised, extolled &c.

नुः *f.* Praise.—*m.* 1 A weapon. -2 Time.

नुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric ; परगुणनुतिभिः (v. 1.) स्वान् गुणान् ख्यापयंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

नुड् 6 P. (नुडति) To hurt, kill.

नुद् 6 U (नुदति-ते, नुत्त or नुन्न, प्रणुदति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel ; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on ; *Si.* 11. 26 ; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदस्त्वया नुन्नमनुत्तमं तमः *Si.* 1. 27 ; केयूरबंधोच्छ्वसितैर्नुनोद R. 6. 68, 8. 40 ; 16. 85 ; Ki. 3. 33.; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. —*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. With उप to drive away, remove ; *Si.* 4. 61. —प्र to dispel, drive off, remove; *Si.* 9. 71.

नुत्त (न्न) *p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

नुद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, drivin gaway.

नू 6 P. (नुवति) To praise &c.; see नु.

नूतन, नूत्न *a.* [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् नुरादेशश्च] 1 New; नूतनो राजा समाज्ञापयति U. 1 ; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern.-6 Curious, strange.

नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

नूनं *ind.* Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed ; अद्यापि नूनं हरकोपवह्निस्त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ *S.* 3. 3 ; Me. 9, 18, 46 ; Bh. 1. 11 ; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75 ; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability . U. 4. 23.-3 Ved. Now ; just now, just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुरः-रं An anklet, an ornament for the feet ; न हि चूडामणिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्ध्नि धार्यते H. 2. 71.

नृ [नी-ऋन् डिच्च ; cf. Uṇ. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नृणां or नॄणां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female;Ms. 3.81;4. 61, 7. 61,10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word ; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. —अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva.—कपालं man's skull. —केसरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Vishṇu in his Narasimha incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह. —चक्षस् *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (-*m.*) 1. a god. -2. a demon, goblin. —जलं human urine. —देवः a king. —धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. —नमन *a.* to be saluted by men (as gods).—पः [नॄन् पाति रक्षति, पा-क] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. °अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, *i. e.* a sixth, eighth &c. part of grain. -2. a prince. °अंगनं (णं) a royal court. °अध्वरः N. of a sacrifice (Rájasûya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. °आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. °आभीरं, °मानं music played at the royal meals. °आमयः consumption. °आसनं ' royal-seat ', a throne, the chair of state. °गृहं a royal palace. °नीतिः *f.* politics,royal policy, state-craft ; वेश्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. °प्रियः the mango tree. °लक्ष्मन् *n.*, °लिंगं a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia ; particularly, the white umbrella. °लिंगधर *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). °वल्लभः 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2. a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. °शासनं a royal grant or edict. °संश्रय *a.* seeking the protection of a king. °सुता the musk-rat. °सभं, °सभा an assembly of kings. —पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. °पथः a royal or main road. —पशुः a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. —पीतिः *f.* Ved. protection of men. —मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yaj*n*as; see पंचयज्ञ). —युग्मं =नृमिथुन q. v. —लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. —वराहः Vishṇu in the boar-incarnation. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. —वेष्टनः N. of *S*iva. —शृंगं 'man's horn'; *i. e.* an impossibility. —सदनं (नृषदनं) the hall of sacrifice. —सद् (षद्) *m.* the Supreme Being. —सिंहः,-हरिः 1. ' a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -3. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —सेनं, सेना an army of men. —सोमः an illustrious man, great man ; R. 5. 59.

नृम्ण *a.* Making happy. —म्णः An epithet of Kṛishṇa. —म्णं Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

नृवत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नृगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Bráhmaṇa to be a lizard.

नृत् 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रणृत्यति, नृत्त) 1 To dance, move about ; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि Gít. 1; लोलोर्मौ पयसि महोत्पलं ननर्त *Si.* 8. 23 ; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. —*Caus.* (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; त्वमाशे मोघाशे किमपरमतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6 ; तालैः शिंजावलयसुभगैर्नर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. —With आ (*caus.*) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake ; मरुद्भिरानर्तितनक्तमाले R. 5. 42 ; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10.—प्र to dance &c. —प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृतू *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Desstroying or injuring men.

नृतिः *f.* Dancing, dance.

नृतुः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

नृत्तं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation , नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7;

नृत्यं मयूरा विजहुः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -**Comp.** —प्रियः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. a peacock. —शाला a dancing hall. —स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c. See under नृ.

नृशंस *a.* [नृन् शंसति हिंसति शंस्-अण्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1.164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

नृशंस्य *a.* Wicked, malicious. —स्यं Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजनं Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ *m.* [नी-तृच्] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्वस्य स्रुघ्नं स्रुघ्नस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An inflictor (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral ' two '. -8 N. of Vishṇu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmî. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नीयते वा अनेन नी-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुरोध सूर्यं R. 7. 39 (where some commentators take नेत्रं in its ordinary sense of the ' eye'). -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number ' two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be. *m.* only in these two senses). -**Comp.** —अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; *S*. Til.7.—अंतः the outer corner of the eye. —अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* tears. —अभिष्यंदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye-disease. —आमयः ophthalmia. —उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. —उपमं the almond fruit. —औषधं collyrium. —कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. —कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. —छदः the eyelid. —जं, -जलं, -वारि *n.* tears. —पर्यंत *a.* as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. —पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. —मलं the mucus of the eyes. —मुष् *a.* stealing or captivating the eye. —योनिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). -2. the moon. —रंजनं a collyrium. —रोमन् *n.* the eyelash. —वस्तिः *m. f.* a clyster-pipe with a bag. —वस्त्रं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. —विष् *f.* excretion of the eyes. —स्तंभः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेतृ.

नेद् 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नेदिष्ठ *a.* Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.).

नेदीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि प्रियतमे Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूत्वा Mâl. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. —पं Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यभृत् R. 6. 6; राजेंद्रनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mâl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring-room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'.-**Comp.** -विधानं arrangements of the tiring-room; यदि नेपथ्यविधानमवसितं *S*. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. —लाः pl. The people of this country. —लं Copper. —ली 1 The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -**Comp.** —जा -जाता red arsenic. —मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका Red arsenic.

नेम *a.* (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) 1 Half. —मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -**Comp.** —धित *a.* Ved. divided. —धितिः *f.* Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः -मी *f.* 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. —मिः The tree तिनिश. -**Comp.** —वृत्ति *a.* following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेष् 1 A. (नेषते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टृ *m.* One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैःश्रेयस *a.* (सी *f.*), नैःश्रेयसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैःस्वं, नैःस्व्यं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक *a.* (न-एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; °आत्मन् *m.*, °रूपः, °शृगः epithets of the Supreme Being. —कः An epithet of Vishṇu.-**Comp.** —चर *a.* living in society, gregarious. —भावाश्रय *a.* fickle, changeable. —भेद *a.* manifold, various. See under न also.

नैकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously.

नैकशस् *ind.* 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नैकटिक *a.* (की *f.*) Adjacent, near, contiguous. —कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (*vide* commentary).

नैकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकषेयः A demon, Râkshasa.

नैकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Morose.

नैगम *a.* (मी *f.*) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; as in °कांडं. —मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or

sacred writings; इति नैगमाः -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, towns-man. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारोपनयनपरा नैगमाः सानुमंतः V. 4. 4.

नैगमिक a. (की f.) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नैघंटुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yâska in his Nirukta.

नैचाशाख a. Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Sûdras. -खं Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच(चि)की An excellent cow; क्षेमं पृच्छेस्त्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैज a. (जी f.) Own, one's own.

नैतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सद्मन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैत्यक a. (की f.) नैत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदाघः Summer.

नैदानः An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

नैधन a. (नी f.) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death).

नैपातिक a. (की f.) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नैपाल a. (ली f.) Produced in Nepâla. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिका.

नैपालिक a. (की f.) Produced in Nepâla. -कं Copper.

नैपुणं (ण्यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नैपुणोन्नेयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नैभृत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नैमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नैमयः A trader, merchant.

नैमित्त a. (त्ती f.) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नित्य). -कः An astrologer, prophet. -कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष a. (षी f.) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. -षं N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahâbhârata; R. 19. 1; (the name is thus derived:—यतस्तु निमिषेणेदं निहतं दानवं बलं। अरण्येऽस्मिंस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषेयः An inhabitant of the forest, called Naimisha.

नैमेयः Barter, exchange.

नैयग्रोधं The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नैयत्यं Restraint, self-command.

नैयमिक a. (की f.) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कं Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy.

नैरंतर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरयिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरर्थ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः, नैरुक्तिकः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुज्यं Health.

नैर्ऋतः 1 A demon; भयमप्रलयोद्वेगादाचख्युर्नैर्ऋतोदधेः R. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction. -तं The lunar mansion called Mûla.

नैर्ऋती 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The south-western direction.

नैर्गुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैर्गुण्यमेव साधीयो धिगस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैर्घृण्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sût. II. 1. 34.

नैर्दश्य a. Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैर्देशिकः A servant.

नैर्मल्यं Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

नैर्लज्ज्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैल्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैर्वाहिक a. (की f.) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

नैवि (बि) ड्यं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैवेद्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नैवेशिकं 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brâhmaṇa householder, e. g. a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैश a. (शी f.), नैशिक a. (की f.) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नैश्चल्यं Fixedness, immoveableness, fixity.

नैश्चित्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahâkâvaya by Srîharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैषधीय a. Relating to Nala; काव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गोयमादिर्गतः

N. 1. 145.

नैष्कर्म्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैष्कशातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred *Nishkas.*

नैष्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. —कः A mint-master.

नैष्किंचन्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

नैष्क्रमणं Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is taken out of the house for the first time.

नैष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding; विदधे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply.). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. —कः [निष्ठा मरणं तत्पर्यंतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निष्ठा-ठक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

नैष्ठ्यं Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

नैष्ठुर्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Natural, inborn, innate, inherent; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न मुसलैरवताडनानि Mâl. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैस्त्रिंशिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न+उ) No, not; often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदनं [नुद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

नोदयितृ *a.* One who urges forward or propels; Ku. 3. 21.

नोधा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौ *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया *Sânti.* 3. 1. -2 N. of a constellation. **-Comp.** —आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. —कर्णधारः a helmsman, pilot. —कर्मन् *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. —चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. —तार्य *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. —दंडः an oar. —यानं navigation. —यायिन् *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. —वाहः a steersman, pilot, captain. —व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage; नौव्यसने विपन्नः *S.* 6. —साधनं fleet; navy,; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat, a boat in general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. **-Comp.** —दंडः an oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or भू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.

न्यक्कृ 8. U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

न्यक्करणं, न्यक्कारः Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यक्कारो हृदि वज्रकील इव मे तीव्रं परिस्पंदते Mv. 5. 22.; 3. 40; G. L. 32.

न्यग्भू 1 P. To become low or humble.—*Caus.* 1 To despise, contemn. -2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यग्भावयिता शत्रून् Dk.

न्यग्भावः 1 Humiliation, degradation. -2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यग्भावित *a.* 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. -2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत); न्यग्भावितवाच्यव्यंग्यव्यंजनक्षमस्य शब्दार्थयुगलस्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष *a.* 1 Low, inferier, vile, mean. -2 Whole, entire. —क्षः 1 A buffalo. -2 An epithet of Parasurâma. —क्षं 1 The whole. -2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). -3 The *Sami* tree. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described:—महाधनुर्धराश्चैव त्रेतायां चक्रवर्तिनः। सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यग्रोधपरिमंडलाः॥). —परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—स्तनौ सुकठिनौ यस्या नितंबे च विशालता। मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्या सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (Sabdak.); दूर्वाकांडमिव श्यामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यंकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्यंच् 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down; Mâl. 5. 22. -2 To incline. -3 To diminish, pass away; न्यंचति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यंच् *a.* (नीची *f.*) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. -2 Lying on the face.-3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; *Si.* 15. 21 (where it also means निम्न or downward). -4 Slow, lazy.-5 Whole, entire.

न्यंचनं 1 A curve. -2 A hiding place. -3 A hollow. —नी The lap.

न्यंचित *a.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Bent down.

न्यंज् 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. -2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यंगः 1 A mark, sign. -2 A kind, sort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction; decay.

न्यर्बुदं Ved. One hundred millions (दशगुणं अर्बुदं).

न्यस् 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. -2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तचिह्नामपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति &c. -3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याज्ञा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82; चित्रन्यस्त 'committed to picture'; V. 1.4; स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं *S.* 3. 9 'applied'; अयोग्ये न मद्विधो न्यस्यति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. -4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver; अहमपि तव सूनौ न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17, भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. -5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीर्न्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. -6 To state, bring forward, adduce, propound (as

an argument); अर्थांतरं न्यस्यति Malli. on *Si.* 1 17. -7 To settle, fix, appoint. -8 To support.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, lying down. -2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. -2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7. -3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. -4 Consigned; delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. -5 Leaning, resting on. -6 Given up, set aside, resigned. -7 Mystically touched, Mâl. 5. 2. -**Comp.** -दंड *a.* giving up the rod, *i. e.* punishment. -देह *a.* one who one who lays down the body, dead. -शस्त्र *a.* 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनगुरोर्न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. -2. unarmed, defenceless. -3. harmless. -4. epithet of the Manes, or deified progenitors.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः खुरन्यासपवित्रपांसुं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Mâl. 5. 5. चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. -2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशस्त्रनखन्यासः R. 12. 73 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. -3 Depositing. -4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवांतरात्मा *S.* 4. 21, R. 12. 18; Y. 2. 67. -5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. -6 Painting, writing down. -7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्र° Bg. 18. 2. -8 Bringing forward, adducing. -9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.) -10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations -11 Lowering the tone or voice. -**Comp.** -अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. -धारिन् *m.* the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् *m.* One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyâsin.

न्यासीकृ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. -2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनात्मसदृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासीकरिष्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्यं Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [नियंति अनेन; नि-इ घञ्] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायैर्निगृह्णीयात्प्रयत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. -2 Fitness propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30. -3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यांति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यंचोपि सहायतां A. R. 1. 4. -4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. -5 Judicial sentence, judgment. -6 Policy, good government. -7 Likeness, analogy. -8 A popular maxim, an appo site illustration, illustration, as दंडापूपन्याय, काकतालीयन्याय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below. -9 A Vedic accent; न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2.12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, *i. e.* ऋक्, यजुस् and सामन्'); Bh. 3. 55. -10 (In gram.) A universal rule. -11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. -12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. -13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; *i. e.* प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -14 An epithet of Vishṇu. (न्यायेन *ind.* in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; बधिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयानिति न्यायेन &c.). -**Comp.** -पथः the Mîmâmsâ philosophy. -वर्तिन् *a.* well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् *a.* one who speaks what is right or just. -वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. -शास्त्रं 1. the philosophical system of the Nyâya school. -2. the science of logic. -सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रं the aphorisms of Nyâya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyâyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. **अंधचटकन्यायः** The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घुणाक्षरन्याय q. v.

2. **अंधपरंपरान्यायः** The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. **अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः** The maxim of the view of the star Arundhatî. The following explanation of Sankarâchârya will make its use clear:—अरुंधतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां तारामुख्यां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुंधतीमेव ग्राहयति.

4. **अशोकवनिकान्यायः** The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Râvaṇa kept Sîtâ in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. **अश्मलोष्टन्यायः** The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the *relative* importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad; *e. g.* गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव दुर्मेधसौ। किंतु अश्मलोष्टन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामाद्वरीयान्. cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां वीट मऊ'. The maxim पाषाणेष्टकन्याय is similarly used.

6. **कदंबकोरक** (**गोलक**) **न्यायः** The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. **काकतालीयन्यायः** The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandrâloka:—यत्तया मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुभ्रुवः। तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं॥ also Kuvalayânanda:—पतत् तालफलं यथा काकेनोपभुक्तमेवं रहोदर्शनक्षुभितहृदया तन्वी मया भुक्ता। see काकतालीय also.

8. **काकदंतगवेषणन्यायः** The ma-

xim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. **काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः** The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; *e. g.* द्वीपोऽस्त्रियामंतरीपः इत्यत्र अस्त्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरीपशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. **कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायः** The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. कांश्चित्सुच्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं कांश्चित्पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. **घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायः** The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. *Sríharsha* :—तदिदं घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. **घुणाक्षरन्यायः** The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. **दंडापूपन्यायः** The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थांतरमापततीत्येष न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14 **देहलीदीपन्यायः** The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. **नृपनापितपुत्रन्यायः** The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession-howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occassion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy-who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity-went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति *S.* 2.

16. **पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः** The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. **पिष्टपेषणन्यायः** The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य करणं वृथा.

18. **बीजांकुरन्यायः** The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (*seed* being the cause of *sprout*, which in its turn is the cause of *seed*); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. **लोहचुंबकन्यायः** The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. **वह्निधूमन्यायः** The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (*e. g.* where there is A., there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. **विषकृमिन्यायः** The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. **विषवृक्षन्यायः** The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by

the planter himself.

23. वीचितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर॰) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahâbhâshya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीरघृतमोदनं कांचनपात्र्यां भुंजीरन्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c., and gold.

25. शाखाचंद्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहावलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things-the one easy and the other difficult-are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्थूणानिखननन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः *ind.* 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. -2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् *a.* 1 Right, fit, proper just. -2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य *a.* [न्यायादनपेतः यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलंति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. -2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्.

न्युं (न्यूं) ख *a.* 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. -2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. -2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युब्ज् 6 P. To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युब्ज *a.* 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वार्पितन्युब्जकटाहकल्पे (व्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. -2 Bent, crooked. -3 Convex. -4 Hump-backed. —ब्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. -2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ब्जं A vessel used in Srâddhas.-**Comp.**—खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून *a.* 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. -2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थन्यून. -3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. -4 Defective (in some organ); पाद॰. -5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं *ind.* Less, in a less degree. -**Comp.** —अंग *a.* maimed, mutilated. —अधिक *a.* more or less, unequal. —धी *a.* deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकृ 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस् *a.* Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस् *a.* Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, नृप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chândâla or barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्तृ, पक्व &c. See under पच्.

पक्कशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândâla.

पक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष्-अच्] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; so उद्भिन्नपक्षः fledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or

feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंबेरमा उभयपक्षविनीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिस्र-पक्षः the dark half); तमिस्रपक्षेऽपि सह प्रियाभिर्ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिं समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवोडुराट् Pt. 1. 92. -8 (*a*) A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86; *Si.* 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53; 18. 17. (*b*) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरि°, मित्र°. -11 One side of an argument an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्वे एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. -12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षांतरे. -13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्षः T. S., वधतः शुद्धिभृतो गृहीतपक्षः *Si.* 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also) -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20 A royal elephant -21 An army. -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, notion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -**Comp.** —अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, *i. e.* the day of new or full moon. -2. the end of the wings of an army. —अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. —अवसरः =पक्षांत q. v. —आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. —आभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint. —आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. —उद्ग्राहिन् *a.* showing partiality, adopting a side. —गम *a.* flying. —ग्रहणं choosing a party. —घातः =पक्षाघातः see above. —चरः 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. —छिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. —जः the moon. —द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', *i. e.* a month. —द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. —धर *a.* 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. —नाडी a quill. —पातः 1. siding with any one.-2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवंति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1.-3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्यं जना वच्मि न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. —पातिता -त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. —पातिन् *a.* or *s.* 1. siding with, adhering to, a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पांडवानां Ve. 3. -2. sympathizing; Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. —पालिः a private door. —पुटः a wing. —पोषण *a.* factious, promoting quarrels. —बिंदुः a heron. —भागः 1. the side or flank.-2. especially, the flank of an elephant. —भुक्ति *f.* the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. —मूलं the root of a wing. —वादः 1. an exparte statement. -2. stating a case, expression of opinion. —वाहनः a bird. —व्यापिन् *a.* 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term.. —हत *a.* paralysed on one side. —हरः a bird. —होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition.-7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः *f.* 1 The root of a wing; अलिखचंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खड्गच्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; *Si.* 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षस् *n.* 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षतुल्यौ दिवसौ अस्याः इति ङीप्] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वावह्नावेकरात्रिश्च पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [पक्ष अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. —*m.* 1 A bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of *Siva.* -**Comp.** —इंद्रः,-प्रवरः,-राज् *m.*, -राजः सिंहः,-स्वामिन् *m.* epithets of Garuḍa. —कीटः an insignificant bird. —पतिः an epithet of Sampâti. —पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds. —पुंगवः an epithet of Jaṭâyu. —बालकः, -शावकः a young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. -2. an aviary.

पाक्षिलः N. of the saint Vâtsyâyana.

पक्षीय *a.* (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरुपक्षीयाः &c.

पक्ष्मन् *n.* [पक्ष-मनिन्] 1 An eyelash; सलिलगुरुभिः पक्ष्मभिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. -2 The filament of a flower. -3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. -4 A wing. -5 The leaf of a flower. -**Comp.** —कोपः,-प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning

inwards.

पक्ष्मल *a.* 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः *S.* 3. 25. -2 Hairy, shaggy; म्रदितपक्ष्मलरल्लकांगः *Si.* 4. 61.

पक्ष्य *a.* [पक्षे भवः, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. -2 Siding with. -3 Lateral. -4 Changing every half month. —क्ष्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पंकः,-कं [पंच्-विस्तारे कर्मणि करणे वा घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते *S.* 2. 34; पंकक्लिन्नमुखाः Mk. 5. 14; Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. -2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णागुरुपंक K. 30. -3 A slough, quagmire. -4 Sin. -5 Ointment, unguent. -Comp. —कर्वटः a marsh, an alluvium. —कीरः a lapwing. —क्रीडः,-क्रीडनकः a hog. —ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. —छिद् *m.* the clearing-nut tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (-जः) the Sârasa bird. °जः, °जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahmâ. °नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 18. 20. —जन्मन् *n.* a lotus. (-*m.*) the Sârasa bird. —दिग्ध *a.* soiled with mire or mud. —भाज् *a.* sunk in mud. —भारक *a.* muddy, soiled. —मंडुकः a bivalve conch. —रुह् *n.*, —रुहं a lotus. —वासः a crab. —शू (सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पंकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. -2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंकार :-1 Moss.-2 A dam, dike.-3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकिन् *a.* Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकिल *a.* Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पंकेजं A lotus.

पंकेरुह् *n.* -हं A lotus. —हः The crane or Sârasa bird.

पंकेशय *a.* Dwelling in mud.

पंकणः The hut of a Chânḍala; see पक्वण.

पंक्तिः *f.* [पंच् विस्तारे क्तिन्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दृश्येत चारुपदपंक्तिरलक्तकांका V. 4. 6; पक्ष्मपंक्तिः R. 2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. -2 A group, collection, flock, troop. -3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पंक्तिपावन below. -4 The living generation. -5 The earth. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'.-8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिग्रीव. -9 Cooking, maturing, -10 A company of persons of the same tribe. —Comp. -कंटकः=पंक्तिदूषक q. v.—ग्रीवः an epithet of Râvaṇa. —चरः an osprey.-दूषः -दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brâhmaṇa who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाग्नयः Mâl. 1, where Jagaddhara says:—पंक्तिपावनाः पंक्तौ भोजनादिगोष्ठ्यां पावनाः। अग्रभोजिनः पवित्रा वा। यद्वा यजुषां पारगो यस्तु साम्नां यश्चापि पारगः। अथर्वशिरसोऽध्येता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः॥ or अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च । यावदेते प्रपश्यंति पंक्त्यां तावत्पुनंति च॥ ततो हि पावनात्पंक्त्या उच्यंते पंक्तिपावनाः. Manu explains the word thus.—अपांक्त्योपहता पंक्तिः पाव्यते यैर्द्विजोत्तमैः। तान्निबोधत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंक्तिका A row, line.

पंगु *a.* (गू or ग्वी *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. —गुः 1 A lame man; मूकं करोति वाचालं पंगुं लंघयते गिरिं. -2 An epithet of Saturn. -Comp. —ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (मकर). -2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

पंगुक *a.* Lame, crippled.

पंगुल *a.* Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery-white colour.

पच् I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पपाच-पेचे, अपाक्षीत्-अपक्त, पक्ष्यति-ते, पक्तुं, पक्व) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तंडुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118; शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. -2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्व. -3 To digest (as food); पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. -4 To ripen, mature. -5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding.). -6 To melt (as metals). -7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). —*Pass.* (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. -2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -3 To be inflamed. —*Caus.* 1 (पाचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.) -2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion.-3 To cure, heal. —*Desid.* (पिपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. —With परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. -2. to digest. -3. to cook thoroughly. -II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पंचते) also. —*Caus.* 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. -2 To spread.

पक्तिः *f.* [पच्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Cooking. -2 Digesting, digestion. -3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. -4 Fame, dignity. -5 The place of digestion. -6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved.).-Comp. —शूलं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्तृ *a.* 1 Who or what cooks. -2 Cooking. -3 Stimulating, digesting. -4 Ripening. —*m.* 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). -2 A cook.

पक्त्रं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. -2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Ripe, ripened. -2 Matured. -3 Cooked. -4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्व *a.* [पच्-क्त तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वान्न. -2 Digested. -3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); प्रकोष्टकानामाकर्षणं Mk. 3. -4 Mature, ripe; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82. -5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्वधी. -6 Experienced, shrewd. -7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. -8 Grey (as hair). -9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom.

—क्तं Cooked food.–**Comp.**—अतिसारः chronic dysentery. —अन्नं cooked or dressed food. —आधानं,-आशयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कृत् *a.* 1. cooking. -2. maturing. (*-m.*) the Nimba tree.—केश *a.* grey-haired. —रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वारि *n.* the water of boiled rice (कांजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्वता Maturity, ripeness, development &c.

पक्ष्णु *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.

पच् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cooking, baking &c.

पच *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2 Digesting. —चः,-चा 1 Cooking. -2 Maturing.

पचकः A cook.

पचत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripe, developed, mature.—तः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra. —तं Cooked food. —**Comp.**—भृज्जता continual baking and roasting, cf. खादतमोदता.

पचन *a.* [पच्-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. —नः Fire. —ना Becoming ripe, ripening. —नी The wild citron tree. —नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, maturing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पाचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; ददर्श मालूरफलं पचेलिमं N. 1. 94. —मः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पज्झटिका A small bell.

पज्र *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Wealthy, rich. —ज्रः An epithet of Angiras.

पंचशुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पंच् 1 A see पच् II.

पंच *a.* Spread, extended.

पंचन् *num. a.* (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first member of comp. पंचन् drops its final न्). [cf. Gr. *pente*] -**Comp.** —अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. —अग्निः 1. an aggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.* (अन्वाहार्यपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सभ्य, and आवसथ्य) -2. a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्नयो धृतव्रताः Mâl. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -3. five mystic fires supposed to exist in the body. -4. one who is acquainted with the doctrine of these fires. —अंग *a.* five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जानुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kâmandaka quoted by him); पंचागमभिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1; चित्ताक्षिभ्रूहस्तपादैरंगैश्चेष्टादिसाम्यतः । पात्रावस्थाकरणं पंचांगोऽभिनयो मतः ॥. (—गः) 1. a tortoise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (—गी) a bit for horses. (—गं) 1. collection or aggregate of five parts. -2. five modes of devotion.-3. the five parts of a tree; त्वक्पत्रकुसुमं मूलफलमेकस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलितं चैतत् पंचांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥. -4. a calender or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:—(तिथिर्वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च); चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत्। अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये ॥ Subhâsh. °गुप्तः a turtle. °पत्रं a calender. °शुद्धिः *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; *i. e.* तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). —अंगिक *a.* five-membered. —अंगुल *a.* (ला or ली *f.*) measuring five fingers. (—लः) the castor-oil plant. —अज (आ) जं the five products of the goat. —अप्सरस *n.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarni; cf. R. 13. 38.—अमृत *a.* consisting of 5 ingredients. (—तं) 1. the aggregate of any five drugs. -2. the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं च शर्करा चैव घृतं दधि तथा मधु). —अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Mercury. —अवयव *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन q. q. v. v.). —अवस्थः a corpse; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पंचत्व below. —अविकं the five products of the sheep. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-five. —अहः a period of five days. —आतप *a.* doing penance with five fires (*i. e.* with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. —आत्मक *a.* consisting of five elements (as body). —आननः,-आस्यः, -मुखः, —वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंचं आननं यस्य), (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय°, तर्क° &c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). -3. the sign Leo of the zodiac. (—नी) an epithet of Durgâ.—आम्नायाः(*m.pl.*) five Sâstras supposed to have proceeded from the five mouths of Siva.—इंद्रियं an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or actions; see इंद्रियं). —इषुः, —बाणः, —शरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अरविंदमशोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च पचैते पंचबाणस्य सायकाः; the five arrows are also thus named:—संमोहनोन्मादनौ च शोषणस्तापनस्तथा । स्तंभनश्चेति कामस्य पंचबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥).—उष्मन् *m.* pl. the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. —कपाल *a.* prepared or offered in five cups. —कर्ण *a.* branded in the ear with the number 'five' (as cattle &c.); cf. P.VI. 3.115.—कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रेचन 'purging'; 3 नस्य 'giving strenutatories'; 4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरूह 'administering an enema which is not oily'.—कृत्वस् *ind.* five times. —कोणः a pentagon.—कोलं the five spices taken collectively. —कोषाः (*m.* pl.) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul: they are:—अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूलशरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिंगशरीर); and आनंदमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. —क्रोशी 1. a distance of five Krosas. -2. N. of the city Benâres. —खट्वं, -खट्वी a collection of five beds. —गत *a.* (in alg.) raised to the fifth power. —गवं a collection of five cows. —गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively; *i. e.* milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोमयमेव च). —गु *a.* bought with five

cows. **—गुण** *a.* five-fold. (**-णा:**) the five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). (**-णी**) the earth. **—गुप्त:** 1. a tortoise. -2. the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chârvâkas. **—चत्वारिंश** *a.* forty-fifth. **—चत्वारिंशत्** *f.* forty-fve. **—जन:** 1. a man, mankind. -2. N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Kṛishṇa. -3. the soul. -4. the five classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitṛis. -5. the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the Nishâdas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see *Sârîrabhâshya* on Br. Sûtras I. 4. 11-13). (**-नी**) an assemblage of five persons. **—जनीन** *a.* devoted to the five races. (**-न:**) an actor, a mimic, buffoon. **—ज्ञान:** 1. an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pâsupatas. **—तक्षं,-क्षी** a collection of five carpenters. **—तत्त्वं** 1. the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tântrikas, also called **पंचमकार** because they all begin with **म** ; *i. e.* मद्य, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्रा, and मैथुन. **—तंत्रं** N. of a well-known collection in five books containing moral stories and fables **—तन्मात्रं** the five subtle and primary elements (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). **—तपस्** *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजामेधवतां चतुर्णां मध्ये ललाटंतपसप्तसप्ति: R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and *Si.* 2. 51 also. **—तय** *a.* five-fold. (**-य:**) a pentad. **—तिक्तं** the five bitter things:— निंबामृतावृषपटोलनिदिग्धिकाश्च. **—त्रिंश** *a.* thirty-fifth. **—त्रिंशत्, त्रिंशति:** *f.* thirty-five. **—दश** *a.* 1. fifteenth. -2. increased by fifteen; as in पंचदशं शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. **—दशन्** *a.* pl. fifteen. °**अह:** a period of fifteen days. **—दशिन्** *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. **—दशी** the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. **—दीर्घं** the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । स्तनयोरंतरं चैव पंचदीर्घं प्रचक्षते ॥. **—देवता:** the five deities:— आदित्यं गणनाथं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदैवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत् ॥. **—नख:** 1. any animal with five claws; **पंच: चनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ता: कृतजैर्द्विजै:** Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18; Y. 1. 177. -2. an elephant. -3. a turtle. -4 a lion or tiger. **—नद:** 'the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being शतद्रु, विपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रभागा and वितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (**-दा·** pl.) the people of this country. **—नवति:** *f.* ninety-five. **—नीराजनं** waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:— a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). **—पंचाश** *a.* fifty-fifth. **—पंचाशत्** *f.* fifty-five. **—पदी** 1. five steps; Pt. 2. 115.-2. the five strong cases, *i.e.* the first five inflections. **—पर्वन्** *n.* pl. the five *parvans* q.v.; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा। पर्वाण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रांतिरेव च ॥. **—पाद्** *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (*-m.*) a year (संवत्सर). **—पात्रं** 1. five vessels taken collectively. -2. a *S*râddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. **—पितृ** *m.* pl. the five fathers:— जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अन्नदाता भयत्राता पंचैते पितर: स्मृता: ॥. **—प्राणा:** (*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vita airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. **—प्रसाद:** a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple). **—बंध:** a fine equal to the fifth part of anything lost or stolen. **—बाण:,-वाण:,-शर:** epithets of the god of love; see **पंचेषु**. **—बाहु:** N. of *S*iva. **—भद्र** *a.* 1. having five good qualities. -2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.). -3. having five auspicious marks (asa horse) on the chest, back, face and flanks. -4. vicious. **—भज** *a.* pentagonal. (**-ज:**) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण. **—भूतं** the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. **—मकारं** the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is **म**; see **पंचतत्त्व** (2). **—महापातकं** the five great sins; see **महापातक**.

—महायज्ञा: (*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa; see **महायज्ञ**. **—माष (षि) क** *a.* consisting of five Mâshas (as a fine &c.). **—मास्य** *a.* happening every five months. **—मुख:** an arrow with five points; (for other senses see पंचानन.) **—मुद्रा** five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. **—याम:** a day (?). **—रत्नं** a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated: -(1) नीलकं वज्रकं चेति पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवालं चेति विज्ञेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभि: ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं मुक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं प्रोक्तमृषिभि: पूर्वदर्शिभि: ॥. -2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahâbhârata. **—रसा** the आमलकी tree (Mar. आंवळी). **—रात्रं** a period of five nights. **—राशिकं** the rule of five (in math.). **—लक्षणं** a Purâṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. **—लवणं** five kinds of salt; *i. e.* काचक, सैंधव, सामुद्र, बिड and सौवर्चल. **—लांगलकं** a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. **—लोहं** a metallic alloy containing five metals (*i. e.* copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). **—लोहकं** the five metals; *i. e.* gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. **—वट:** the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast (यज्ञोपवीत). **—वटी** 1. the five fig-trees; *i. e.* अश्वत्थ, बिल्व, वट, धात्री, snd अशोक. -2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍukâ forest where the Godâvarî rises and where Râma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 34. **—वर्ग:** 1. an aggregate of five. -2. the five essential elements of the body. -3. the five organs of sense. -4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa; cf. महायज्ञ. **—वर्षदेशीय** *a.* about five years old. **—वर्षीय** *a.* five years old. **—वल्कलं** a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees; namely न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, प्लक्ष and वेतस). **—वार्षिक** *a.* recurring every five years. **—वाहिन्** *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). **—विंश** *a.* twenty-fifth. **—विंशति:** *f.* twenty-five. **—विंशतिका** a collection

of twenty-five ; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विध *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. °प्रकृतिः *f.* the five departments of a government ; Ms. 7. 157. —वृत्,-वृतं *ind.* five-fold. —शत *a.* amounting to five hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and five. -2. five hundred. —शाखः 1. the hand.-2. an elephant. —शिखः a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six ; संत्यन्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पंचषाः Bh. 2. 34. —षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-fifth. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-five. —सुगंधकं the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances ; they are:—कर्पूरकक्कोलवंगपुष्पगुवाकजातीफलपंचकेन । समांशभागेन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥. —सूनाः *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed ; they are:—पंचसूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्ली पेषण्युपस्करः कंडनी चोदकुंभश्च Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years old.

पंचक *a.* 1 Consisting of five. – Relating to five. -3 Made of five. -4 Bought with five. -5 Taking five per-cent. —कः, -कं A collection or aggregate of five ; अम्लपंचक. —कं A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय *a.* Fivefold.

पंचता, -त्वं 1 Five-fold state. -2 A collection of five. -3 The five elements taken collectively. -4 Death, dissolution ; पंचतां-त्वं गम्, -या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish' ; पंचतां, त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy'; पंचभिर्निर्मिते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां योनिमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिदेवना ॥; Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधा *ind.* 1 In five parts. -2 In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. -2. Forming a fifth part. -3 Dexterous, clever. -4 Beautiful, brilliant. —मः- 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रौति पंचमं Nárada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body:—वायुः समुद्गतो नाभेरुरोहृत्कंठमूर्धसु । विचरन् पंचमस्थानप्राप्त्या पंचम उच्यते ॥. -2 N. of a Râga or musical mode (sung in the above note) ; व्यथयति वृथा मौनं तन्वि प्रपंचय पंचमं Gît. 10 ; so उदंचितपंचमरागं Gît. 1. -3 The fifth consonant of a class ; *i. e.* a nasal. —मं 1 A fifth -2 Sexual intercourse (मैथुन), the fifth मकार of the Tântrikas. —मं *ind.* For the fifth time, fifthly. —मी 1 The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The ablative case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Draupadî. -4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. -Comp. —आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives.

पंचमिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंशाश *a.* (शी *f.*) Fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty. -2 A collection of fifty verses ; *i. e.* चौरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa. -2 A game played with five dice.

पंचालाः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchâlas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet. ; cf. पांचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. -2 A kind of song. -3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c.; (पंचारी also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary ; पंजरशुकः, भुजपंजरः &c. —रः,-रं 1 Ribs. -2 A skeleton. —रः 1 The body. -2 The Kali yuga. -3 A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. -Comp. —आखेटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot ; V. 2. 23.

पंजरकः —कं A cage.

पंजिः, -जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. -2 A record, journal, register. -3 A calender, an almanac. -Comp. -कारः -कारकः 1. a writer, scribe. -2. an almanac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतरव्याख्या पंजिका पदभंजिका. -2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. -3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पंजि above). -Comp. -कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kâyastha tribe.

पट् 1 P. (पटति) To go or move. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कंचिन्मध्यात्पाटयामास दंती Si. 18. 51 ; वस्त्रार्णं पाटयेच्छिखं Y. 2. 94 ; Mk. 9. -2 To break break open ; अन्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि पाटितासु Mk. 3. 14. -3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दर्भपाटिततलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. -4 To remove, eradicate. -5 To pluck out. -6 To shine. -7 To speak. -II. 10 U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave ; कुविंदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 To clothe, envelop. -3 To surround, encircle.

पटः -टं [पट् वेष्टने करणे घञर्थे कः] 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth ; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतो ह्ययं पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 ; मेघाः स्रवंति बलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45. -2 Fine cloth. -3 A veil, screen. -4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं A thatch, roof. -Comp. —उटजं a tent. —कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the loom. —कारः 1. a weaver. -2. a painter. —कुटी *f.* -मंडपः, -वापः, -वेश्मन् *n.* a tent; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1. a tent. -2. a petticoat. -3. perfumed powder ; Ratn. 1. —वासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment. -2 Cotton-cloth. -3 The half a village.

पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः A tent.

पटच्चरः A thief ; cf. पाटच्चर. —रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटत्कः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [पट् वेष्टने कलच्] 1 A roof, thatch ; विनमितपटलांतं दृश्यते जीर्णकुड्यं Mu. 3. 15. -2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general); शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -3 A film or coating over the eyes. -4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity; रथांगपाणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21 ; जलदपटलानि

Pt. 1. 361; क्षौद्रपटलैः R. 4. 63; मुक्तापटलं 13. 17; तारकपटल Git. 7. -5 A basket. -6 Retinue, train. -7 A mark on the forehead or any other part of the body. —लः, -ली 1 A tree. -2 A stalk. —लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. —प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle-drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. -2 Beginning, undertaking. -3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. —घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). —भ्रमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः-टी *f*. 1 The curtain of a stage. -2 A cloth. -3 Coarse cloth, canvas. -4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -5 A coloured garment. -Comp. —क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m*. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. -2 Sharpness. -3 Acidity. -5 Harshness, roughness. -5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a*. 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 High, tall. —रः [पट्-ईरन्] 1 A ball for playing with. -2 Sandal-woodl -1 Cupid, the god of love. —रं 3 Catechu. -2 A sieve. -3 The belly. -4 A field. -5 A cloud. -6 Height. -7 A radish. -8 Rheumatism. -9 Catarrh. -Comp. —जन्मन् *m*. sandal-tree; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु *a*. (टु or ट्वी *f*.; compar. पटीयस्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); वाचि पटुः &c.-2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. -3 Sharp, smart (as intellect), intelligent. -4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्धारासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. -5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुपटहशंखमिश्रो नांदीनादः Mu. 6; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73; Mâl. 5. 4. -6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15. 43. -7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. -8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. -9 Healthy, sound. -10 Active, busy. -11 Eloquent, talkative. -12 Blown, expanded. -13 Hard, rough, fierce. -14 Contumelious (as a speech). —टुः,-टु *n*. A mushroom. (छत्रा). —टु *n*. Salt. -Comp.—कल्प,-देशीय *a*. pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —रूप *a*. very clever.

पटुता,-त्वं 1 Cleverness. -2 Skilfulness, proficiency. -3 Activity, power of working; अंगानि प्रसभं त्यजंति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवळ). —लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः, -ट्टं 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना *S*. 3; so भालपट्ट &c. -2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 319. -3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. -4 A strip; निर्मोकपट्टाः फणिभिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17.-5 Silk; पट्टोपधानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टांशुकं. -6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. -7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. -8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1.4.-9 A throne.-10 A chair or stool. -11 A shield. -12 A grinding stone.-13 A place where four roads meet. -14 A city, town.-15 A bandage, ligature. —ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. -2 A horse's girth. -Comp. —अभिषेकः the consecration of the tiara.—अर्ही the principal queen.—उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. —जं a sort of cloth. —देवी, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen.—वस्त्र, -वासस् *a*. attired in wove silk or coloured cloth. —सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पट्टकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. -2 A bandage. -3 A document (also *n*.).

पट्टनं-नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हतपट्टिका. -2 A document. -3 A piece or fragment of cloth; वल्कलैकदेशाद्विपाट्य पट्टिकां K. 149. -4 A piece of silken cloth. -5 A ligature, bandage. -Comp. —वायकः a silk-weaver.

पट्टला A district, community.

पट्टि(ट्टी)शः(सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); कणपप्रासपट्टिश &c. Dk.; (पट्टिशो लोहदंडो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः क्षुरोपमः Vaijayantî).

पट्टोलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकरग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). -2 A written legal opinion.

पठ् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud, recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छृणुयादपि. -2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं भृगुप्रोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126, 4. 98. -3 To invoke (as a deity). -4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतदिच्छाम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. -5 To declare, describe, express; भार्या च परमो ह्यर्थः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. -6 To teach. -7 To learn from (with abl.). —*Caus*. (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. -2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10. —*Desid*. (पिपठिषति) To wish to recite &c. -WITH परि to mention, declare. (-*Caus*.) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. —सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं [पठ्-ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Mentioning. -3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः *f*. Reading, studying, perusal.

पठित *p*. *p*. 1 Recited, repeated. -2 Studied, perused.

पण् I. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. -2 To bargain, transact business. -3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणिष्टासौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां पांचालीं Mb. -4 To risk or hazard (a battle). -5 To win anything at play.-II. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणायति-ते) 1 To praise. -2 To honour. -WITH वि to sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वराटैर्विपणंति गोपाः Subhâsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. -2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दमयंत्याः पणः साधुर्वर्तताम् Mb. -3 The thing staked. -4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां

नृपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty'; H. 4. 118, 119. -5 Wages, hire. -6 Reward. -7 A sum in coins or shells. -8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 *cowries*; अशीतिभिर्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. -9 Price. -10 Wealth, property. -11 A commodity for sale. -12 Business, transaction. -13 A shop. -14 A seller, vendor. -15 A distiller. -16 A house. -17 Expense of an expedition. -18 A handful of anything. -19 An epithet of Vishṇu. -**Comp.** —अंगना, -स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. —अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. —ग्रंथिः a market, fair. —बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (संधि); पणबंधमुखान् गुणानजः षडुपायुंक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. -2. an agreement, stipulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुर्यात्तर्हीदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Manoramâ).

पणता-त्वं Price, value.

पणनं [पण्-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, purchasing. -2 Betting. -3 Sale. -4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a commodity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. -2 A market-place. -3 Profits of a trade. -4 Gambling. -5 Praise.

पणायित *a.* 1 Praised. -2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पाणिः *f.* A market. —*m.* 1 A miser, niggard. -2 An impious man.

पणिक *a.* Consisting of 50 Paṇas (as fine).

पणित *p. p.* 1 Transacted (as business). -2 Betted; see पण्. —तं A bet, wager.

पणितृ *m.* A trader, dealer.

पण्य *a.* [पण्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable, vendible.-2 To be transacted.—ण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पुराबभासे विपणिस्थपण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं Pt.1.13; सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. -2 Trade, business. -3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sânti. 3. 1. -**Comp.** —अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -विलासिनी, -स्त्री *f.* a harlot, a courtezan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90; Me. 25. —आजिरं a market. —आजीवः a trader. —आजीवकं a market, fair. —पतिः a great merchant. —फलत्वं prosperity or profit in trade. —भूमिः *f.* a warehouse. —वीथिका, -वीथी, -शाला 1. a market. -2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instrument, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1. 13; *S*i. 13. 5.

पणविन् *m.* N. of Siva.

पंड् I. 1 A. (पंडते, पंडित) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पंडयति-ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पंडः A eunuch.

पंडा 1 Wisdom, understanding.-2 Learning, science. -**Comp.** —अपूर्वं non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पंडावत् *a.* Wise; पंडावदग्निम Asvad. 6. —*m.* A learned man.

पंडित *a.* [पंडा तारका० इतच्] 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः. -2 Shrewd, clever. -3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपंडित 4. 18; नयपंडित &c. —तः 1 A scholar, learned man, *Pandita*. -2 Incense. -3 An adept, expert. -**Comp.** —जातीय *a.* somewhat clever. —मंडलं, -सभा an assembly of learned men. —मानिक, -मानिन्, also -पंडितंमन्य *a.* fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a *Pandita*; Pt. 4. 100. —वादिन् *a.* pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पंडितक *a.* Learned, wise. —कः A learned man.

पंडितिमन् *m.* Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पत् I. 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, descend, drop down, alight; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरहस्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60; वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः) पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवाश्रमद्रुमेषु *S*. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. -2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हंतु कलहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पपात खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् below. -3 To set, sink (below the horizon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पशेषैर्मयूखैः *S*. 4 v. 1; पतत्पतंगप्रतिमस्तपोनिधिः *S*i. 1. 12. -4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिते किंकरत्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं Me. 105. -5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off: परधर्मेण जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः; Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. -6 To come down (as from heaven); पतंति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 42. -7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंदुकपातेनोत्पतत्यार्यः पतन्नपि Bh. 2. 123. -8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीर्यत्र पतंति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhâsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जने पतंति चक्षूंषि न दारुणाः शराः *S*. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. -12 To be in, fall in or into. —*Caus.* (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely). 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c.; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow; *S*. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears).-5 To cast, direct (as the sight).-6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything; अर्घतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. —*Desid.* (पिपतिषति or पित्सति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.) -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत *a.* Cherished, well-fed, protected (पुष्ट). —तः 1 Flying, flight. -2 Going, falling, alighting.-**Comp.** —गः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक *a.* Falling, descending. —कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [पतन् उत्प्लवन् गच्छति गम्-ड नि०] 1 A bird; नृपः पतंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12; Mâl. 1. 24; *S*i. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper; पतंगवद्वह्निमुखं विविक्षुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Kṛishṇa.—गं

1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् *m.* A bird.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahâbhâshya, the great commentary on Panini's Sûtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् (न्ती *f.*) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c.—*m.* A bird; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6. 1; क्वचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां क्वचिद्घनानां पततां क्वचिच्च R. 13. 19; Si 9. 15. —Comp.—ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोन्नतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवाग्रलेन सः N. 16. 27. —भीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्रं [पत्-करणे अत्रन्] 1 A wing, pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् *m* 1 A bird; दयिता द्वंद्वचरं पतत्रिणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse.—*n. dual.* Ved. Day and night. -Comp —केतनः an epithet of Vishnu. —राजः N. of Garuda.

पतनं [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय); महाधीना नरेंद्राणामुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts).- 9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. -Comp. —धर्मिन् *a.* subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय *a.* Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste.—यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु *a.* Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत *a.* 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown.-7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवंशपतित. -8 Placed, kept; Pt. 1. 14.—तं Flying. -Comp. —उत्पन्न *a.* sprung from an outcast. —सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर *a.* [पत्-एर] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. —रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आढक q. v.).

पत्मन् *n.* Ved. Flight.

पत्वन् *n.* Ved. Flying, flight.

पतंचिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); यं काममंजरी कामयते स हरतु सुभगपताकां Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodical incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. —अंशुकं a flag. —स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodical incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यत्रार्थे चिंतितेऽन्यस्मिंस्तल्लिंगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299; for its different kinds, see 300 -304).

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. —नी An army; (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्त्मरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनीं R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; ओषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. —*f.* A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. —घातिनी -घ्नी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. —देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman; कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुमुत्सहते *S.* 6; तमलभंत पतिं पतिदेवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. —धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —प्राणा a chaste wife. —लंघनं disregarding a former husband by marrying another. —वेदनः N. of *S*iva. (—नं) procuring a husband (by magical means).—लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. —व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; ° त्वं fidelity to a husband. —सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिंवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतित्वं or पतित्वनं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवत्नी A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P To wish for a husband.

पतीयंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2 Ved. A mistress. -Comp. —आटः seraglio women's apartments. —शाला a hut tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. —संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, मृदंग.

पत्तिः [पद्-तिन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. —*f.* 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. —कायः infantry. —गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantr. —संहतिः *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिक *a.* Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिन् *m.* A foot-soldier, foot-man.

पत्रं [पत्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A leaf (of a tree); धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य दीयतां S. 6 'commit to writing;' V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कंपकेतुना R. 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुरुष्व कपोलयोः Gît. 12; R. 13. 55. -10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -11 A knife, dagger. -**Comp.** —अंगं 1. the Bhûrja tree. -2. red sanders. —अंगुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —अंजनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. —आढ्यं the root of long pepper. —आवलिः *f.* 1. red chalk. -2. a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —आवली 1. a row of leaves. -2. =°आवलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. —आहारः feeding on leaves. —ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —उल्लासः the bud or eye of a plant. —काहला the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —कृच्छ्रः a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. —घना a plant with full leaves (सातल). —झंकारः the current of a river. —दारकः a saw. —नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. —परशुः a file. —पालः a long dagger, large knife. (—ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. —पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —पुटं a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —पुष्पा the holy basil. —बंधः adorning with flowers. —बा (वा) लः an oar. —भंगः -भंगिः -गी *f.* drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रभंगनिकरो मृष्टो न गंडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —यौवनं a young leaf or sprout. —रंजनं embellishing a page. —रथः a bird; व्यर्थीकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. °इंद्रः N. of Garuḍa. °इंद्रकेतुः N. of Vishṇu; R. 18. 13. —लता a long knife or poniard. —रे (ले) खा, -वल्लरी,-वल्लिः,-वल्ली *f.* see पत्रभंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 6. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —वाज *a.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —वाहः 1. a bird; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter-carrier. —विशेषकः lines of painting &c.; see पत्रभंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —वेष्टः a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —शाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —शिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. —श्रेष्ठः the Bilva tree. —सुचिः *f.* a thorn. —हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [पत्रं अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूर° R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. —*m.* 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. -2 A bird; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -**Comp.** —वाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ् I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पाथयति-ते) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp.). -**Comp.** —अतिथिः a traveller. —कल्पना juggling tricks. —दर्शकः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथत् *m.* A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -**Comp.** —आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. —संततिः, -संहतिः *f.*, -सार्थः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन् *m.* [पथ्-आधारे इनि] (Nom. पंथाः, पंथानौ, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाधारपथः, दृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथं &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसामेव पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पंथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानः '(I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey'!. -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ, श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलंति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect, doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -**Comp.** —कृत् *m.* Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. —देयं a toll levied on public roads. —द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —प्रज्ञ *a.* acquainted with roads. —वाहक *a.* cruel. (-कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य *a.* [पथि साधु दिगा॰ यत् इनो लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm.; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्नं &c. -2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general). —थ्या A road, way. —थ्यं 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2.10; Pt. 1. 234.-**Comp.** —अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पदयते) To go or move. -II. 4 A. (पद्यते, पन्न; *caus.* पादयति-ते; *desid.* पित्सते) 1 To go, move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.). -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4. To observe, practice; स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद् *m.* [पद्-क्विप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). **-Comp.** —काषिन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. —ग:, (पद्ग:) a foot-soldier. —ज: (ज्ज:) 1. a footman. -2. a Sûdra; cf. पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत. —नद्धा, -नद्ध्री a shoe, boot. —निष्क: one quarter of a Nishka. —रथ: (पद्रथ:) a foot-soldier, footman. —शब्द: noise of footsteps. —हति:, -ती *f.* (पद्धति:, ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारित्रपद्धति: U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धतिं 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* गुप्त, दास दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. —हिमं (पद्धिमं) coldness of the feet.

पदं [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; *i.e.* command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गद: पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यदवधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (*a*) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); शांतिं करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् *S.* 4. 19; (*b*) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रश्नाशया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेष्वादर: पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखीं पदं कारिता *S.* 4 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मेण शर्वे पार्वतीं प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा *S.* 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अक्षमालामदत्त्वा पदात्पदमपि न गतव्यं or चलितव्यं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितु: पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishṇu'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking, the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अयात्मन: शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञ: पदं विमानेन विगाहमान: R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदपंक्ति: *S.* 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्गृह्यते चौर: Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिवलयपदांके चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station; अधोध: पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीत: *S.* 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शंकितोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कुशकुटुंबेषु लोभ: पदमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं स्तनयुगलं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतय: *S.* 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिव°, राज° &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु *S.* 1. 22; वांछितफलप्राप्ते: पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle: पदं दृश: स्या: कथमीश मादृशां *Si.* 1. 37, 15. 22; अगरीयान्न पदं नृपश्रिय: Ki. 2. 14; अविवेक: परमापदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्यु: परिभवपदं निष्फलारंभयत्ना: Me. 54; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (गेयं) Me. 86; 103; M. 5. 2; *S* 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word; सुप्तिङंतं पदं P. I. 4. 14; वर्णा: पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधका: S.D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext; *Si.* 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess-board; अष्टापदपदालेख्यै: Râm. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In Arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the sum of which is required. —द: A ray of light. **-Comp.** —अंक:, -चिह्नं a foot-print. —अंगुष्ठ: the great toe thumb (of the foot). —अध्ययनं study of the Vedas according to the पदपाठ q. v. —अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-ग:) a follower, companion. —अनुराग: 1. a servant. -2. an army. —अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. —अनुषंग: anything added to a *pada*. —अंत: 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. —अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा *S.* 1; अ° closely, without a pause. —अंत्य *a.* final. —अब्जं, -अंभोजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्थ: 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyâyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभिधेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiseshikas, is seven; according to the Sânkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedântins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. —आघात: 'a stroke with the foot', a kick. —आजि: a foot-soldier. —आदि: 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas.) —आयता a shoe. —आवली

a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य) शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकांतपदावलीं शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वतीं Gît. 1. —आसनं a foot-stool. —आहत a. kicked. —कारः, —कृत m. the author of the Padapâṭha. —क्रमः walking, a pace. —गः a foot-soldier. —गतिः f. gait, manner of going. —छेदः, —विच्छेदः, —विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. —च्युत a. dismissed from office, deposed. —न्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step.—2. a foot-mark.—3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. —4. the plant गोक्षुर. —5. writing down verses or quarters of verses. —पंक्तिः f. 1. a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 8; V. 4. 6. —2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words; Ki. 10. 10. —3. an *ishṭaká* or [illegible] brick. —पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संहितापाठ). —पातः, —विक्षेपः a step, pace (of a horse also). —बंधः a foot-step, step. —भंजनं analysis of words, etymology. —भंजिका 1. a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —2. a register, journal. —3. a calendar. —भ्रंशः dismissal from office. —माला a magical formula. —योपनं a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वायः Ved. a leader.—विष्टंभः a step, footstep. —वृत्तिः f. the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संघातः (टः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता. —2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ a. 1. going on foot. —2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. —3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः—वी f. [पद्-अवि वा ङीप्] A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'he attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). —2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. —3 A place, site. —4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातः, पदातिः [पद्भ्यामतति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. —2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12. —Comp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिन् a. 1 Having foot-soldiers (as an army). —2 Being or going on foot. —m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारः The dust of the feet.

पदिः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. —2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrain. —2 One *Pada* long. —3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्वन् m. A road, way.

पद्म, पद्रथ &c. See under पद्.

पन्न p. p. [पद्-क्त] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. —2 Gone; see पद्. —न्नं 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. —2 Creeping on the ground. —Comp. —गः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते S. 6. 30. (—गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, नाशनः epithets of Garuḍa.

पद्म a. [पद्-मन्] Lotus-hued. —द्मं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं. —2 A lotus-like ornament. —3 The form or figure of a lotus. —4 The root of a lotus. —5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. —6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). —8 Lead. —9 N. given by the Tântrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called *Chakras*. —10 A mark or mole on the human body. —11 A spot. —12 N. of a particular part of a column. —द्मः A kind of temple. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of serpent. —4 An epithet of Râma. —5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. —6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —द्मा 1 N. of Lakshmî, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishṇu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेणभेजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5. —2 Cloves. —Comp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (—क्षः) an epithet of Vishṇu or the sun. (—क्षं) the seed of a lotus. —अंतरं-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकरः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. —2. a pond or pool of water in general. —3. a lotus-pool. —4. an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—या) 1. an epithet of Lakshmî. —2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. —2. a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुमूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं। वामोरौ स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं॥ (—नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. —2. of Siva. —3. of the sun. —आह्वं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, —हस्त a. holding a lotus. (—रः, —स्तः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. —2. a lotus-like hand. —3. N. of the sun. (—रा, —स्ता) N. of Lakshmî. —कर्णिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. —2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः-रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः, —कोषः 1. the calyx of a lotus. —2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, —षंडं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (—धं, —गंधि n.) = पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishṇu. —3. of Siva. —4. the sun. —5. the inside or middle of a lotus. —गुणा, —गृहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. —2. cloves. —जः, —जात, — भवः, —भूः, —योनिः, संभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus-born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —नाभः, —भिः an epithet of Vishṇu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a *Padma*. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. N. of Buddha. —3. N. of the sun. —4. of Vishṇu. —पुष्पः the Karṇikâra plant. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 *ad. loc.* —बंधुः 1. the sun. —2. a bee. —बीजं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess

of wealth. —रागः,-गं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रूपा an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लांछनः 1. an epithet of Brahman.-2. Kubera.-3. the sun. -4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -2. or of Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning. -3. N. of Târâ. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmî. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —स्नुषा 1. an epithet of Gangâ. -2. of Lakshmî. -3. of Durgâ. —हासः an epithet of Vishṇu

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower.-2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. -3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् *m.* 1 An elephant. -2 The *Bhûrja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 N. of a river; Mâl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् *a.* [पद्म-इनि] 1 Possessing lotuses. -2 Spotted. —*m.* 1 An elephant. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant ; सुरगज इव बिभ्रत् पद्मिनीं दंतलग्नां Ku. 3. 76 ; R. 16. 68; Me. 83 ; M. 2. 13. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. -4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. -5 A female elephant. -6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women ; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her :—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाक्षुद्ररंध्रा अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कृशांगी । मृदुवचनसुशीला गीतवाद्यानुरक्ता सकलतनुसुवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥. —**Comp.** —ईशः, —कांतः, —वल्लभः the sun. —खंडं, —षंडं a multitude of lotuses ; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishṇu.

पद्य *a.* 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. -2 Measuring a *pada.* -3 Belonging to the foot. -4 Marked with footsteps. -5 Belonging to a word. -6 Final. —द्यः 1 A *Sûdra.* -2 A part of a word.—द्या 1 A footpath, path, way. -2 Sugar. —द्यं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines) ; मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45 ; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. -2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्रः A village.

पद्वः 1 The world of human beings (भूलोक). -2 A car. -3 A road.

पन् 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol ; cf. पण्. -2 (Atm.) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, -पनित *a.* Praised.

पनुः (नूः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. -2 A thorn. —सा,-सी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs. -2 A female monkey. -3 A female demon. —सं The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pustules on the ears and neck.

पंथक *a.* Produced in or on the way.

पन्न, पन्नग See under पद्.

पपिः The moon.

पपी *m.* [cf. Uṇ. 3. 159] 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

पपु *a.* Fostering, protecting. —पुः *f.* A foster-mother.

पंपा 1 N. of a lake in the Daṇḍaká forest ; इदं च पंपाभिधानं सरः U. 1 ; R. 13. 30 ; Bk. 6. 73. -2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पय् 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् *n.* 1 Water. -2 Milk; पयःपानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनं H. 3. 4 ; R. 2,36, 63; 14,78 (where both senses are intended). -3 Semen virile. -4 Food. -5 Ved. Night. -6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft con-sonants) .—**Comp.** —गलः,-डः 1. hail. -2. an island. —घनं hail. —चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake. —जन्मन् *m.* a cloud. —दः a cloud ; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. —धरः 1. a cloud. -2. a woman's breast ; पद्मापयोधरतटी Gît. 1 ; विपांडुभिर्म्लानतया पयोधरैः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means ' a cloud ' also) ; R. 14. 22. -3. an udder; R. 2. 3. -4. the cocoa-nut tree. -5. the backbone or spin (कशेरुक). —धस् *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. a pond, lake, a piece of water. -3. a rain-cloud. —धारागृहं a bath-room with flowing water. —धिः, -निधिः the ocean ; Rs. 2. 7 ; N. 4. 50. —पूरः a pool, lake. —मुच् *m.* a cloud ; R. 3. 3 ; 6. 5. —राशिः the ocean. —वाहः a cloud ; R. 1. 36. —व्रतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस *a.* 1 Milky, made of milk. -2 Watery. —स्यः A cat. —स्या Curds.

पयस्यति } **पयायते** } Den. P. To flow.

पयस्वल *a.* Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. —लः A goat.

पयस्विन् *a.* Milky, juicy. —नी 1 A milch-cow ; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. -2 A river. -3 A she-goat. -4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tâptî river, but more correctly with Purnà, a feeder of that river).

पर *a.* [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another ; see पर *m.* also. -2 Distant, removed, remote. -3 Beyond, further, on the other side of ; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. -4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after, (usually with abl.) ; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63 ; Ku. 1. 31. -5 Higher, superior ; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इंद्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिंद्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 3. 42. -9 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent, chief, best, principal , न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं *S.* 2 ; Ki. 5. 18 ; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 ' higher than the highest ' ; 6. 19; *S.* 7. 27. -7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.) -8 Alien, estranged, stranger. -9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. -10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over ; as in परं शतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred.' -11 Final, last. -12 (At the end of comp) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devot-

ed to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, दैवपर, चिंतापर &c. —रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. -2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. —रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. -2 The Supreme spirit. -3 Final beatitude. -4 The secondary meaning of a word. -4 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); e. g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a घट). *Note*—The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e. g. (*a*) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्मनः परं R. 1. 17. -2- after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 100; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. -3. thereupon, thereafter. -4. but, however. 5· otherwise. -6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. -7 most willingly. -8. only. -9. at the utmost. (*b*) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Mál. 2. 2. -2. afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विदध्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. -3. after (with abl.). स्तन्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2, 7. (*c*) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73. -2. in future. -**Comp.** —अंगं the hinder part of the body. —अंगदः an epithet of Siva. —अदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. —अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlesomeness. —अधीन *a.* dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. —अंतः final death. (-ताः) (*m.* pl.) N. of a people. —अंतकः an epithet of Siva. —अन्न *a.* living or subsisting on another's food. (-न्नं) the food of another; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28. °परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. °भोजिन् *a.* subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. —अपर *a.* 1. far and near, remote and proximate. -2. prior and posterior. -3. before and beyond, earlier and later. -4. higher and lower, best and worst. (-रः) a *Guru* of an intermediate class. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); e. g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhashâ P. 8. —अमृतं rain. —अयण (अयन) *a.* 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to. -2. depending on, subject to. -3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रभुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोह° Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र° &c. -4. connected with -5. leading or conducive to. (-णं) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. -2. essence, sum. -3. Ved. going away, departure, exit. -4. firm devotion. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having another aim or meaning. -2. intended or designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. -2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subhâsh.; R. 1. 29. -3. the chief or highest meaning. -4. the highest object (*i.e.* sexual intercourse). (-र्थं-र्थे) *ind.* for the sake of another. —अर्ध 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. -2 a particular high number; *i. e.* 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्वादिपरार्धपर्यंता संख्या T. S. —अर्ध्य *a.* 1. being on the farther side or half. -2. most distant in number; हेमंतो वसंतात्परार्ध्यः Sat. Br. -3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. -4. most costly; Si. 4. 11. -5. most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-र्ध्यं) 1. a maximum. -2. an infinite number. —अवर *a.* 1. far and near. -2. earlier and later. -3. prior and posterior or subsequent. -4. higher and lower. -5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. -6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (-रं) 1. cause and effect. -2. the whole extent of an idea. -3. the universe. -4. totality. °दृश् *a.* knowing both the past and the future. —अहः the next day. —अह्नः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) a slave. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त *a.* dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. of Vishṇu. —आश्रय *a.* dependent upon another. (-यः) 1. dependence upon another. -2. the retreat of enemies. (-या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another. —आस्कंदिन् *m.* a thief, robber. —इतर *a.* 1. other than inimical, *i. e.* friendly, kind. -2. one's own; Ki. 1. 14. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनं. —उपकारिन् *a.* benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशे पांडित्यम्. —उपरुद्ध *a.* besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एधित *a.* fostered or brouht up gby another. (-तः) 1. a servant. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. —कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1. a benevolent man. -2. a slave, servant. —क्रांतिः *f.* inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. -2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. -3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गामिन् *a.* 1. being with another. -2. relating to another. -3. beneficial to another. —गुण *a.* beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger). —ग्लानिः *f.* subjugation of an enemy; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. -2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *îtis*, q. v. -3. a hostile prince. —छंद *a.* dependent. (-दः) 1. the will of another. -2. dependence. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज *a.* stranger- —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). —जात *a.* 1. born of another. -2. dependent on another for livelihood. (-तः) a

servant. —जित *a.* 1. conquered by another. -2. maintained by another. (-तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —तंत्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. —दाराः (*m.* pl.) another's wife. —दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. —दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देशः a foreign country. —देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. —द्रोहिन्, -द्वेषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. —धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -2. another's duty or business. -3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *i. e.* भूतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्वं भूतः; so राजदंतः, अग्न्याहितः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. -2. final beatitude. —पाकरत *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा परान्नमुपजीवति। सततं प्रातरुत्थाय परपाकरतस्तु सः॥. —पिंडः another's food, food given by another. °अद् *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another. (-*m.*) a servant. °रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. —पुरंजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. -2. the Supreme spirit, Vishṇu. -3 the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. —पुष्टा 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a parasitical plant. -3. a harlot, postitute. —पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. —प्रेष्यः a servant, menial slave. —ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. —भागः 1. another's share. -2. superior merit. -3. good fortune, prosperity. -4. (*a*) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुरधिगमः परभागो यावत्पुरुषेण पौरुषं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (*b*) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं जनितरतिरंगपरभागं Gît. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86, 12. 15. -5. the last part, remainder. —भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त *a.* enjoyed or used by another. —भूत *a.* following, subsequent (as words). —भृत् *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). —भृत *a.* nourished by another. —भृतः, -ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another, *i. e.* by a crow); S. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9. —मतं 1. another's opinion. -2. different opinion or doctrine. —मर्मज्ञ *a.* knowing the secrets of another. —मृत्युः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °गमः, °यानं death. °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. —वश, -वश्य *a.* subject to another, dependent. —वाच्यं a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. -2. a year. -3. N. of the peacock of Kârtikeya. —वादः 1. rumour, report. -2. objection, controversy. —वादिन् *m.* a disputant, controversialist. —वेश्मन् *n.* the abode of the supreme being. —व्रतः an epithet of Dhṛitarâshṭra. —श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —संगत *a.* 1. associated with another. -2. fighting with another. —संज्ञकः the soul. —सवर्ण *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). —सात *ind.* into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife. —स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. —हन् *a.* killing enemies. —हित *a.* 1. benevolent. -2. profitable to another. (-तं) the welfare of another.

परकीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -2 Stranger, hostile. —या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa.

परतस् *ind.* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. -2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.); बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further afterwards.

परत्वं 1 The following of another letter, posteriority. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiseshikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1 In another world, in a future birth; परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. —त्रं Future world. -Comp. —भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. —पः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [परं परत्वं माति-क Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्राप्नोति परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme. -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, superior to; Pt. 1. 11. —मं The utmost or highest; the chief or prominent part; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. —मं *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परममित्युक्त्वा प्रतस्थे मुनिमंडलं Ku. 6. 35. -2 Exceedingly, very much; परमक्रुद्धः &c. -Comp. —अंगना an excellent woman. —अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परगुणपरमाणून् पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपा T. S.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः। भागस्तस्य च षष्ठो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते॥ Tarka K.; or less accurately:—जालांतरगते रश्मौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः। तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते॥.) °अंगकः an epithet of Vishṇu. —अद्वैतं 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. pure unitarianism. —अन्नं rice boiled in milk. —अपमः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. —अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge

about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; °मत्स्याः R. 7.40. Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. °विद् a philosopher. —अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5 75; Pt. 1. 136. —अहः an excellent day. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman; R. 8. 22. —आनंदः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. —आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of Indra. -3. of *S*iva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्तिन्. —ऋषिः a great sage. —ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. —गतिः *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. —गवः an excellent bull or cow. —पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. —पुरुषः, -पूरुषः the Supreme spirit. —प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. —ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. —रसः butter-milk mixed with water. —हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 Thd abode of Vishṇu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. —ष्ठः 1 An epithet of Brahman.-2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of *S*iva. -3 Of Vishṇu. -4 Of Garuḍa. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपर *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. —रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. —रा 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35. 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 Injury, hurting, killing. —रं *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराक *a.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्थं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Mâl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनंदेन परवानस्मि U. 3; साध्वसेन Mâl. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. —जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. —जं Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं-शृणाति, शॄ-कु डिच; cf. Uṇ. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -**Comp.** —धरः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma. -2. of Gaṇesa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. —रामः 'Râma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishṇu. [While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Re*n*uk*a* at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king K*a*rtav*i*rya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Paras*u*r*a*m*a*, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Paras*u*r*a*m*a*, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by R*a*ma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of K*a*rtikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajīvins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain. cf. Git. 1. :— क्षत्रियरुधिरमये जगदपगतपापं स्नपयसि पयसि शमितभवतापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे।]. —वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

परस् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards.-**Comp.** —कृष्ण *a.* very black. —पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). —पुरुष *a.* higher than a man. —शत *a.* more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; *S*i. 12. 50. —श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —सहस्र *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरदस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्तादवगम्यते *S*. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर *a.* Mutual; परस्परां विस्मयवं-

ति लक्ष्मीमालोकयांचक्रुरिवादरेण Bk. 2. 5. –*pron. a.* Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्परैः अपसर्पैः 17. 51; परस्पराक्षिसादृश्यं 1. 40, 3. 24. *Note.* The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally', 'one another', 'by, from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. **–Comp. –ज्ञः** a friend.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards.' According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). –2. going (परागत). –3. seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). –4. prowess (पराक्रांत). –5. direction towards (परावृत्त). –6. excess (पराजित). –7. dependence (पराधीन). –8. liberation (पराकृत). –9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). –10. setting aside, disregarding.

पराक *a.* Small. **–कः** 1 A sacrificial sword. –2 A kind of penance; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 4. –3 A kind of disease.

पराकांक्षः Remote expectation or hope.

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तां हनूमान् पराकुर्वन्नगमत् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining.

पराके *ind.* At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम् 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely; बकवच्चिंतयेदर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रंस्त Bk. 8. 22, 94. –2 To turn back. –3 To march against, attack. –4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. –2 Marching against, attack. –3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. –4 N. of Vishṇu.

पराक्रमिन् *a.* Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. –2 Attacked. –3 Turned back.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. –2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. –3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. –4 Sandal. –5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. –6 Fame, celebrity. –7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. –2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. –3 Ved. To go away, depart. –4 To die.

परागत *p. p.* 1 Dead. –2 Covered with, surrounded. –3 Spread, expanded.

परांगवः The ocean.

परा (रां) च् *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चामुष्मात्परांचो लोकाः Ch. Up. –2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. –3 Unfavourable, adverse; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or दैवे पराग्वदनशालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. –4 Distant. –5 Directed outwards. –6 Turned away, averted. –7 Departing or returning from. –8 Inverted, reversed. **–Comp. –मुख** *a.* (पराङ्मुख) 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. –2. (*a*) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्याः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (*b*) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. –3. adverse, unfavourable; तनुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. –4. not caring about, regardless of; मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (–खः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

पराचीन *a.* [पराच्-ख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. –2 Averse from, disinclined to. –3 Not minding, not caring about. –4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव). –5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. **–नं** *ind.* 1 Away from, beyond. –2 More than.

पराजि 1 A. 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; यं पराजयसे मृषा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9; Si. 19. 82. –2 To lose, be deprived of. –3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अध्ययनात्पराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; Bk. 8. 71. –4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. –2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः. –3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ध्रुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. –4 Deprivation. –5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. –2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

पराजिष्णु *a.* 1 Victorious. –2 Conquered, defeated.

परांजः 1 An oil-mill. –2 Foam. –3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणुत्तिः *f.* Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्परः The Supreme being.

परादा 3 U. Ved. 1 To giver or hand over, deliver. –2 To throw away, squander. –3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). –4 To exclude from.

परादानं 1 Giving up or away. –2 Exchanging.

पराधिः 1 Hunting, chase. –2 Extreme mental pain.

परान (ण) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. –2 To return. –3 To escape. –4 To depart. –5 To fall out. –6 To fail. **–***Caus.* To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. –2 To hurt, injure, tease. –3 To vanish, disappear. –4 To perish, be lost. –5 To submit, yield. **–***Caus.* 1 To defeat, overcome. –2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. –3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (*a*) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव

एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. (*b*) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22 ; तव पदपल्लववैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेशं Gît. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभाव).

पराभूत *p. p.* 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः *f.* See पराभव ; Pt. 2. 97.

परामृत *a.* One who has overcome death.

परामृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently ; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमंगं कुलिशव्रणांकितं R. 3. 68 ; *Si.* 17. 11 ; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize ; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider ; किं भवितेति सशंकं पंकजनयना परामृशति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु) ; ग्रंथारंभे विघ्नविघाताय समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling ; as in केशपरामर्शः.-2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault ; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance ; तपःपरामर्शविवृद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection.-6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु ; व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S ; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्श उच्यते Bhâshâ P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered, judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see परामृश्.

परारि *ind.* The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

परारुः The tree called कारवेल्ल.

परारुकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् *ind.* Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat. -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः *f.* 1 =परावर्तः above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyâsa and the author of a Smriti.

पराशरिन् *m.* A beggar, mendicant.

परास् 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon ; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate ; refute ; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1.

परासः The range of anything thrown —सं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परासु *a.* Lifeless, dead ; प्राक् परासुर्द्विजात्मजः R. 15. 56 ; 9. 78.

परास्कंदिन् *m.* A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back ; दैवं मत्पौरुषपराहतं Râm. -2 To attack, assail ; कटाक्षपराहतं वदनपंकजं Mâl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत *p.p.* 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. —तं A stroke.

परि *ind.* (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिवाह or परीवाह, परिहास or परीहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (*a*) round, round about, about. (*b*) in addition to, further. (*c*) opposite to, against. (*d*) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to ; (with an acc.); वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (*b*) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (*c*) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc.); यदत्र मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि. Sk. (*d*) from, out of. (*e*) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.) ; परि त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पर्यनंतात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (*f.*) after the lapse of. (*g*) in consequence of. (*h*) beyond, more than. (*i*) according to, in accordance with. (*j*) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,'; 'very much,' 'excessively' ; as in पर्यश्रु 'bursting into tears';so परिचतुर्दशन्,परिदौर्बल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (*a*) without, except, outside, with the exception of ; as in परित्रिगर्तं वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12 ; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः) ; *e. g.* अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि ; cf. अक्षपरि. (*b*) round about, all round, surrounded by ; as in पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यध्ययनः =परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude collection, crowd; Ratn. 3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरभाजः Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बंध् or कृ 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself, ready, prepare oneself for any action'; बध्नन्नसवेगं परिकरं K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य भवादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपंथीभवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Amaru. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यत्साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; *e. g.* सुधांशुकलि-

तोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकर्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तृ *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hârîta; cf. परिवेत्तृ.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant. -*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचारपरिकर्माणं *S.* 2. -2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. -3 Preparation. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon). -6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मिन् *m.* An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. -2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकलितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकूटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश *a.* Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. —*Caus.* To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः, —कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित *a.* 1 Dragged about. -2 Harassed, tortured.

परिकॄ 6 P. 1 To surround; परिकीर्णा परिवादिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. -2 To hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य सूनौ R. 18. 33. -3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. -2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; *S*i. 16. 10.

परिकृत् 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. -2 To praise, extol. -3 To name, call. -4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. -2 Boasting. -3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, announced. -2 Boasted of. -3 Said, declared to be.

परिकॢप् 1 A. 1 To tend to. -2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. -3 To think. —*Caus.* 1 To decide, determine. -2 To fix upon, design, make or turn into; Ku. 1. 2. -3 To prepare, get ready. -4 To endow with; *S.* 2. 9. -5 To destine for. -6 To perform, effect, accomplish. -7 To contrive, invent, devise. -8 To distribute. -9 To invite.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. -2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. -3 Providing, furnishing. -4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Settled, decided. -2 Made, invented. -3 Got ready, prepared. -4 Contrived, arranged. -5 Distributed. -6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). -2 To overtake.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. -3 Circumambulating. -4 Walking for pleasure. -5 Series, order. -6 Succession. -7 Penetrating. **-Comp.** —सहः a goat.

परिक्रांत *p. p.* Walked round. —तं 1 The place on which any one has walked about. -2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिक्रांतिः *f.* Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. -2 Encircling or surrounding in general. -3 (In dramaturgy) =परिकर (7) q. v. -4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A. 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नाप्रियं Bk. 8. 78. -2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. -3 To return, requite, repay; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः, -क्रयणं 1 Wages, hire. -2 Employing on wages. -3 Purchasing or buying off. -4 Barter, exchange. -5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्लांत *a.* Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

परिक्लिश् I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. -II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. -2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vexed, troubled. -2 Exhausted, fatigued. —ष्टं Pain, vexation.

परिक्लेशः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिक्लेदः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्वणन *a.* Loud. —नः Ved. A cloud.

परिक्षतिः *f.* Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षाम *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing. -2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 5. 9. P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयोपि अधिकं रमणीयः Mk. 1; किरण° Ku. 4. 46. -2 Disappearing, ceasing. -3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. -2 Wasted, decayed. -3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted; Pt. 2. 70. -4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. -5 Lost, destroyed. -6 Diminished, decreased; प्राण° Pt. 4. 23. -7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित् *m.* 1 N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and father of Janamejaya. -2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To surround; गंगास्रोतःपरिक्षिप्तं Ku. 6. 38. -2 To embrace. -3 To put or lay round. -4 To survey round, measure, range over. -5 To throw over or beyond. -6 To throw or put into. -7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. -2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतसपरिक्षिप्ते मंडपे *S.* 3. -3 Intrenched. -4 Overspread, overlaid. -5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. -2 Scattering, spreading. -3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. -2 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीव *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिखंडयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30; 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch.-2 A rut, furrow. -3 Digging round.

परिखिद् 4 P. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied. —*Caus.* To injure, hurt.

परिखिन्न *p. p.* Afflicted, troubled.

परिखेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; Rs. 1. 27.

परिख्या 2 P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यातिः *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगण् 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think; अपरिगणयन् Me. 5.

परिगणनं-ना Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; श्रेणीभूताः परिगणनया निर्दिशंतो बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or क्षेपक by Malli.).

परिगम् 1 P. 1 To go or walk round; तं हयं तत्र परिगम्य Râm.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround; *Si.* 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain; वृषलतां &c. -5 To know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world); वयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect; as in क्षुधया परिगतः. —*Caus.* To pass or spend (time).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled; Mâl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around; *S.* 7. 35. -3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परिगतपरिगंतव्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); *Si.* 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमनं 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगूढ *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति *f.* A kind of metre.

परिग्रह 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle; surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize; देवेन च परिगृहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. -12 To receive hospitably. -13 To take (a wife), marry; *S.* 5. 19. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिगृहीतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension. -2 Summing up.

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकापरिग्रहः Mu. 1. 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी° U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; भैमी मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहांते 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Mâl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. -6 Possessions, property, belongings; त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Mâl. 5. 27; *S.* 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen; प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; *S.* 5. 28, 31; परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि *S.* 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present; राजपरिग्रहोयं *S.* 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse. -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -38 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishṇu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतृ *m.* 1 A husband; *S.* 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्राहः The fencing round of the sacrificiol altar.

परिग्लान *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिघः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति *S.* 2. 15; R. 16. 84; *Si.* 19 32; M. 5. 2.-2 (Hence) A bar barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिघो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. -घौ (*m.* dual) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

परिघट्ट् 10 U. 1 To strike; *Si.* 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिघट्टनं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिघर्मः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, -घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानादाचार्यं पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् *a.* Fully fourteen.

परिचर् 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. *-Caus.* To enclose, surround.

परिचर *a.* 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. -रः 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or patrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. -णं 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितृ *m.* A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; *Si.* 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन् *m.* A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (plu.) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचाय्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि I. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate. -2 To know; Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire. -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. *-Caus.* To search, seek for. *-Pass.* To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्थैर्ये वक्तुर्गुणनिकेव सा *Si.* 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति *S.* 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. **-Comp.** -करुणा increasing love or tenderness; Mâl. 6. 16.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; *S.* 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिंत् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत्परिचिंतय स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हतः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17.-2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचिंतनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुंब् 1 P. To kiss passionately; परिचुंब्य चूतमंजरीं *S.* 5. 1; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुंबनं Kissing passionately; *Si.* 7. 63.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, clothe; दर्भैस्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नः (गर्दभः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छदः 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as छत्र, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवास्यो वा भवेद्राष्ट्रात्सद्रव्यः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छंदः Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -3 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -3 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न)यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छित्तिः *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. - Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेदः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between

right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Mâl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्यारूढबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः। अपरिच्छेदकर्तॄणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पांडित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedying. -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of, -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् *m.*1 The moon.-2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c, by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamaṇi thus defines it:— प्रभोर्निर्दयताशाठ्यचापलाद्युपपादनात्। स्वविचक्षणताव्यक्तिर्भंग्या स्यात्परिजल्पितम्॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; वृषभोऽयमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय *a.* 1 To be recognised or ascertained.-2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिज्मन् *a.* Ved. Running or walking round. —*m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिज्रि *a.* Running round.

परिज्वन् *m.* 1 The moon.-2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिडीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डीन.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2; विष्के नागः पर्यणंसीत् स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतैः (वदनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 45. -4 To result, happen; सर्वं विपरीतं परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Rs. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरापरिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Mâl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time).—*Caus.* 1 To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमां U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चंद्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110.-5 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun); S. 1. 32. —तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halây.); Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Mâl. 4. 4. -6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रीतयस्त्वद्विधानां Mâl. 6. 7, 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age; सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्गतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमंदसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3 (where प° means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमनं Change, transformation.

परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.

परि (री) णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Susr.; भुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौदर्यं T. S.; Pt. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अप्रियस्यापि पथ्यस्य परिणामः सुखावहः H. 2. 135; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20; Mâl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination,- conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; वयःपरिणामपांडुरशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिलीपवंशजाः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is com-

pared. (The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it :—परिणामः क्रियार्थश्चेद्विषयी विषयात्मना । प्रसन्नेन दृगब्जेन वीक्षते मदिरेक्षणा 5. 18 ; see R. G. also under परिणाम). —**Comp.** —दर्शिन् *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. —दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (-ष्टिः *f.*) prudence, providence. —पथ्य *a.* salutary in the end. —शूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह् 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mâl. 5. 1 ; R. 6. 64 ; M. 5. 10 ; Rs. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. -2 Broad, large ; परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width ; स्तनयुगपरिणाहाच्छादिना वल्कलेन *S.* 1. 19 ; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts', ककुदे वृषस्य कृतबाहमकृशपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20 ; Mk. 3. 9 ; Ratn. 2. 13 ; Mv. 7. 24. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् *a.* Large, big; Ku. 1. 36.

परिणिंसक *a.* 1 Tasting, eating; फलानां परिणिंसकः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire) ; तौ दंपती त्रिः परिणीय वह्निं (पुरोधाः) Ku. 7. 80 ; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Râm. -2 To marry, espouse ; परिणेष्यति पार्वतीं यदा तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. -3 To ascertain, investigate ; Ms. 7. 122. -4 To lead forward.—*Caus.* To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः, -णयनं Marriage ; नवपरिणया वधूः शयने K. P. 10.

परि (री) णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband ; *Si.* 9. 73.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. —ता A married woman.

परिणेतृ *m.* A husband ; *S.* 5. 17 ; R. 1. 25 ; 14. 26 ; Ku. 7. 31.

परितक्म्य *a.* Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. —क्म्या 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप् 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. —*Caus.* 1 To scorch. -2 To torment.

परितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained.

परितप्तिः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat ; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानां *S.* 5. 7; गुरुपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18 ; Rs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief ; प्रसक्ते निर्वाणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing; विरचितविविधविलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Gît. 7. -4 Trembling, fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क् 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कणं Consideration, reflection.

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side ; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12 ; *Si.* 5. 26, 9. 36 ; *S.* 4. 7 ; 3. 27 ; Ki. 1. 14 ; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of ; आपेदिरेऽम्बरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितुष् 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented ; अस्मत्कृते च परितुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy or please; completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50 ; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः *ibid.* -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ) ; सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification ; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं *S.* 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59 ; R. 11. 92 ; गुणिनि परितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. —णं Satisfaction.

परितृप् 4 P. To be pleased or contented. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To refresh.

परितर्पणं Gratifying.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce ; प्रारब्धमुत्तमगुणा न परित्यजंति Mu. 2. 17. -3 To except; तृणमध्यपरित्यज्य सतृणं Sk. -4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. -5 To neglect, disregard.—*Caus.* Te deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. -2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). -3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). -4 Wanting.

परित्यजनं Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. -2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c. ; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name' ; Ms. 2. 95. -3 Neglect, omission ; मोहात्तस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. -4 Giving away, liberality. -5 Loss, privation. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened, afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright.

परित्रै 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (in dramas),

परित्राणं Preservation, protection rescue, defence, deliverance ; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8 ; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोधं सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. -2 Self-defence. -3 Abstaining from.

परिदरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिदह् 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिदहनं Burning, scorching.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning. -2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदंशित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3 U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign ; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे

U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. -2 To entrust or deposit with. -3 To present. -4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. -2 Surrender. -3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. -2 Devotion. -3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदायिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवेत्तृ.

परिदिव्-देव् I. 1. 10. P. To lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34. -II. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gen.); शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.

परिदेवः Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं,-ना, परिदेवितं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ तैः परिदेविताक्षरैः Ku. 4 25; R. 14. 83; Bg; 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. -2 Repentance, regret.

परीद्यून *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. -2 To consider, investigate, find out. -3 To know. -4 To frequent. —*Pass.* To appear, become visible. —*Caus.* 1 To show. -2 To explain, expound.

परिद्रष्टृ *m.* A spectator, looker on.

परिघर्षणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. -2 Insult, affront, abuse. -3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment); त्वचं स मेध्यां परिधाय रौरवीं R. 3. 31. -2 To surround, enclose. -3 To direct towards. -4 To put or place round. -5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. -6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). —*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. -2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आत्तचित्रपरिधानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1; *Si* 1. 61; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. -3 Closing or concluding. -4 Ved. Putting round.

परिधानीयं An under-garment. —या A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. -2 A receptacle, a reservoir. -3 The posteriors.

परिधायकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. -2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिवोच्चैर्मंडलस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. -3 A circle of light. -4 The horizon. -5 The circumference or compass in general. -6 The circumference of a circle. -7 The periphery of a wheel. -8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तास्यासन् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15. -9 A circle surrounding the globe. -10 Epicycle. -11 A covering. -12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —**Comp.** —पतिखेचरः an epithet of *Siva.* —स्थः 1. a guard. -2. an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). -3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1. P. 1 To flow or stream round. -2 To go about. -3 To run after, pursue. —*Caus.* To surround, encircle.

परिधाविन् *a* Running round. —*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर)

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधूसर *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना *S.* 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयं An under garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. -2 Failure. -3 Destruction. -4 Loss of caste.

Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्वपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाण *a.* Completely extinguished. —णं Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्वृत्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). -2 Complete accomplishment. -3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. -2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिन्यासः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. -2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्क *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked. -2 Completely baked or burnt. -3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्कशालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्कबुद्धिः. -4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd.-5 Fully digested. -6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged, promised; *Si.* 7. 9.

परिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; बिंदूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (हयाः) परिपेतुर्दिशो दश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; *Si.* 11. 41. —*Caus.* To shoot off or down.

परिपतनं Flying round or about.

परिपतिः A protector (Ved.).

परिपद् *f.* Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -2 Walking about. -4 A bird.

परिपंथः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपथक An antagonist, adversary.

परिपंथिन् *a.* Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pâṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); अर्थपरिपंथी महानरातिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपंथिनी Mâl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 107, 1 10. —*m.* 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपरिन् *m.* Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn.-2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा I. 1 P. To drink; उपनिषदः परिपीताः Bv 2. 40. -II. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251.-2 To rule, govern; Mâl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपालयंति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव Ku. 4. 46.—*Caus.* 1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed.-2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रपन्नानां मूर्तः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमतां Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skilfulness.

परिपाटल *a.* Pale red; R. 19.10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपाटिः –टी *f.* 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कदंबानां वाटी रसिकपरिपाटीं स्फुटयति H. D. 24. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपार्श्व *a.* Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपीड् 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augury) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, परिपीडा 1 Squeezing, peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपूत *p. p.* 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनांतरैः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरणं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Quite full; °इंदुः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः *f.* Completion, fulness.

परिपेलव *a.* Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. —वं A kind of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, –पोटकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ् 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिपृच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कतरकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; तद्विद्धि प्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः *f.* Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रेषणं 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with. -6 To overwhelm. -7 To fly or hover about. -8 To revolve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. —*Caus.* 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव *a.* 1 Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. -3 Wetted, bathed. —तं A spring, jump. —ता Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिबंध् 9 A. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. —*Caus.* To tie round.

परिबंधनं Tying round.

परिबाध् 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3. 22.

परिबृं (वृं) ह् 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिब (व) र्हः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं प्रचुरपरिबर्हया भवत्या संवर्ध्यतां Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; परिबर्हवंति वेश्मानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture'. -3 Royal insignia. -4 The necessaries of life. -5 Property, wealth.

परिब (व) र्हणं 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim. -3 Growth.-4 Worship.

परिबृ (वृं) हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिबृं (वृं) हित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompanied by, furnished with. —तं The roar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परिभाष् 1 A. 1 To lay down a convention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषाप्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणवृद्धीत्यादिका परिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any

general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनियारको न्याय्येशेत:) ; परित: प्रमितताक्षतापि सर्वे विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठां । न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गरीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sûtra mixed up with the other Sûtras of Pâṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

परिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

परिभुग्न *a.* Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज् 7 U. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy ; न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हर्तुं *S.* 5. 19, Ki. 5. 5; 8.57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तृ *a.* 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोग 1 Enjoyment ; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment ; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome ; (hence) to surpass, excel ; लब्धद्विरेफं परिभूय पद्मं Ku. 7. 16 ; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect , insult ; मा मां महात्मन् परिभू: Bk. 1. 22 ; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin. -4 To afflict, grieve. -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. —7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -8 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern. —*Caus* 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate ; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भव: 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace ; पराक्रम: परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव (भूषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37 ; Ve. 1. 25 ; U. 4. 23 ; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. **-Comp.** —आस्पदं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt ; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation. —विधि: humiliation ; प्रायो मूर्ख: परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति *S.* Til. 16.

परिभाविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभाव: See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion. —नं, -ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभावित *p. p.* 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt ; *S.* 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभावुक *a.* Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभूति: *f.* Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation ; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूष् 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of.-5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषण: (*scil.* संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश् 1 A, 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंश: 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशनं 1 Falling from. – Losse.

परिभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1. Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 Lost.

परिभ्रम् 1. 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा क्वचन चित्त विश्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्धजषट्पदाकुलै: Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); भुवं परिबभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. —*Caus.* To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower ; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रम: 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल *a.* 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. —लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball.-3 A circle. -4 An orb .

परिमंथर *a.* Extremely slow; *Si* 9. 78.

परिमंद *a.* 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint ; परिमंदसूर्यनयनो दिवस: Si 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak ; *Si.* 2. 39. -4 Very little ; *Si.* 9. 27.

परिमर: 1 Destruction ; चिरात्क्षत्रस्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोर: परिमर: Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind. -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमल: 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent ; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहर: Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71 ; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation ; अथ परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10 1. -4 A meeting of learned men. -5 A stain, spot.

परिमलित *a.* 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3. 4. A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि (री) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); तथ: परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढ: Mu. 1. 10 ; Ku. 2. 8 ; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 320. -3 Size, dimension.

परिमाणकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित *p. p.* 1 Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, meted out.-4 Regulated, adjusted.**-Comp.** —आभरण *a.* wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. —आयुस् *a.* short-lived. – आहार, भोजन *a.* abstemious, eating little food. —कथ *a.* saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमिति: *f.* 1. Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमेय *a.* 1 Few, limited ; परिमे-

यपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमाथिन् *a.* Torturing ; Mál. 1. 41.

परिमार्ग् 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः, -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact ; Śi. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union.

परिमिलित *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं *ind.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच् 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशशांकवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिमुक्ति *f.* Liberation.

परिमुह् 4 U. To be bewildered or perplexed.-*Caus.* (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure ; Bk. 8. 63. -2 (P) To perplex.

परिमुग्ध *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमूढ *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed, troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating ; U. 3. 12.

परिमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove ; (वाच्यं) स्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्ष्टुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमृद् I. 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze ; परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24. -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दः, -परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमृदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed: परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमंगं Mál. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, graze : शिखरशतैः परिमृष्टदेवलोकं Bk. 10. 45 -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched, stroked ; Ve. 3. -3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with ; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिमृष् 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike.-2 Anger.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving ; प्रायो विषाणपरिमोक्षलघूत्तमांगान्खड्गांश्चकार नृपतिर्निशितैः क्षुरप्रैः R. 9. 62 'removing the horns', *i. e.* breaking them down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation, deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft.

परिमोषिन् *m.* A thief, robber.

परिम्लै 1 P. 1 To fade, wither ; परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2 ; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, fainted, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. -नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice.

परिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं,-परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding ; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षितृ, परिरक्षितृ, परिरक्षिन् *a.* Protecting, a protector, defender.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परिरभ् 1 A. To embrace, clasp ; परिरभ्य वक्षसा Ku. 5. 3 ; इ युक्त्वा तं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्यां Ki. 11. 80 ; Bv. 1. 95; Śi. 9. 72.

परि (री) रंभः, -परिरंभणं Embracing, an embrace ; कुचभारनिपीडनक्षमस्त्रे Śi. 1. 74, 10.52 ; U. 1. 24, 27 ; किं पुरेव ससंभ्रमं परिरंभणं न ददासि Gît.3.

परिरटिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). -2 Very light or easy to digest ; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः स्रोतसां चोपभुज्य Me. 13. -3 Very small ; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप् 6 U. 1 To interrupt disturb. -2 To suspend; diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared. -**Comp.** -संज्ञ *a.* senseless,

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. -2 A picture.

परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year ; देव्याः शून्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U.3.33.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदनं 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring.

परि (री) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse ; अयमेव मायि प्रथमं परिवादरतः M. 1 ; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigma; ill-repute; मा भूत्परीवादनवावतारः R. 5. 24, 14. 86 ; Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation ; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing .-3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. -*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings ; Śi. 6. 9 ; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्मन् *a.* Clad in mail; armed.

परिवसथः A village.

परि-वह् 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarshis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्तर्षिचक्रं स्वर्गंगां वहः परिवहस्तथा ; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु ; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kâlidâsa:—त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः । तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमनिस्तमस्कं वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदंति मार्गं *S.* 7. 6.). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि (री) वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow, natural or artificial; प्रथमं (कौतूहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् *S.* 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water ; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29 ; Pt. 2. 150; *Si.* 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing ; as in आनंदपरिवाहिणा चक्षुषा *S.* 4.

परि (री) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing. -3 A reservoir, pool, pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित *a.* Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour ; Mâl. 9. 42.

परिविण्णः (न्नः), परिवित्तः, परिवित्तिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married ; see Ms. 3. 171; and परिवेत्तृ also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविंदकः, परिविंदत् *m.* A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविविदानः Ved. =परिवित्तः above.

परिविष् *Caus.* 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टि *f.* Ved. Service, attendance.

परि (री) वेषः (षः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c.) ; R. 5. 74, 6. 13 : *Si.* 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon ; लक्ष्यते स्म तदनंतरं रविर्बद्धभीमपरिवेषमंडलः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टृ *m.* A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन्गृहे Ait. Br.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल *a.* Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread; *Si.* 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. —तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ *a.* 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. —ढः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं भुवः परिवृढा न विवोढुं तत्र तामुपनता विवदंते N. 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5. 9. 10. U. To encircle, surround; U. 4. 23.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively ; (यानं) अभ्यास्य कन्या परिवारशोभि R. 6. 10; 12. 16; ग्रहगणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 A cover, covering. -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारण 1 An envelope, a cover. -2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित *p. p.* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृतिः *f* Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back ; R. 4. 72 ; V. 1. 17. -5 To be, fall into ; Mâl. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear; Mâl. 10. 6.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet). -2 A period lapse or expiration of time ; युगशत, परिवर्तान् *S.* 7. 34. -3 The expiration of a Yuga ; *Si.* 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 Change, alteration ; तद्दीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Mâl. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange ; *Si.* 5. 39. -10 Requital, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kûrma or second incarnation of Vishṇu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiting, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; *Si.* 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change ; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requital, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित *a.* 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being; or remaining near, moving round about. -5 Retreating, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवृत्त *p. p.* Revolved, turned round ; °अर्धमुखी V. 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —त्तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Revolution ; *Si.* 10. 91. -2 Return; turning back. -3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 Contrac-

tion of the prepuce. -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater ; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमैः K. P. 10; *e. g.* दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृदयं मम । मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense ; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वं K. P. 10; *e. g.* in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लांछन or वाहन.

परिवृध् 1 A. To grow up, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing, growth.

परिवर्धित *a.* 1 Increased. -2 Cut, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तृ *m.*, परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder ; R. 12. 16 ; ज्येष्ठे अनिर्विष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिदायी दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hârîta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्न्याधान); Ms. 11.61.-6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence, -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्ट् 1 A. or *Caus.* 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round ; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference.-3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost. -2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्याधः A species of reed.

परिव्रज् 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् *m.*, परिव्राजः, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि प्राप्तं त्वां परिशंकते Gît. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of ; तृणबिंदोः परिशंकितः पुरा R. 8. 79.

परिशंकिन् *a.* Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशाश्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष् 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (*caus.* also) ; भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट *a.* 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. —ष्टं A supplement, an appendix ; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि (री) शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण *ind.* 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full.)

परिशेषणं Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1 ; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, or correspondence. -3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing), steady or fixed pursuit ; काव्यार्थ° S. D.

परिशुध् *Caus.* 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification ; अग्नि° U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up ; Bk. 10. 41 ; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. —*Caus.* To emaciate.

परिशुष्क *p. p.* 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up ; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). —ष्कं A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य *a.* 1 Quite empty ; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of ; 19. 6.

परिशृतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain ; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58 ; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with ; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यंगे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयणं Encompassing.

परिश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion.-2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित् *f.* Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

परिश्लेषः An embrace.

परिषद् *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience ; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं S. 1.-2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle ; U. 4. 19.

परिषदः, परिषद्यः, परिषद्वलः A member of an assembly (councillor, assessor &c.)

परिषीवणं 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिषूतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिषेकः, परिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening.-2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनं).

परिष्क (स्क) द् 1 P. To leap about ; मेघनादः परिस्कंदन् परिस्कंदंतमाश्वरिम् । अबध्नादपरिस्कंदं ब्रह्मपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिष्कण्ण (न्न) *a.* Fostered by another. —ण्णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

पारिष्कं (स्कं) द a. Fostered by another. —दः 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिष्कं (स्कं) दत् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिष्करः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; (also परिस्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिष्कृतिः f. 1 Polishing.-2 Cleansing.

परिष्क्रिया Adornig, decorating, embellishment.

परिष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिष्टो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिष्ठलं A surrounding place.

परिष्पं (स्पं) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing.

परिष्यंदः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिष्वंज् 1 A. To embrace.

परिष्वक्त p. p. Clasped, embraced.

परिष्वंगः, परिष्वं (स्वं) जनं or परिष्वजनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17; Māl. 10. 3.

परिसंवत्सर a. A whole year old. —रः A whole year; परिसंवत्सरात् 'after the expiration of one whole year'; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्या 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total, number; वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया मे R. 5. 21. -3 (In Mīm phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded: (परिसंख्या is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति। तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते॥ e. g. पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्याः usually quoted by the Mīmāmsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. -4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification, i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun); यस्मिन् महीं शासति चित्रकर्मसु वर्णसंकराश्चापेषु गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य नूपुरेषु मुखरता विवाहेषु करग्रहणं तुरंगेषु कशाभिघातः &c. K; for other examples see S. D. 735. -5 Recapitueation.

परिसंख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. -2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total, number. -2 Exclusive specification. -3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसभ्यः A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, completed. -2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. -2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br.; पारिसुस्रापः Mb. -2 To move round, whirl round; प्रदक्षिणं तं परिसृत्य Bhāg., प. रिसरति (v. l. for परिपतति) शिखी भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रे M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरेस्तटानि U. 3 8; परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -2 Position, site. -2 Width, breadth. -4 Death. -5 A rule, precept. -6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि (री) सर्या, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसृप् 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. -2 To move to and fro.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. -2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. -3 Surrounding, encircling

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. -2 Running to and fro-flying about, constantly moving; पतगपतेः परिसर्पणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्तृ 5 U., **परिस्तॄ** 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk. 14. 11. -2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयूथमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तरिरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. -2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. -2 Fixedness, solidity. -3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. -2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर् 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. -2 Budding.

परिस्यंदः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. -2 A flow, stream. -3 A train &c.; see परिष्यंद.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. -2 Gliding down. -3 A river, torrent. -4 Birth of a child.

परिस्रवः 1 Effluxion, efflux. -2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body).

परिस्रावणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्राविन् m. A kind of भगंदर q. v.

परिस्रुत् f. 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. -2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहत a. Loosened.

परिहस् 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. -2 To laugh at, ridicule : (hence) to surpass, excel ; जनानामानंदः परिहसति निर्वाणपदवीं G. L. 5.

परि (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्वराप्रस्तावोयं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Mál. 9. 44 ; परिहासपूर्वं 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजल्पितं S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परीहासाश्चित्राः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9 8; Si. 10. 12. -2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदिन् m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit -2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्तान्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. —*Pass.* 1 To be wanting or deficient in ; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. -2 To be inferior to; ओजस्वितया न परिहीयते शच्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छंदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2 -3 To wane, fail, waste away; अनुदिवसं परिहीयसे अंगैः S. 3; Pt. 1 78. -4 To pass away ; परिहीयते गमनवेला S. 4 -5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. -2 Decrease.

परिहाणिः (निः) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. -2 Decay, decline ; R. 19 50. -3 Neglect, omission.

परिहीण p. p. 1 Waned, wasted. -2 Deprived or destitute of. -3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिहृ 1 P. To avoid, shun: स्त्रीसंनिकर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्नंतर्दधे भूतपतिः सभूतः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400 ; Ku. 3. 43. -2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरिमतिशयरुचिरं Gît. 9. -3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृतः। तर्कनिमित्त इदानीमाक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B; Me. 14. -4 To conceal. -5 To embrace.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Avoiding, shunning. -3 Refuting. -4 Seizing, taking away. -5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. -2 Removing, taking away ; as in विरोधपरिहार. -3 Shunning, avoiding. -4 Refuting, repelling. -5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. -6 Reserve, concealment. -7 A tract of common land round a village or town; धनुःशतं परीहारो ग्रामस्य स्यात्समंततः Ms. 8. 237.-8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes ; Ms. 7. 201. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -10 An objection. -11 Seizing, keeping back. -12 Bounty. -13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति; cf. परिग्रह. -14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिहार्य a. To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परिहृत p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided. -2 Left, abandoned. -3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). -4 Taken, seized.

परिहृतिः f. Avoiding, shunning.

परी (परि-इ) 2 P. 1 To go round, circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं)भक्तिनम्रः परीयाः Me. 55 ; Ms. 2. 48. - To surround, encompass; हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; विषवल्लीभिः परीतामिमहौषधिः R. 12.61; so कोपपरीतमानसं Ki. 2. 25. -3 To go to, think of (objects &c.). -4 To be changed or transformed. -5 To reach to. -6 To run against.

परीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with ; Mu. 3. 30. See परी.

परीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully ; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः S. 5. 24; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2 ; Ms. 9. 14. -2 To test, try, put to the test ; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 65 ; यत्नात्परीक्षितः पुंस्त्वे Y. 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency'. -3 To observe, perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining ; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial ; पत्तने विद्यमानेपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1 ; Ms. 9. 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित p. p. Examined, tried, tested ; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीक्षित् m. N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastinâpura after Yudhishṭhira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 = परिणाह. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village.-3 An epithet of Siva.

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास &c. See परिताप &c.

परीप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. - Haste, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

परीष्टिः f. 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् ind. Last year.

परुद्वारः A horse.

परुष a. [पृ-उषन्] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. मृदु or श्लक्ष्ण) ; परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words) ; (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8 ; Pt. 1. 50 ; said also of a person ; स्निग्धे यत्परुषासि Gît. 9; Y. 1. 310. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.) ; तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धनुः R. 11. 46 ; Me. 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair) ; शुद्धस्नानात्परुषमलकं Me. 91. -5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.) ; परुषपवनवेगोत्क्षिप्तसंशुष्कपर्णः Rs. 1. 22 ; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved. Knotted. -षं

A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language ; Pt. 1. 50 —इतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild ; R. 5. 68. —उक्ति, *f.*-वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुस् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (परा-इ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat ; यः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life' ; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to ; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world, die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead. —तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. —भर्तृ, -राज् *m.* the god of death, Yama ; Si. 1. 57. —भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery ; Ku. 5. 68.

परेतिः *f.* Ved. Departure.

परेद्यवि, परेद्युस् *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टुः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent ; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger ; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः *S.* 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love' ; H. Pr. 10. —क्षः An ascetic. —क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. *Note.* The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (*i. e.* परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः Mk. 2 ; परोक्षे कार्यहंतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāṇ. 18 ; नोशहेरदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. —कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. —भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. —वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-त्तिः *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved. Immense, vast.

परोजरस् *a.* Untouched by passions, pure; U. 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all. —*m.* 1 The Supreme being. -3 The highest happiness.

परोष्टिः, *f.* **परोष्णी** A cock-roach

पर्कटः A heron. —टं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः-टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general ; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारंगैरभिनंदितः R. 17. 15 ; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain ; अन्नाद्भवंति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, *i. e.* Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishṇu.

पर्ण् 10 U. (पर्णयति-ते) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्णं 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. —र्णः The Palâsa tree. -Comp. —अशनं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. —असिः a kind of basil. —आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. —उटजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. —कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. —कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. —कृच्छ्रः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. —खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-डं) a collection of leaves. —चीरपटः an epithet of Siva. —चोरकः a kind of perfume. —नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. —भेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. —भोजनः a goat. —मुच् *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). —मृगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees &c. —रुह् *m.* the spring season (वसंत). —लता the betel-plant. —वाटिका pieces of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. —शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. —शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage ; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95 ; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy ; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः [Uṇ. 4. 107] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् *m.* A tree.

पर्णिल *a.* See पर्णल.

पर्तृ *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्द् 1 A. (पर्दते) To break wind.

पर्दः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind (पर्दनं also in this sense).

पर्प् 1 P. (पर्पति) To go, move.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (पंगुपीठं), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about ; येन पीठेन पंगवश्चरंति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्पटः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. —टी 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्परी A braid of hair.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्पिकः-की A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्ब् 1 P. (पर्बति) To go, move.

पर्यक् *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्यग्निः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal ; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यंकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams ; cf. अवसक्थिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams ; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasiṣṭha :—एकं पादमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरौ तु संस्थितं । इतरस्मिंस्तथैवोरुं वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥; पर्यंकग्रंथिबंध &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp.—बंधः sitting

on the hams, the posture called पर्यंक : पर्यंकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45. 59.-भोगिन् m. a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यनुयोगः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (दूषणार्थं जिज्ञासा Halây.) एतत्तस्यापि पर्यनुयोगस्यावकाशः Dây. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure, reproach.

पर्यंत a. Bounded by, extending as far as: समुद्रपर्यंता पृथ्वी 'the ocean bounded earth'. **—तः** 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary : उद्यानपर्यंतचारिणी S. 4 : पर्यंतवनं R. 13. 38: Rs 3. 3. -3 Side, flank : Ratn. 2. 3 : R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination : Pt. 1. 125. **—Comp.** -देशः,-भूः,-भूमिः f. an adjoining district or region. **—पर्वतः** an adjoining hill.

पर्यनिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्जन्य =पर्जन्य p. v.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration ; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217 : Ms 1. 30.; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion ; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्ययणं 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

पर्यवदात a. Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hinderance.

पर्यवशेषः End, termination.

पर्यवष्टंभ् 5. 9. P. To besiege, surround ; पर्यवष्टभ्यतामेतत्काराआयतनं Mâl. 5.

पर्यवष्टंभनं Surrounding, investing.

पर्यवसो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -2 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in: एष एव समचरः सयोगसहयोगे स्वसंयोगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न पृथक् लक्षणं K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित p. p. 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था 1 P. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. — *Caus.* To compose or collect oneself; न पर्यवस्थापयत्यात्मानं V. 1.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्यवस्थातृ m. An adversary, antagonist.

पर्यश्रु a. Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful : पर्यश्रुणी मंगलभंगभीरुर्न लोचने मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36 : पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70.

पर्यस् 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround : ताम्रोष्ठपर्यस्तरुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round : पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears) : R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184. -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about ; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing. -3 Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त p. p. 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about ; पर्यस्तो धनंजयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4 : Si. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt : killed. -6 Bound.

पर्यस्तिः f., पर्यस्तिका I Sitting upon the hams ; see पर्यंक 3.

पर्यासः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्यासनं Revolution.

पर्याकुल a. 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled : *S.* 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered : पर्याकुलोस्मि S. 6 : Rs. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with: स्नेह°, क्रोध° &c.

पर्याकुलता -त्वं Confusion ; Ku. 2. 25.

पर्यागम् 1 P. 1 To approach, -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्यागत a. One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याणं A saddle ; इत्तपर्याणं K. 126 'saddled'.

पर्याप् 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तं हिरण्मयं धनं भक्तिमाभिरक्षितं Rg. 1. 10 ; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full : as in पर्याप्तफलः, पर्याप्तदक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve : इमां पर्याप्नुहि मां तोत्तः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

पर्याप्त p. p. 1 Obtained, got gained ; U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all : पर्याप्तचंद्रा इव शर्वरी सा Ku. 7. 26 ; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate ; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient : R. 15. 11, 17. 17. Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many ; Ku. 3. 39. **—प्तं** *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently ; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः f. 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

पर्याप्लावः 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order ; पर्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य Ku. 2. 36 ; Mâl. 9. 32 ; Ms. 4. 87 ; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term, पर्यायो निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99; पर्यायं पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of

speech ; see K. P. 10 ; Chandr. 5. 108, 109 ; S. D. 733. (Note, पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of:-1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation; -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दृश्यंते स्वप्नाः कामं शुभाशुभाः Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. —अन्नं food intended for another. —उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; *e. g.* see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. —च्युत *a.* supplanted, superseded. -वचनं -शब्दः a synonym. —शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. —सेवा service by rotation ; Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यारिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm or injury', (हिंसन) used with कृ, भू or अस्; पर्यालीकृत्य =हिंसित्वा.

पर्यालोच् 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालोचनं -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावतः, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -5 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulæ or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; °त्वं sorrow; R. 5. 67;पर्युत्सुकीभवति यत्सुखितोऽपि जंतुः S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for ; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 16. -3 Agitated, excited ; मुहूर्तं पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् *S.* 6.

पर्युदंचनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युदस् 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पर्युदस्त *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

पर्युदासः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपास् 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully ; पर्युपास्यंत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेंद्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, -सिन् -सितृ *m.* A worshipper.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः *f.* Sowing.

पर्युषणं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित *a.* Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युषित. -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

पर्येषणं-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्येष्टिः *f.* Search, inquiry.

पर्व् 1 P. (पर्वति) To fill.

पर्वकं The knee-joint.

पर्वणी [पर्व्-करणे ल्युट् स्त्रियां ङीप्] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. -2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

पर्वतः [पर्व्-अतच् ;पर्वाणि भागाः संत्यस्य वा; cf. P.V.2. 122 Vârt.] 1 A mountain, hill; परगुणपरमाणून्पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'.-5 A tree.-6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आत्मजः an epithet of the mountain Mainâka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Pârvatî. —आधारा the earth. —आशयः a cloud. —आश्रयः a fabulous animal called *S*arabha, q. v. —आश्रयिन् *m.*, -आश्रयः a mountaineer. —काकः a raven. —जा a river. —पतिः an epithet of the Himâlaya mountain.—मोचा a kind of plantain. —राज् *m.*, -राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'the lord of mountains', the Himâlaya mountain. —वासिन् *a.* living in mountains.(*-m.*) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgâ. -2. of Gâyatrî. —स्थ *a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय *a.* Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वन् *n.* [पृ-वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp. ; as in कर्कशांगुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahâbhârata). -5 The step of a staircase ; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon ; *i. e.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction ; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15 ; R. 7. 33; Ms. 4. 150 ; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp.—कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —कारिन् *m.* a Bráhmaṇa who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. —गामिन् *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the *S*âstras. —धिः the moon.

—नाडी time of opposition or conjunction. —पूर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. —मूलं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —भाग: the wrist; आपर्वभागोत्थितैः *S*. 4. 4. —योनि: a cane or reed. —रुह् *m*. a pomegranate tree. —संधि: the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्शुः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. परशु. -2 A weapon in general -3 A rib. -4 Ved. A curved knife. **-Comp.** —पाणि: 1. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -2. of Parasurâma.

पर्शुका A rib.

पर्श्वधः See परश्वध.

पर्ष् 1 A. (पर्षते) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 Ved. To accept.

पर्षः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पर्षद् *f*. [पृष्-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave. -2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पल् 1 P. (पलति) To go, move.

पलः [पल्-अच्] Straw, husk —लं 1 Flesh, meat. -2 A particular weight equal to four *karshas*. -3 A particular measure of fluids. -4 A particular measure of time. **-Comp.** —अग्नि: bile. —अंगः a tortoise. —अदः, -अशनः a demon, Râkshasa. —क्षारः blood. —गंडः a plasterer, mason. —प्रियः 1. a demon. -2. a raven. —भा the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलंकट *a*. Timid, bashful.

पलंकरः Bile, gall.

पलंकषः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 Bdellium. -3 The किंशुक tree. —षा A fly.

पालित *a*. Weighing or containing so many *palas*.

पललः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. -2 Mire, mud. -3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar.-**Comp.** —आशय: swelled neck. —ज्वरः gall, bile. —प्रियः 1. a raven. -2. a demon.

पलक्ष *a*. Ved. White.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलस = पनस q. v.

पलांडु *m. n*. An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलापः 1 The temples of an elephant. -2 A halter, rope.

पलाय् 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. -2 To escape. -3 To die away.

पलायक *a*. 1 Flying. -2 A fugitive.

पलायनं 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. -2 A saddle.

पलायित *p. p*. Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलायिन् *a*. Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलालः,-लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. **-Comp.**.—दोहदः the mango tree.

पलाश *a*. 1 Green. -2 Unkind, cruel. —शः A demon. -2 N. of the Magadha country. -3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं पुरः *Si*. 6. 2. —शं 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेंदुवक्राण्यविकाशभावाद्बभुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. -2 A leaf or petal in general; चलत्पलाशांतरगोचरास्तरोः *Si*. 1. 21, 6. 2. -3 The green colour. —शी Lac.

पलाशकः The tree Palâsa.

पलाशिन् *a*. Leafy. —*m*. A tree.

पलिक्नी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. -2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिघः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. -2 A wall or rampart. -3 An iron club; cf. परिघ. -4 A cow-pen (गोगृह). -5 The gateway of a building.

पलित *a*. Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनिरस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —तं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. -2 Much or ornamented hair. -3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). -4 Mud, mire. -5 Heat. -6 Benzoin.

पलितंकरण *a*. Rendering grey.

पलितंभविष्णु *a*. Becoming grey.

पलितिन् *a*. Grey-haired.

पल्यं Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्यंकः A bed; see पर्यंक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. -2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः-वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig करपल्लवः; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3 7. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. -4 The red dye called Alakta, q.v. -5 Strength, power. -6 A blade of grass. -7 A bracelet, an armlet. -8 Love, amorous sport. -9 The end of a robe or garment. -10 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —वः A libertine. **- Comp.**. —अंकुरः -आधारः a branch. —अद: a deer. —अस्त्र: an epithet of the god of love. —आपीडित *a*. full of or laden with buds. —ग्राहिता 1. dealing with trifles. -2. superficial knowledge. —ग्राहिन् *a*. 1. putting forth sprouts. -2. dealing with trifles. -3. diffusive or superficial. —द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. -2 A catamite. -3 The paramour of a harlot. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of fish. -6 A sprout; (*n*. also).

पल्लवति, पल्लवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. -2 To expand, spread, make prolix or diffuse.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. -2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a*. 1 Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. -2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. -3 Dyed red with lac. —तः Lac-dye.

पल्लविन् *a*. (नी *f*.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —*m*. A tree.

पल्लिः-ल्ली *f*. 1 A small village. -2 A hut. -3 A house, station. -4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as त्रिशिरपल्ली. -5 A house-lizard. -6 A creeping plant.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station. -2 A house-lizard.

पल्वलं A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्पं सरः); स पल्वलजलेऽधुना...कथं वर्तताम् Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. **-Comp.** —आवासः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः [पू-भावे-अप्] 1 Wind. -2 Puri-

fication. -3 A marsh. -4 Winnowing corn. -वा Purification. -वं Cow-dung.

पवन a. Clean, pure. -नः [पू-ल्यु] 1 Air, wind; सर्वः रिक्तो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय ... Subhāsh.; पवनतनय, पवनसुत &c. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A householder's sacred fire. -नं 1 Purification. -2 Winnowing. -3 A sieve, strainer. -4 Water. -5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). -नी A broom. -Comp. -अशनः, -भुज् *m.* a serpent. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -3. fire. -नाशः a serpent, snake. °नाशः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -तनयः, -सुतः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -वाहनः fire. -व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa. -2. rheumatism.

पवमानः [पू-ताच्छील्ये शानच्] 1 Air, wind, पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. -2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवित a. Purified, cleansed. -तं Black pepper.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. -3 The point of a spear or arrow. -4 An arrow. -5 Speech. -6 Fire.

पवित्र a. [पू करणे इत्र] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); त्रीणि श्राद्धे पवित्राणि दौहित्रः कुतपस्तिलाः Ms 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रं स्थानं &c. -2 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). -4 Purifying, removing sin. -त्रं 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades of Kuśa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A ring of Kuśa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. -4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. -5 Copper. -6 Rain. -7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented -10 Clarified butter. -11 Honey. -त्रा 1 The holy basil. -2 Turmeric. (पवित्रीकृ 'to purify, sanctify'; पवित्रीभू 'to become pure or holy'). -Comp. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -धान्यं barley. -पाणि *a.* holding *darbha* grass in the hand.

पवित्रकः A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P. To purify, cleanse.

पवित्रवत् *a.* 1 Having a strainer or purifying instrument. -2 Purifying, cleansing.

पवित्रिन् *a.* 1 Purifying. -2 Clean, pure.

पवीरं Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [सर्वं अविशेषेण पश्यति, दृश्-कु पशादेशः] 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively), Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2 An animal in general. -3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat; an oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. नरपशु, नरपशु &c. -5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Śiva's followers. -6 An uninitiated person. -7 The soul, the Supreme spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an animal is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1. the act of animal sacrifice. -2. copulation. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatrī q. v.; पशुपाशाय विद्महे शिरश्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मणे) धीमहि । तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. -चर्या copulation. -देवता the deity to whom an animal is offered. -धर्मः 1. the nature or characteristics of cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3. promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. -4. the marrying of widows. -नाथः an epithet of Śiva. -पः a herdsman. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Śiva; Me. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdsman, owner of cattle. -3 N. of a philosopher who taught the philosophical doctrine called पाशुपत; see Sarva. S. *ad loc.* -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman. -पालनं, -रक्षण the tending or rearing of cattle. -पाशः 1. the cord with which the sacrificial animal is bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3. the bonds which enchain the individual soul. -पाशकः kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -प्रेरणं the driving of cattle. -बंधः an animal-sacrifice -मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इष्टिपशुमारं मारितः *S.* 6. -यज्ञः, -यागः, -द्रव्यं an animal-sacrifice. -रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. -राजः a lion. -द *a.* Ved. giving cattle. -समाम्नायः a collection of names for animals.

पशव्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. -2 Relating to cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3 Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -व्यं 1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice of an animal.

पश्च *a.* 1 Being behind. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Western. -श्चा *ind.* Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards. -3 Westward.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्धद्धपुरुषमाश्रय *S.* 6; पश्चा दुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः स्वांगमायच्छमानः *S.* 4 v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुरः); गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः *S.* 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लब्धौ पुरा बुद्धिमती च पश्चात् Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him'; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. -4 At last, lastly, finally. -5 From the west. -6 Towards the west, westward. -Comp. -कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्चात्कृताः स्निग्धजनाशिषोपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -तापः repentance, contrition; °पं कृ to repent. -वातः a west wind.

पश्चार्धः [अपरश्चासौ अर्धः] 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं *S.* 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3 The western side.

पश्चिम *a.* [पश्च डिमच्] 1 Being behind, hindmost. -2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. 25; R. 19. 1, 54; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरतः पश्चिमामाज्ञां 17. 8; पत्र पश्चिमयोः पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; °क्रिया the last *i. e.* funeral rites; °अवस्था last stat

(verging on death); Pt. 2. -3 Western, westerly ; Ms. 2. 22 ; 5. 92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west;' or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gen. : so पश्चिमे 'in the west'). -Comp. -अर्धः 1. the latter half. -2. the hinder part. -उत्तर a. north western. -रात्रः the latter part of the night, उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10 v. l.

पश्चिमा The west. -Comp. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) Seing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as, for instance, a goldsmith).

पश्यन्ती 1 A harlot, courtezan. -2 A particular sound ; cf. Malli. on Ku. 2. 17.

पसस् *n.* Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्त्यं 1 A house, habitation, abode ; पस्त्यं प्रयातुमथ तं प्रभुरापपृच्छे Kir. K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family. -3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man. -5 A priest. -स्त्या The goddess presiding over domestic affairs.

पस्त्यवत् *m.* Ved. A householder.

पस्पशः 1 N. of the first Áhnika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahâbhâshya ; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्पशा also means 'without spies'.) -2 (Fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपोद्घात).

प (ह्न) वाः, पह्निकाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people ; (the Persians?).

पा I. 1 P. (पिबति, पीत ; pass पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff ; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15 ; R. 3. 54 ; Ku. 3. 36 ; Mâl. 8. 5 ; Bk. 14. 92 ; 15. 6. -2 To kiss ; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिंधूः R. 13. 9 , S. 1.24. -3 To drink in, inhale ; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears) feast on, look at or listen to intently ; समदुःखः पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1 ; निवातपद्मस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कान्तं पिबतः सुताननं R. 3. 17 ; 2. 19, 73 ; 11. 36 ; 13. 30 ; Me. 16 ; Ku. 7. 64. -5 To absorb, drink or swallow up ; (बाणैः) आयोदहातिगैः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतत्रिभिः R. 12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating liquors. -*Caus* (पाययति-ते) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13. 9 ; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. -*Desid.* (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c.; हा अहो खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -II. 2 P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve ; (oft. with abl.); पयोसि तिभ्रजाः पातु R. 10. 20; पातु वः .....भुतेशस्य भुजंगवाल्लिवलयसङ्नद्धजूटा जटाः Mâl. 1. 2 ; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern ; पातु पृथ्वीं ... भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. -*Caus.* (पालयति-ते) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve ; कथं दुष्टः स्वयं धर्मे प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132 ; Ms. 9. 108 ; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern ; तां पुरीं पालयामास Râm. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपविश्य मुहूर्तमार्यः पालयतु कृष्णागमनं Ve. 1.

पा *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अग्रेपाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping ; गोपा.

पांसुः (शुः) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil ; R. 2. 2; Rs. 1. 13 ; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust.-3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. -Comp.-कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a high-road, highway. -कूलं 1. a dust-heap. -2. a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निह्नवपत्रशासनं).-कृत *a.* covered with dust. -क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. -चत्वरं hail. -चंदनः an epithet of *S*iva. -चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dûrvâ grass. -4. praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishņu. -पटलं a mass or coating of dust. -मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

पांस (श) न *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ; पौलस्त्यकुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. -नं Contempt.

पांस (श) व *a.* Consisting of dust.

पांसुका A menstruous woman.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल *a.* [पांसुरस्त्यस्य सिध्मा० लच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Mâl. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained ; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः *S.* 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring ; as in कुलपांसुल. -लः 1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of *S*iva. -3 An epithet of *S*iva. -ला 1 A menstruous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman ; अ° a chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक *a.* 1 Small.-2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. - 4 Ved. Very young.- 5 Simple, gennine -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. -कः 1 [पच्-घञ्] Cooking, dressing, baking, boiling. -2 Burning (as bricks), baking ; Ms. 5. 122; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness ; ओषध्यः फलपाकान्ताः Ms. 1. 46 ; पलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूद्रुमस्य V. 4. 13 ; Mâl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development ; धी °, मति ° -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment ; युयोज पाकाभिमुखैर्भृत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलैः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig also); आशीभिरेधयामासुः पुरःपाकाभिरंबिकां Ku. 6. 90 ; पाकाभिमुखस्य दैवस्य U. 7. 4 ; Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn ; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पच्यते इति पाकः धान्यं). -19 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. - 18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -Comp.-अगारः -रं,-आगारः रं,-शाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिमुख *a.* 1 ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour. -ज *a.* produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatu-

lence. —पात्रं,-भांडं a cooking-utensil. —पुटी a potter's kiln. —यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). —शुक्ला chalk. —शासनः,-द्विष्, -हंतृ m. epithets of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. —शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. of Vâli. -3. of Arjuna. —स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are subject; cf. कूटपाकल.

पाकिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) 1 Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested.

पाकिम a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः,-पाकुकः A cook.]

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. —क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) [पक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षपातिक a. (की f.) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. —कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic; पाखडचंडालयोः पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Mâl. 5. 24; दुरात्मन् पाखडचंडाल Mâl. 5.

पागल a. Mad, demented.

पांक्त a. (क्ती f.) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold.-2 Having ten limbs (as a man or beast).

पांक्तेय, पांक्त्य a. 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with.

पांगुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक a. [पच् -ण्वुल्] 1 Cooking, baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. —कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. —कं Gall, bile. **-Comp.** —स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन a. (नी f.) [पाचयति कर्तरि ल्युः पाच्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् वा] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. —नः 1 Fire. -2 Sourness, acidity. —नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त). -6 Infusion, decoction. -8 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -9 A cataplasm. -10 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. —कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल a. Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. —लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः f. Cooking.

पाजस् n. Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल a. (ली f.) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of Krishṇa; (दध्मौ) निध्वानमश्रूयत पांचजन्यः Śi. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. **-Comp.** —धरः an epithet of Krishṇa.

पांचदश a. (शी f.) पांचदश्य (श्यी f.) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश्यं A collection of fifteen.

पांचनद a. (दी f.)Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab. —दः A prince of the Panjab. -2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.

पांचभौतिक a. (की f.) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाचयज्ञिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —कं Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पांचवार्षिक a. (की f.) Five years old.

पांचशाब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds.-2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचार्थिकः A follower or votary of Śiva.

पांचाल a. (ली f.) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchâlas.—लः 1 The country of the Panchâlas. -2 A prince of the Panchâlas —लाः (m. pl.) 1 The people of the Panchâlas. -2 An association of five guilds (i. e. of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पांचालक a. Belonging to the people of the Panchâlas. —कः A king of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchâlas. -2 N. of Draupadî, the wife of the Pâṇḍavas. -3 A doll, puppet. -4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—वर्णैः शेषैः (i. e. माधुर्यव्यंजकौजःप्रकाशकाभ्यां भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तपंचषपदो बंधः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव क्रीडायोगं तदनु विनयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Mâl. 10. 5.

पाट् ind. An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breadth. -2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —टा A series, order.

पाटकः [पट्-ण्वुल्] 1 A splitter, divider. -2 Part of a village. -3 The half of a village. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A flight of steps leading to the water. -7 Loss of capital or stock. -8 A long span. -9 Throwing dice.

पाटच्चरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमरसपाटच्चर S. 6; पद्मिनीपरिमलालिपाटच्चरैः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटनं [पट्-भावे ल्युट्] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. **-Comp.** —क्रिया lancing an ulcer.

पाटित p. p. 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. -2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल a. [पट्-णिच् कलच्] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्रे स्त्रीनखपाटलं कुरबकं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजांकितमुरः Gît. 12. —लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. -2 The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः S. 1. 3. —लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; 19. 46.-2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. -3 Saffron.-**Comp.** —उपलः a ruby. —द्रुमः the trumpet-flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale-red colour.

पाटला 1 The red *lodhra.* -2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet-flower. -Comp. —पुत्रं N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the *S*oṇa and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pâtnâ. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pâṭala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. -2 Knowing time and place. —कः A pupil.

पाटवं [पटोर्भावः अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency ; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1 ; Ki. 9. 54. -3 Energy -4 Quickness; rashness. -5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. -2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. -Comp. —गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal ; पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. -2 A field. -3 Tin. -4 A cloud. -5 A sieve. -6 A pungent root. -7 The manna of the bamboo. -9 Catarrh.

पाठः [पठ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Reciting recitation, repeating. -2 Reading, perusal, study. -3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yaj*n*as or sacrifices to be performed by Brâhmaṇas. -4 The text of a book, a reading. variant ; अत्र गंधवत्गंधमादनं इति आगंतुकः पाठः । प्राचीनपाठस्तु सुगंधिर्गंधमादनः इति पुल्लिंगांतः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -Comp. —अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). —छेदः a pause, cæsura. —दोषः a false reading. —निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. —भूः *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. —मंजरी,-शालिनी the Sârikâ bird. —शाला a school, college, seminary. —शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [पठ्-ण्वुल्] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. -2 A public reader of the Purâṇas or other sacred books. -3 A spiritual teacher. -4 A pupil, student, scholar. -5 The text of a book.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.

पाठिन् *a.* [पठ्-णिनि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. -2 Knowing or familiar with. —*m.* A Brâhmaṇa who has finished his studies.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purâṇas or other mythological books. -3 A kind of fish ; विवृत्तपाठीनपराहतं पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाडिनी 1 An earthen pot. -2 A boiler.

पाणः [पण् भावे घञ्] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A game. -4 A stake at play. -5 An agreement. -6 Praise. -7 The hand.

पाणिः [पण्-इण् आयाभावः; cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 The hand ; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71 ; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand' ; as चक्र°, खड्ग° &c. ; पाणिं ग्रह् or पीड् 'to take the hand of,lead to the altar,marry.' पाणौ कृ to hold by the hand, marry ; पाणौकरणं 'marriage'. -2 Ved. A hoof. —णिः *f.* A market. -Comp. —कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of *S*iva. -2. one playing on a drum. —गृहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं,-ग्राहः marrying, marriage ; R. 7. 29 ; 8. 7 ; Ku. 7. 4. —ग्रहणिक, -ग्रहणीय *a.* matrimoinal, nuptial. (-यं) a nuptial gift. —ग्रहीतृ *m.*, -ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband ; ध्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किंचित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; बाल्ये पितुर्वशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्राहस्य यौवने 5. 148.—घः 1. a drummer. 2. a workman, handicraftsman. —घातः 1. a blow with the hand.-2. boxing.-3. a boxer.—चापल्यं snapping the fingers. —जः a finger-nail ; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजांकितमुरः Git. 12. —तलं the palm of the hand. —धर्मः due form of marriage.—पल्लवः 1. a sprout-like hand.-2. thefingers. —पात्र *a.* drinking by means of the hand. —पीडनं marriage ; पाणिपीडनमहं दमयंत्याः कामयेमहि महीमहिकांक्षो N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरनंतरं Ku. 8. 1 ; Mâl. 8. 6. —प्रणयिनी a wife. —बंधः 'union of the hands', marriage. —भुज् *m.* the sacred fig-tree. —मुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. —मुखाः *m.* pl. the manes. —रुह् *m.*, रुहः a finger-nail. —वादः 1. clapping the hands together. 2. playing on a drum. —सर्ग्या-र्या a rope. —स्वनिक *a.* playing musical instruments with the hands.

पाणिंधम-य *a.*1 Blowing through the hands. -2 Chilly, as a road or journey. -3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Got by playing at stake. —कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of his grammar from *S*iva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pâṇini ; *S*i. 19. 75. —यः A follower of Pâṇini ; अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः. —यं The grammar of Pâṇini.

पांडर *a.* Whitish, pale-white. —रं 1 Red-chalk. -2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः [पांडोरपत्यं पुमान् अण्] 'A son or descendant of Pâṇḍu', N. of any one of the five sons of Pâṇḍu ; *i. e.* युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल and सहदेव; हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यांगताः Mk. 5. 6. -Comp.—आभीलः N. of Krishṇa. —श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhishṭhira.

पांडवायनः An epithet of Krishṇa.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pâṇḍavas.

पांडवेयः =पांडव q. v.

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition ; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7; Pt. 1. 19. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity,sharpness ; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish ; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22. —डुः 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 A white elephant. -4 N. of the father of the Pâṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pandu*, because he was born pale (पांडु) by rea-

son of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमापन्ना विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव सुतस्ते वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntî to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishṭhira, Bhîma and Arjuna; and Mâdrî, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pandu* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace *Mâdrî*, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] **-Comp.** —आमयः jaundice. —कंबलः 1. a white blanket. -2. a warm upper garment. -3. the housing of a royal elephant. —कंबलिन् *m.* 1. a carriage covered with a woollen blanket. -2. the housings of a royal elephant. —पुत्रः a son of Pâṇḍu, any one of the five Pâṇḍavas. —पृष्ठ *a.* 'white-backed', having no auspicious marks on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. —भूमः a region full of chalky soil. —मृत्तिका 1. white or pale soil. -2. the opal. —मृद् *f.* chalk. —रागः whiteness, pallor. —रोगः jaundice. —लेखः a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c.: पांडुलेखेन फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत्॥ Vyâsa. —शर्करा light-coloured gravel (प्रमेहभेद). —शर्मिला an epithet of Draupadî. —सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारव्यवहारवान् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 N. of Pâṇḍu.

पांडुकिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

पांडुर *a.* [पांडुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति र]Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा *S.* 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku. 3. 33. —रं The white leprosy. **-Comp.** —इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m.* pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. —ड्यः A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांड्व An uncloured woollen garment.

पाण्य *a.* Praiseworthy, commendable.

पात् *a.* Protecting, guarding. —*m.* 1 Falling. -2 Sin. -3 A guardian.

पात *p. p.* Protected, guarded &c.; See पा.

पातः [पत्-घञ्] 1 Flying, flight. -2 Alighting, descending, descent. -3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); द्रुम°, गृह°; चरणपातः 'falling down at the feet': R. 11. 92; पातोत्पातौ 'rise and fall.' -4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. -5 A blow, stroke: as in खड्गपातः. -6 Shedding, discharging, emitting: अस्रुकपातैः Ms. 8. 44. -7 A cast, throw, shot: दृष्टि° R. 13. 18. -8 An attack, inroad. -9 Happening, coming to pass, occurrence. -10 A failing, defect. -11 An epithet of Râhu. -12 (In astr.) An inauspicious or malignant position or aspect. -13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन *a.* [पत्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Felling, cutting down. —नं 1 Causing to fall down, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. -2 Throwing, casting. -3 Humbling, lowering. -4 Removing. *N. B.* पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; *e. g.* दंडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall', *i. e.* chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the fœtus to fall', causing an abortion.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, struck down. -2 Overthrown, humbled. -3 Lowered.

पातिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [पत्-णिनि] 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. -2 Falling, sinking. Being contained in. -4 Felling or throwing down. -5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पत्-उकञ्] 1 Falling habitually or frequently. -2 Apt or disposed to fall. -3 Losing one's caste. -4 Going to hell. —कः 1 The declivity of a mountain, a precipice. -2 The water-elephant.

पात्य *a.* 1 To be caused to fall, to be felled or cut down. -2 To be imposed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नरं, पत्-ण्वुल्] Sin, crime: (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins:—ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वंगनागमः । महांति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 55).

पातकिन् *a.* Sinful, guilty.

पातंगिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. -2 Of Yama. -3 Of Karṇa. -4 Of Sugrîva.

पातंजल *a.* (ली *f.*) Composed by Patanjali; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतभूरिपरिश्रमः Paribhâshendusekhara. —लं The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahâbhâshya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातालं [पतंत्यस्मिन्नधर्मेण पत्-आलञ्; cf. Uṇ. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nâgas; the seven regions are:— अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. -2 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. -3 An excavation, a hole. -4 Submarine fire. -5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. -2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). **-Comp.** —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् *m.*, —निलयः, —निवासः, —वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. -2. a Nâga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. -2 A bird. -3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. -2 A small earthen vessel. -3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्षत्याधेयं, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-ष्ट्रन् Tv] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. -2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रं निधायार्घ्यं R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. -3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. -4 A reservoir. -5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to

receive gifts; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तत्प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personae*. -7 A king's minister. -8 The channel or bed of a river. -9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command.-11 A leaf. -त्रः 1 A kind of measure(आढक).-2 A preservative from sin. -त्री 1 A vessel, plate,dish -2 A small furnace.-3. N. of Durgâ. COMP. -पालः 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. -2. the rod of a balance (तुलादंड). -भृत् *m.* a servant. -संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रट *a.* Lean, emaciated. -टः 1 A cup, pot. -2 Rugged garments.

पात्रटीरः 1 A competent minister. -2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire. -4 A crow. -5 A heron. -6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucus running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. A. To use as a drinking-vessel; पाणिं पात्रयतां Bh.3. 138.

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -कं,-की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन *S.* 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown,or cooked with with a Pâtra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, -रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, -पात्रेसमितः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. -2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [पीयतेऽदः पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -थं Water.

पाथस् *n.* [पा-असुन् थुक् च] 1 Water; G. L. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3 Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. -जं 1. a lotus. -2. a conch. -दः,-धरः a cloud. -निः, -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथिस् *m.* 1 The sea. -2 The eye. -*n.* Scab.

पाथेयं [पथि तद्व्यवहारे वा साधु ढञ्] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जग्राह पाथेयमिवेंद्रसूनुः Ki. 3. 37; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवंतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. -2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [पद्यते गम्यतेऽनेन करणे कर्मणि वा घञ्] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्य, पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; *i. e.* सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140 *e. g.* व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवत्सु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; so एवमाराध्यपादा आज्ञापयंति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. -2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतंत्युपरि भूभृतां Pt. 1. 328; *Si.* 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). -3 The foot or leg of an inanimate objeet, as of a bed stead. -4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. -5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः); Me. 19: *S.* 6. 16. -6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one-fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. -7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. -8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyâyas of Paṇini, or of the Brahma Sûtras.-9 A part in general. -10 A column, pillar.-11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulis. -12 The quadrant of a circle. -Comp. -अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1. -अंकः a foot-mark. -अंगदं,-दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. -अंगुलिः-ली *f.* a toe. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. -अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रे) *ind.* 1. after the interval of a step. -2. close or near to. -अंबु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -अंभस् *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brâhmaṇa or a venerable person. -अलिंदी a boat. -अवसेचनं 1. washing the feet. -2. the water used for washing the feet. -अष्ठीलः the ankle. -आघातः a kick. -आनत *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. -आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -2. a square foot. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -आहत *a.* kicked. -आहतिः *f.* 1. treading or trampling. -2. a kick. -उदकं, -जलं 1. water for washing the feet. -2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. -उदरः a serpent. -कटकः -कं, -कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेपः a foot-step. -गंडीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. -ग्रंथिः the ankle. -ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku 7. 27. -चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1. a slanderer. -2. a goat. -3. the fig-tree. -4. a sand-bank. -5. hail. -चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. -चारः going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gaurî should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -2. the daily position of the planets. -चारिन् *a.* 1. walking or going on foot. -2. fighting on foot. (-*m.*) 1. a pedestrian. -2. a foot-soldier. -जः a *S*ûdra. -जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. -जाहं the tarsus.-तलं the sole of the foot. -त्रः, -त्रा, -त्राणं a boot or shoe. -दारी, -दारिका a chap in the feet. -दाहः a burning sensation in the feet. -धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet. -नालिका an anklet. -न्यासः movement of the feet; M. 2. 9. -पः 1. a tree; निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं *S.* 5. 7. -2. a foot-stool. (-पा) a

shoe. °खंडः, -डं a grove of trees. °रुहा a climbing plant. —पद्धतिः *f.* a track. —पालिका an anklet. —पाशः 1. a foot-rope for cattle. -2. an anklet of small bells &c. (—शी) 1. a fetter. -2. a mat. -3. a creeper. —पीठः -ठं a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. —पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). -2. white stone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. -2. an expletive; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Visva. —प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. -प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot-stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick. —बंधनं 1. a chain, fetter. -2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूलं 1. the tarsus. -2. the sole of the foot. -3. the heel. -4. the foot of a mountain. -5. a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागताः K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. -2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. -2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजस् *n.* the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः *f.* a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथी a shoe, boot. —रोहः,-रोहणः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वंदनं saluting the feet. —वल्मीकः elephantiasis. —विरजस् *f.* a shoe, boot. (*-m.*) a god. —शाखा a toe. —शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोथः swelling of the foot. —शौचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet; Pt. 1. 172. —सेवनं,-सेवा 1 showing respect by touching the feet. -2. service. —स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत *a.* kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. —हीनात् *ind.* 1. without division or transition. -2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् *m.* A foot-soldier, a footman.

पादातः A foot-soldier; *S*i. 18. 4. —तं Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् *a.* 1 Footed, having feet. -2 Having four parts, as a stanza. -3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. -*m.* 1 An amphibious animal -2 A heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक *a.* (का-की *f.*) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal; व्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -Comp. —कारः a shoemaker.

पादू *f.* A shoe. -Comp. —कृत् *m.* a shoe-maker.

पाद्य *a.* [पादार्थं पाद-यत्] Belonging to the foot. —द्यं Water for washing the feet; पादयोः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादारकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिंदः-दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-ल्युट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10. -2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. -3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227; Pt. 1. 389. -4 A drinking vessel. -5 Sharpening, whetting. -6 Protection, defence. -7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. -2 Breath, expiration. -Comp. —अगारः, -आगारः रं a tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका,-गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. -2. a dram-shop, tavern. —प *a.* drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं,-भाजनं,-भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —भूः,-भूमिः,-भूमी *f.* a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत *a.* addicted to drinking. —वणिज् *m.* vender of spirits. —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शौंडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vender of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय *a.* [पा-कर्मणि अनीयर्]1 Drinkable. -2 To be protected or preserved. —यं 1 Water. -2 A drink, potion, beverage. -Comp. —काकिका a cormorant. —नकुलः an otter. —वर्णिका sand. —शाला,-शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पंथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

पाप *a.* [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादात्मानं, पा-अप्‌ दनेप; Uṇ. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious; पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. -3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. -4 Inauspicious malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रह. —पं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापाः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6; शांतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). -2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231; 4. 181; R. 12. 19. —पं *ind.* Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -Comp. —अधम *a.* exceedingly wicked, vilest —अनुवसित *a.* sinful. —अपनुत्तिः *f.* expiation. —अहः an unlucky day. —आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (*-m.*) a sinner. —आरंभ *a.* wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds; Mâl. 5. 24. —आशय, -चेतस् *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. —कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् &c. *a.* sinful, a sinner, villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Râhu or Ketu. —घ्न *a.* destroying sin, expiating. (—घ्नः) the sesamum plant. -चर्यः 1. a sinner. -2. a demon. -जीव *a.* wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि *a.* evil-eyed. —धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन *a.* destroying or expiating sin. (—नः) 1. N. of *S*iva. -2. of Vishṇu. (—नं) expiation, atonement. —निरति *a.* wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल *a.* evil, inauspicious. —बुद्धि,-भाव, -मति *a.* evil minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kâlabhairava. —भाज् *a.* sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त *a.* freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं -विनाशनं destruction of sin. —योनि *a.* low-born. (—निः *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition —रोगः 1. any bad disease. -2. small-pox. —लोक्य *a.* 1. infernal.

-2. belonging to the wicked. –वशीयस् *a.* 1. inverted. -2. confused. (*-m.*) inversion, confusion. –शील *a.* prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. –संकल्प *a.* evil-minded, wicked. (–ल्पः) a wicked thought. –हन् *a.* destroying sin ; Ms. 7. 25.

पापक *a.* Bad, sinful, wicked –कः 1 A wicked person. -2 An inauspicious planet. –कं Sin, crime.

पापर्द्धिः *f.* Hunting, chase.

पापल *a.* Imparting or incurring sin. –लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sinful, wicked, bad. –*m.* A sinner.

पापिष्ठ *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप q. v.).

पापीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप q. v.).

पाप्मन् *a.* Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. –*m.* 1 Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt ; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यंत इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48 ; 7. 20; Mâl. 5. 26 ; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पामन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. **-Comp.** –घ्नः sulphur.

पामन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पामर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [पामन्-र] 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless ; Ud. D. 5. –रः 1 A fool, an idiot ; वल्गंति चेत्पामराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पामा See पामन् above. **-Comp.** –अरिः sulphur.

पाय्यं Water.

पायक *a.* Drinking.

पायनं Giving or causing to drink. –ना 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाय्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. –य्यं 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण). -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [पयसो विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk. –सः,-सं 1 Rice boiled in milk ; Ms. 3. 271, 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. –सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायूपस्थं Ms. 2. 90, 91 ; Y. 3. 92.

पारः,-रं [परं तीरं परमेव अण्, पृ-घञ् वा] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean ; पारं दुःखोदधेर्गंतुं तर यावन्न भिद्यते Sânti. 3. 1 ; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13 ; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit ; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything ; स पूर्वजन्मांतरदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50 ; (पारं गम्,-इ,-या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over ; Pt. 2. 6. -2 to accomplish, fulfil ; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारंगतः. -3. to master fully, become proficient in ; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1 ; पारं नी 'to bring to a close.'). –रः Quick-silver. (पारे meaning 'on the other side of', ' beyond' sometimes enters into comp. ; *e.g.* पारेगंगं, पारेसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). **-Comp.** –अपारं, -अवारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (–रः) the sea, ocean ; शोकपारावारमुत्तर्तुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4 ; Bv. 4. 11. –अयणं 1. going across.- 2. reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness, or totality of anything ; as in ब्रह्मपारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c.–अयणी 1. N. of the goddess Sarasvati. -2. considering, meditation. -3. an act, action. -4. light. –काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. –ग *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across. -2. one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.) ; Ms. 2. 148 ; Y. 1. 111. -3. profoundly learned. (–गं) keeping, fulfilling. –गत, -गामिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore. (–तः) a Jaina. –दर्शक *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent. –दृश्वन् *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything ; श्रुतिपारदृश्वा R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की *f.*) [पृ-ण्वुल्] 1 Enabling to cross -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. –र्यं 1 End. -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of ; पारेश्मशानं सरित् Mâl. 5. 19 ; see पार above.

पारक्य *a.* 1 Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next word –क्यः An enemy, adversary. –क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन) ; pious conduct.

पारग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारज *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारटीटः –नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering. –णः 1 A cloud. -2 Satisfaction. –णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. –णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast ; कारय चक्षुषी पारणां Vb. 1 ; R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general) ; Ku. 5. 22 ; (अभ्यवहारकर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* Capable of being completed or finished.

पारय *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over ; see पृ *caus.* also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतंत्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारदः Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. **—दाः** *m.* pl. N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Foreign, out-landish. **—कः** 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (श्यी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. **—श्यः** 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारभृतं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभृत).

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahamsa' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. **—स्यं** Most sublime asceticism or meditation. **-Comp.—परि** *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [परमार्थाय हितं ठक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातिभासिकी च Vedânta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342. -4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. -2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [परंपरायाः आगतः खञ्] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं [परंपरैव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. **-Comp. —उपदेशः** traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurâṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. - 2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्य *a.* Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [परलोकाय हितं ठक् द्विपदवृद्धिः] Relating to or useful in the next world; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः Mb.; N. 5. 92. **—कं** Obsequies, funeral rites; Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारशव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. **—वः** 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brâhmaṇa by a Sûdra woman; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्सुतं। स पारयन्नेव शवस्तस्मात्पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178; or परं शवात् ब्राह्मणस्यैष पुत्रः शूद्र पुत्रं पारशवं तमाहुः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस (सी *f.*) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. -2 =पारसीक 2 q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horse. **—काः** (*m.* pl.) The Persians; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Gṛihya Sûtras.

पारस्त्रैणेयः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife परस्त्री).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* Born in the family of another(as an adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तदुत्तीर्य पारासिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः Mâl. 4, 9. 1.

पारापतः 1 A pigeon.

पारापारीण See पारावारीण.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purâṇas or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्यनुदिनं वद कोऽत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me. 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. **-Comp. —अंघ्रिपिच्छः** a kind of pigeon. **—घ्नी** N. of the river Sarasvatî.

पारावारीण *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyâsa, son of Parâśara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Śuka. -2 N. of Vyâsa.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śârîra Sûtras of Vyâsa (pl.).

पारिकांक्षिन् *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकुटः Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षितः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parîkshit.

पारिखेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः [पारमस्यास्तीति पारी समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रोत्पन्नत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Kṛishṇa and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhâmâ), कल्पद्रुमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10. 11; 17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणाय्य *a.* (य्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. **—य्यं** 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; मातुः पारिणाय्यं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasish. a.-2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह्यं Household furniture and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) [परितोषः प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. **—कं** A present, reward; गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदमंगुलीयकं Mk. 5.

पारिध्वजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिंद्रः A lion.

पारिपंथिकः A rober, highwayman.

पारिपाट्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाटि). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं =पारियात्र q. v.

पारिपार्श्वं Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्श्वकः, पारिपार्श्विकः [परिपार्श्वे पार्श्वे व्याप्य वर्तते ठक्] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्श्वकः; तात्किमिति पारिपार्श्विक नारंभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्श्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव a. [परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; न नंद पारिप्लवनेत्रया नृपः R. 3. 11.-2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61.-3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. —वः A boat.—वं Restlessness, uneasiness, Mâl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लाव्यः A goose. —व्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिवर्हः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The *Devadaru* tree. -3 The *Sarala* tree. -4 The *Nimba* tree.

पारिभाव्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक a. (की f.) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमांडल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; the measure of an atom Bhâshâ P. 14.

पारिमाण्यं Circumference, compass.

पारिमित्यं Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक a. (की f.) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया (पा) त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

पारिया (पा) त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pâriyâtra mountain. -2 The Pâriyâtra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिरकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिवित्त्यं, पारिवेत्र्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिव्राजकं, पारिव्राज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (अपूप q. v.).

पारिशेष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद a. (दी f.) Belonging to an assembly or council. —दः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. -2 A king's companion. —दाः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god. —दं Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषद्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिक a. (की f.) 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Surrounding. —कः A maker of garlands. —की A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. —र्यं Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. -2 A quantity of water -2 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. -4 A milk-pail; Si. 12. 40. -5 Pollen (of flowers).

पारीक्षितः =परीक्षित् q. v.

पारीण a. [पारं गच्छति, पार-खञ्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. -2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवंतमध्यासयन्नासनमेकमिंद्रः Bk. 2. 46. -3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय a. (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणह्यं Household furniture or utensils.

पारींद्रः 1 A lion. -2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise.-2 A stick, staff. -3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

पारुः 1 The sun. -A Fire.

पारुष्यं [परुषस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. -2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). -3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. -4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. -5 The garden of Indra. -6 Aloe-wood. —ष्यः An epithet of Bṛihaspati.

पारेरकः A sword (?).

पारोक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्ष्यं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोवर्यं Tradition.

पार्घटं Dust or ashes.

पार्जन्य a. Belonging to rain.

पार्ण a. (र्णी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. -2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः [पृथायाः अपत्यं अण्] 1 A metronymic of Yudhishṭhira, Bhîma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. -2 A king. **-Comp.—सारथिः** an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पार्थक्यं Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थवं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव a. (वी f.) [पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. -2 Ruling the earth. -3 Princely, royal. —वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. -2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. -3 An earthen vessel. -4 The body. —वं An earthly substance. **-Comp.**-आत्मजः-नंदनः,-सुतः a prince, the son of a king.,—कन्या, —नंदिनी, —सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sîtâ, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहः R. 11. 54. -2 An epithet of Lakshmî.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. -2 Consumption (क्षयरोग). -3 Ashes.-4 A filament of Kadamba. -5 N. of Yama.

पार्यंतिक a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण a. (णी f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a *Parvan*, falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; R. 11.

82 ; Mu. 3. 10. -2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon). —णं The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

पार्वत *a*. (**ती** *f*.) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain. -2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. -3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgâ, born as the daughter of the Himâlaya mountain (she was Satî in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 21); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 A female cowherd. -3 An epithet of Draupadî. -4 A mountain stream. -6 A kind of fragrant earth.-**Comp.** —नंदनः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. of Gaṇesa.

पार्वतीय *a*. (**यी** *f*.) Dwelling in a mountain. —यः A mountaineer. -2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

पार्वतेय *a*. (**यी** *f*.) [पर्वते भवं ढक्] Mountain-born. —यं Antimony.

पार्शवः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व *a*. Near, proximate. —र्श्वः -र्श्वं [पर्शूनां समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने संनिषण्णैकपार्श्वा Me. 89. -2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पिठरं क्वथदतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितरां Pt. 1. 324. -3 Vicinity. -4 Ved. A curved knife. —र्श्वः An epithet of Jina. —र्श्वं 1 A multitude of ribs. -2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. -3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्वे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; *S*. 7. 8; so पार्श्वात् 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side',; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् *S*. 1. 9, Bh. 3. 37). -**Comp**. —अनुचरः an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 9. —अस्थि *n*. a rib. —आयात *a*. one who has come very near. —आसन्न *a*. standing by the side. —उदरप्रियः a crab. —ग, -गम, -चर, -स्थित *a*. being close to, standing by the side of. —गः an attendant, a servant; R. 11. 43. —गत *a*. 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. -2. sheltered. —चरः a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. —दः an attendant, a servant. —देशः the side (of the human body). —नाथः the Jaina pontiff. —परिवर्तनं 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. -2. N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first h lf of Bhâdrapada (when Vishṇu is supposed to turn upon the other side in h s sleep). —भागः the side or flank. —वक्रः an epithet of Mahâdeva. —वर्तिन् *a*. 1. being by the side, attending, waiting upon. -2. adjacent. (-*m*.) 1. an attendant; R. 2. 46. -2. a companion, associate; Ku. 4. 29. —शय *a*. 1. sleeping on the side. -2. sleeping by the side. —शूलः -लं 1. a shooting pain in the side. -2. pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ *a*. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-स्थः) 1. a companion. -2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वक.

पार्श्वकः (**की** *f*.) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वतस् *ind*. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31, Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय *a*. Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक *a*. (**की** *f*.) [पार्श्वे भवः ठक्] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. -2 A companion, an associate. -3 A juggler. -4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्षत *a*. (**ती** *f*.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛishṭadyumna.

पार्षती 1 An epithet of Draupadî. -2 Of Durgâ.

पार्षद् *f*. An assembly.

पार्षदः [पार्षदमर्हति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. -2 A train, retinue (of a god). -3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्षद्यः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पार्ष्णिः *m*. *f*. [पृष्-नि नि० वृद्धिः; Uṇ. 4. 52] 1 The heel; उद्वेजयत्यंगुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11; पार्ष्णिप्रहार K. 119. -2 The rear of an army. -3 The back or rear in general; शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' -4 A kick. -5 Desire of conquering -6 Inquiry. —*f*. 1 A licentious woman. -2 An epithet of Kuntî. -**Comp**. —ग्रहः a follower. —ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्राहः 1. an enemy in the rear. -2. a general commanding the rear of an army. -3. an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. —घातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. —त्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —वाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः 1 [पाल्-अच्] A protector guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, ब्राह्मणपालः, &c.-2 A herdsman; विवादः, स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. -3 A king.-4 A spitting-pot.—ली A herdsman's wife. -**Comp**. —घ्नः a mushroom.

पालकः [पाल् -ण्वुल्] 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign.-3 A groom, horse-keeper. -4 A horse. -5 The Chitraka tree. -6 A foster-father. -7 Protection. -8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c)

पालन *a*. [पाल् -भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. —नं 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्ध॰ R. 19. 3; so प्रजा°, क्षिति°, &c. -2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.) -3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय *a*. 1 To be protected or guarded. -2 Fit to be protected, preserved or maintained. -3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.)

पालयितृ *m*. A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

पालित *p*. *p*. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. -2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). —प्यं The science of elephants.

पालंकः 1 The olibanum tree. -2 A hawk.—की Incense.

पालक्यः -क्या Incense.

पालल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश *a.* (शी *f.*) [पलाश-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palâsa tree. -2 Made of the wood of the Palâsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. -3 Green. -शः The green colour. -Comp. -खंडः, -षंडः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः-ली *f.* 1 The tip of the ear श्रवणपालिः Gît. 3. -2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. -3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अश्रि); Bv. 2. 3. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Gît. 6; *S*i. 3. 51. -6 A spot, mark. -7 A causeway, bridge. -8 The lap or bosom. -9 An oblong pond. -10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. -12 Praise, eulogium. -13 A woman with a beard. -14 The hip. -15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्थ). -16 A circumference. -ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. -2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. -3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिंदः Incense.

पालवा A game with twigs.

पाल्वल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from a pool.

पावक *a.* [पू-ण्वुल्] Purifying. -कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. -2 Agni or the god of fire. -3 The fire of lightning. -4 The Chitraka tree. -5 The number 'three'. -6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. -7 Good conduct or behaviour. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -की 1 The wife of Agni. -2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatî. -Comp. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kârtikeya. -2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [पू णिच् ल्यु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीगुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26: Y. 3. 307. -2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -नः 1 Fire. -2 Incense. -3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. -4 N. of the poet Vyâsa. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -नं 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मनखनीरजनितजनपावन Gît 1. -2 Penance. -3 Water. -4 Cow-dung. -5 A sectarial mark. -6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. -7 Atonement, expiation. -8 Incense (सिह्लक). -Comp. -ध्वनिः a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. -2 A cow. -3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बध्यतेऽनेन, पश्-करणे घञ्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पाशाकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः *S*. 1. 33; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. -2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. -3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. -4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. -5 The edge or border of anything woven. -6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (*a*) contempt or depreciation; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (*b*) beauty or admiration; as in सैवोष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27. (*c*) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. -Comp. -अंतः the back of a garment. -क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. -बद्ध *a.* entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. -बंधः a noose, snare, halter. -बंधकः a bird-catcher. -बंधनं a snare. -भृत् *m.* 1. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. -2. one armed with a noose. -रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. -हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. -2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कंठ° &c. -Comp. -पीठं a gambling house or table.

पाशनं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. -2 A cord, lash. -3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशीकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. -2 Snared.

पाशिन् *m.* [पाशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 An epithet of Varuṇa. -2 Of Yama. -3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. -2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां समूहः).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पशोरिदं अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. -वं A flock, herd. -Comp. -पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Pasupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of *S*iva. -2 A follower of the doctrines of Pasupati. -तं The Pâsupata doctrines; (for the Pâsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. -अस्त्रं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or *S*iva (which Arjuna acquired from *S*iva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुबंधकः A sacrifice. -का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः त्यक्] 1 Hinder. -2 Western; R. 4. 62. -3 Posterior, later. -4 Subsequent. -त्यं The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषंड *a.* Impious, heretical. -डः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite; Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225, -डः-डं Heresy

पाषंडकः, पाषंडिन् *m.* पाखंडिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [पिनष्टि पिष् संचूर्णने आनच् पृषो० Tv.] A stone. -णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. -2 A spear. -Comp. -गर्दभः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. -चतुर्दशी N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mârgasîrsha, in honour of Gaurî. -दारकः, -दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a

rock. –हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house.

पि 6 P. (पियति) To go, move.

पिंस् 1 P., 10 U. (पिंसति, पिंसयति-ते) 1 To speak. –2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुसुमशरासनशासनवंदिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावं Gît. 11; or उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Gît. 1. –Comp. –आनंदः, -बांधवः the spring. –बंधुः, -रागः, -वल्लभः the mango tree.

पिक्कः 1 An elephant twenty years old. –2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग *a.* [पिञ्ज्-वर्णे अंच् न्यंक्व ०कुत्वम्] Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अंतर्निविष्टामलपिंगतारं (विलोचनं) Ku. 7. 33. –गः 1 The tawny colour. –2 A buffalo. –3 A rat. –गा 1 Turmeric. –2 Saffron. –3 A kind of yellow pigment. –4 An epithet of Durgâ. –5 A bow-string. –गं A young animal. –Comp. –अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (–क्षः) 1. an ape. –2. an epithet of *S*iva. –ईक्षणः an epithet of *S*iva. –ईशः an epithet of fire. –कपिशा a species of cock-roach. –चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. –जटः an epithet of *S*iva. –सारः yellow orpiment. –स्फटिकः 'yellow crystal', a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिंग-सिध्मा० लच्, पिंगं लाति, ला-क वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. –लः 1 The tawny colour. –2 Fire. –3 A monkey. –4 An ichneumon. –5 A small owl. –6 A kind of snake. –7 N. of an attendant on the sun. –8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. –9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलच्छंदःशास्त्र; छंदोज्ञाननिधिं जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. –लं 1 Brass. –2 Yellow orpiment. –ला 1 A kind of owl. –2 The *S*isu tree (शिंशपा). –3 A kind of metal. –4 A particular vessel of the body. –5 The female elephant of the south. –6 N. of a courtezan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhâgavata mentions how she and Ajamîla were delivered from the trammels of the world). –Comp. –अक्षः an epithet of *S*iva. –लौहं brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. –2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. –2 A kind of fish. –शं Virgin gold. –शी The Indigo plant.

पिचंडः-डं, पिचिंडः-डं 1 The belly. –2 A limb of an animal.

पिचंडकः A glutton (औदरिक).

पिचं (चि) डिन्- (क,-ल) *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचिंडिका 1 The calf of the leg. –2 The instep; (also पिचंडिका in these senses.).

पिचुः [पच्-उ पृषो० Tv.] 1 Cotton. –2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). –3 A kind of leprosy. –4 A kind of grain. –Comp. –तूलं cotton. –मंदः, –मर्दः the *Nimba* tree; *S*i. 5. 66.

पिचव्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. –2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिच्च् 10 U. (पिच्चयति-ते) To cut, divide.

पिच्चट *a.* Pressed flat. –टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. –टं 1 Tin. –2 Lead.

पिच्चा A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिच्चिट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छ् I. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. –2 To hinder, obstruct. –II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिच्छं [पिच्छ्-अच्] 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). –2 The tail of a peacock; *S*i. 4. 50. –3 The feathers of an arrow. –4 A wing. –5 A crest. –च्छः A tail in general. –च्छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. –2 The scum of boiled rice. –3 A row, line. –4 A heap, multitude. –5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. –6 A plantain. –7 An armour. –8 The calf of the leg. –9 The venomous saliva of a snake. –10 A betel-nut. –11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. –Comp. –बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ्-बा० इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. –2 Having a tail. –लः –ला, -लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (भक्तमंड). –2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. –3 Curds with cream on the surface. –4 Broth, soup. –5 Moist split pulse. –Comp. –त्वच् *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिंच्छं =पिच्छ q. v.

पिंज् I. 2 A. (पिंक्ते) 1 To tinge dye. –2 To touch. –3 To adore. –4 To sound. –5 To join. –II. 10 U. (पिंजयति-ते) 1 To give. –2 To take. –3 To shine. –4 To be strong or powerful. – To live, dwell. –6 To hurt, injure, kill. –7 To speak –8 To send forth a sound.

पिंज *a.* Confused, disturbed in mind. –जः 1 The moon. –2 A species of camphor. –3 Killing, slaughter. –4 A heap, collection. –जं Strength, power. –जा 1 Injury, hurting. –2 Turmeric. –3 Cotton. –4 A switch.

पिंजटः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिंजनं A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिंजर *a.* [पिंज्-अरच्] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिंजरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. –रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. –2 The yellow colour. –रं 1 Gold. –2 Yellow orpiment. –3 A skeleton. –4 A cage (for पंजर). –5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिंजरकं Orpiment.

पिंजरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिंजल *a.* [पिंज्-कलच्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. –2 Panic-struck (as an army). –लं 1 Yellow orpiment. –2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. –ली Two blades of

Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिंजालं Gold.

पिंजिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिंजलं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिंजूषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिंजेटः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिंजोला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिट् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिटः A box basket. -टं 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिटकः -कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिटका or पिटिका in this sense); ततः गंडस्योपरि पिटका संवृत्ता S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings, as विनयपिटकं. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिटक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिटाकः A basket, box.

पिट्टकं The tartar of the teeth (दंतकिट्ट).

पिठ् 1 P. (पेठति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिठः Affliction, distress.

पिठरः-रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिठरी in this sense); पिठरं क्वथदतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितरां Pt. 1. 324; जठरपिठरी दुष्पूरेयं करोति विडंबनां Bh. 3. 116. -रः A churning-stick. -रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel.

पिठरकः-कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः-लं a pot-sherd.

पिडकः-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

पिंड् 1 A., 10 U. (पिंडते, पिंडयति-ते; पिंडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put togeher. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिंड *a.* (-डी *f.*) [पिंड्-अच्] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -डः -डं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; as in अयःपिंडः नेत्रपिंडः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.). -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *S*ráddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सफलीकृतभर्तृपिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt'. -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence; Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिंडपातवेला Mâl. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The fœtus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame; एकांतविध्वंसिषु मद्विधानां पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57.-11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg; Mâl. 5. 16. -13 A round button -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house.-17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty fourth part of the quadrant of a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frank-incense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. -डं 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य *a.* to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 122. -अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अभ्रं hail. -अयसं steel. -अलक्तकः a red dye. -अशनः, -आशः, -आशकः, -आशिन् *m.* a beggar. -उदकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धरणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं, -तैलकः incense. -द *a.* 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; श्वा पिंडदस्य कुरुते गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. -2. a master, patron. -दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निर्वपणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Mâl. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2. the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-ष्पं) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China-rose. -3. a lotus. -भाज् *a.* receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (-*m. pl.*) the deceased ancestors or Manes; अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिंडभाजः S. 6. -भृतिः *f.* livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great grandfather). -लोपः 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -संबंधः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिंडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -कः A goblin, demon.

पिंडनं Forming globes. -नः A mound or bank.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडातः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow-herd. -3 A buffalo-herdsman. -4 The *Vikankata* tree. -5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः -डी *f.* 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 The long gourd (अलाबु). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -Comp. -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. -लेपः a kind of

unguent. —शूरः 'brave in the house,' or 'a cake-hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. गेहेनर्दिन्, गेहशूर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित a. [पिंड्-क्त] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpish. -3 Heaped together, collected : एष पिंडितार्थः M. 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. —तः Incense.

पिंडिन a. 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. —m. 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिल a. 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. —लः 1 A bridge, cause-way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडीकृ 8U.1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडीभू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पिंडीर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. —रः 1 The pomegranate tree -2 Cuttle-fish-bone. -3 Foam of the sea; cf डिंडीर.

पिंडोलिः f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्याकः-कं 1 Oil-cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 Asa Fœtida. -5 Residue of seeds ground for oil; Pt. 3. 99.

पितामहः (ही f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. —हाः (pl.) The Manes.

पितृ m. [पाति रक्षति, पा-तृच् नि०] A father; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. —रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. —रः (pl.) 1 Fore-fathers, ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively; Ms. 2. 151. -3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 3. 20; Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81; 192. **-Comp.** —अर्जित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property.) —कर्मन् n., -कार्यं, -कृत्यं, -क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; Ms. 3. 252. —कल्पः performance of the Srâddha ceremony in honor of the Manes. —काननं a cemetery; R. 11. 16. —कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. —गणः 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajâpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. —गणा N. of Durgâ. —गामिन् a. devolving on, or belonging to, a father. —गृहं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. —घातकः, -घातिन् m. a parricide. —तर्पणं 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2. the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Srâddhas or funeral rites. -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the fore finger (sacred to the Manes.). —तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावस्या). —तीर्थं 1. N. of the place called Gayâ where the performance of funeral rites, such as Srâddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. -2. the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). —दत्त a. given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). —दानं an offering to the Manes. —दायः patrimony. —दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). —देव a. 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes (-वाः) the divine Manes. —दैवत a 1. presided over by the Manes. -2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-तं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). —दैवत्य a. belonging to the worship of the Manes. (-त्यं) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अष्टका. —द्रव्यं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. —पक्षः 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2. a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. —पतिः an epithet of Yama. —पदं the world of the Manes. —पितृ m. a paternal grandfather. —पुत्रौ (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son. (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father'). —पूजनं worship of the Manes. —पैतामह a. (ही f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-हाः pl.) ancestors. —प्रसूः f. 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. —प्राप्त a. 1. inherited from a father. -2. inherited patrimonially. —बंधुः a kinsman by the father's side; they are :—पितुः पितुःस्वसुः पुत्राः पितुर्मातुःस्वसुः सुताः। पितुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेयाः पितृबंधवः ॥ (-धु n.) relationship by the father's side. —भक्त a. dutifully attached to a father. —भक्तिः f. filial duty. —भोजनं food offered to the Manes. —भ्रातृ m, a father's brother, paternal uncle. —मंदिरं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery. -मेधः a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. —यज्ञः 1. obsequial offerings. -2. offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. —यानं the the way of the Manes (to their world). —राज् m, -राजः, -राजन् m. an epithet of Yama. —रूपः an epithet of Siva. —लोकः the world of the Manes. —वंशः the paternal family. —वनं a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). —वसतिः f. -सद्मन् n. a cemetery; Ku 5. 77. —व्रतः a worshipper of the Manes. (-तं) obsequial rites. —श्राद्धं obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. —स्वसृ f. (also पितृष्वसृ as well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुःष्वसृ) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. —ष्वस्रीयः a paternal aunt's son. —संनिभ a. fatherly, paternal. —सूः 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. —स्थानः, -स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). —हत्या parricide. —हन् m. a parricide. —हू m. the right ear; पितृहूर्दक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहूः स्मृतः.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. —*ind.* Like a father or the Manes.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ); पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोर्थः पटोलेन Pt. 1. 378. **-Comp.** —अतीसारः a bilious form of diarrhœa. —अभिष्यन्दः a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरिः N. of several plants लाक्षा, बर्बर &c. —उपहत *a.* affected by bile; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10. —कोषः the gall-bladder. —क्षोभः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. —गदिन् *a.* bilious, affected by bile. —ज्वरः a bilious fever. —प्रकृति *a.* of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora. —वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विदग्ध *a.* impaired by bile. —शमन,-हर *a.* antibilious.

पित्तल *a.* Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. -2 A species of birch tree.

पित्र्य *a.* [पितुरिदं प्रियं वा पितृत आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. -2 (*a*) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59. (*b*) Obsequial. —त्र्यः 1 The eldest brother. -2 The month of Mâgha. —त्र्या 1 The constellation called Maghâ. -2 The day of full as well as new moon. —त्र्यं 1 The lunar mansion called Maghâ. -2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पित्सत् *m.* A bird.

पित्सलः A road, path.

पिधा 3 U. See under धा.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. -2 A sheath. -3 A wrapper, cloak. -4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. -2 A lid.

पिधायक *a.* Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, barred. -2 Covered, concealed, hidden. -3 Filled or covered with: see अपिहित also. —तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिनह् 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2 To put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3 To cover, envelop; कुसुमनिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied or put on. -2 Dressed. -3 Hid, concealed. -4 Pierced, penetrated. -5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः,-कं [पा रक्षणे आकन् नुट् धातोरात इत्वम् Un. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A trident. -3 A bow in general. -4 A staff or stick. -5 A shower of dust. **-Comp.** —गोप्तृ, धृक्, -धृत, पाणि *m.* epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिन्व् 1 U. (पिन्वति-ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. -2 To wet, moisten. -3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. -4 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिषत् *m.* A bird.

पिपतिषु *a.* Being about to fall. —षुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित,पिपासित्,पिपासु *a.* Thirsty.

पिपीतकी The twelth day of the light half of Vaisâkha.

पिपीलः , पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. **-Comp.** —परिसर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. -2 A nipple. -3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). —लं 1 A berry in general. -2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. -3 Sensual enjoyment. -4 Water.

पिप्पलिः-ली *f.* Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्लुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पियालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31. —लं The fruit of this tree.

पिल् 10 U. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To send, direct. -3 To incite, prompt.

पिलुः See पीलु.

पिल्ल *a.* Blear-eyed. —ल्लं A bleared eye.

पिल्लका A female elephant.

पिश् 6 U. (पिंशति-ते) To shape, fashion, form. -2 To be organised. -3 To light, irradiate. -4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts -5 Ved. To adorn, decorate, -6 To make ready, prepare.

पिश *a.* 1 Free from sin. -2 Multiform.

पिशंग *a.* [पिश्-अंगच् किच्] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्यसमुद्रं ककुभः पिशंगीः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. —गः The tawny colour.

पिशंगकः An epithet of Vishṇu or his attendant.

पिशंगिन् *a.* Brown, tawny.

पिशंगिला Bell-metal.

पिशाचः [पिशितमाचामति, आ+चम् बा॰ ड पृषो॰] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; नन्वाश्वासितः पिशाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. **-Comp.** —आलयः phosphorescence. —द्रुः a kind of tree. —बाधा-संचारः demoniacal possession. —भाषा 'the language of devils', a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prâkṛita dialects used in plays. —सभं 1. an assemblage of fiends. -2. pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् *m.* An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिशाचिः Ved. =पिशाच q. v.

पिशाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. -2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिशाचिकया Mv. 3 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्वियं यावज्जीवमायुधपिशाची न हृदयादपक्रामति B. R. 4; or कियच्चिरमियमतिनाटयिष्यति भवंतमायुध-

पिशाचं A. R. 4.)

पिशितं [पिश्-क्त; Uṇ. 3. 95] 1 Flesh; क्वापि नापि खलु हा पिशितस्य लेश: Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. -2 A small piece or part. -Comp. -अशनः, -आशः, -आशिन्, -भुज् m. 1. flesh-eater, a demon, goblin; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां चरंति S. 3. 27. -2. a man-eater, cannibal.-3. a wolf.

पिशुन a. [पिश्-उनच् किच; Uṇ. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शत्रूनामनिशं विनाशपिशुनः Si. 1. 75; तुल्यानुरागपिशुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53; Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. -2 Slanderous, back-biting, calumniating; पिशुनजनं खलु बिभ्रति क्षितींद्राः Bv. 1. 74. -3 Betraying, treacherous. -4 Harsh, cruel, unkind.-5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. -6 Low, vile, contemptible. -7 Foolish, stupid. -नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. -2 Cotton. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A crow. -5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant women). -नं 1 Betraying.-2 Saffron. -Comp. -वचनं, -वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिशुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमिः S. 7. 7.

पिशीलं-लकं Ved. An earthern vessel.

पिष् I. 7 P. (पिनष्टि, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अथवा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिनष्टि नः N. 2. 61; 13.19; माषपेषं पिपेष Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. -2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टुं भुवनद्विषामसि Si. 1. 40. —*Caus.* 1 To grind, pound. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To be strong. -5 To dwell. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (पेषति, पेषयति-ते) To go, move.

पिष्ट *p. p.* [पिष्-क्त] 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. -2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). -3 Kneaded. -ष्टं 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. -2 Flour, meal; पिष्टं पिनष्टि 'he grinds flour'; *i. e.* does a useless work or a profitless repetition. -3 Lead. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with flour. -पचन a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. -पशुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. -पाकभृत् *m.* a boiler -पाचकं a boiler. -पिंडः a cake or ball of flour. -पूरः see घृतपूर. -पेषः, -पेषणं 'grinding flour'; *i. e.* doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. °न्यायः see under न्याय. -मेहः a variety of diabetes. -वर्तिः a kind of small ball made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सौरभं (pounded) sandal wood.

पिष्टकः-कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain.-2 A baked cake, bread. -3 A disease of the eye, opacity of the cornea. -कं Pounded sesamum-seeds.

पिष्टपः-पं A division of the universe; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टापः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिकं A cake made of rice-flour.

पिस् I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पेसयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To be strong. -3 To dwell. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To give or take.

पिहित See under पिधा.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink; तव वदनभवामृतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठादुदतिष्ठदच्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15. -2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. -3 The seat of a deity, an altar. -4 A pedestal in general, basis. -5 A particular posture in sitting. -6 (In geometry) The complement of a segment. -Comp. -केलिः a male confidant, a parasite. -ग *a.* lame, crippled -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -चक्रं a carriage. -नायिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgâ at the festival of that goddess.-भूः *f* basis, basement. -मर्दः 1. a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, *e. g.* in securing his mistress; so पीठमर्दिका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. -2 a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. -सर्प *a.* lame, crippled.

पीठकः,-कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). -2 A pedestal, base. -3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड् 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नीलं च पीपिडच्छरैः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. -2 To oppose, resist. -3 To besiege (as a city). -4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् Mk. 8; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35. -5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. -6 To neglect. -7 To cover with anything inauspicious. -8 To eclipse. -9 To overpower. -10 To break, violate. -11 To take away, remove. -12 To stir, agitate. -13 To cover, wrap.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं [पीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. -2 (a) Squeezing, pressing; दोर्वल्लिबंधनिबिडस्तनपीडनानि Gît. 10; दंतौष्ठपीडननखक्षतरक्तसिक्तं Ch. P. 44. (b) Pressure; Mâl. 9. 38. -3 An instrument for pressing. -4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in करपीडन or पाणिपीडन q. v. -5 Laying waste, devastation. -6 Threshing corn. -7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. -8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the prounciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीड् भावे भिदा॰ अङ्] 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 37 'disturbance'; 71; मदन°, दारिद्र्य° &c. -2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. -3 Devastation, laying waste. -4 Violation, infringement. -5 Restriction. -6 Pity, compassion. -7 Eclipse. -8 A chaplet, garland for the head. -9 The *Sarala* tree. -10 A basket. -Comp. -कर *a.* troublesome, painful. -करणं torturing.

पीडित p. p. [पीड्-क्त] 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. -2 Squeezed, pressed Mu. 2. 12. -3 Espoused, held, seized; U. 7. 5. -4 Violated, broken. -5 Laid waste, devastated. -6 Eclipsed. -7 Bound, tied —तं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —तं *ind.* Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत *a.* [पा-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drunk, quaffed; वनाय पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां (गां मुमोच) R. 2. 1. -2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with -3 Absorbed, drunk up, evaporated; Ku. 4.44. -4 Watered, sprinkled with water; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या S.4 8 -5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतपटोत्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. —तः 1 Yellow colour. -2 Topaz. -3 Safflower. -4 A yellow pigment prepared from cow's urine. —तं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -**Comp.** —अब्धिः an epithet of Agastya. —अंबरः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; इति निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोत् Gît. 12. -2. an actor. -3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. —अरुण *a.* yellowish-red. (-णः) the middle of day-break. —अश्मन् *m.* topaz. —कदली a species of banana (स्वर्णकदली). —कंदं the carrot. —कावेरं 1. saffron. -2. brass. —काष्ठं yellow sanders. —गंधं yellow sandal —चंदनं 1. a species of sandal-wood. -2. saffron. -3. turmeric. —चंपकः a lamp. —तुंडः a Kâraṇḍava bird. —दारु *n.* a kind of pine or *Sarala* tree. —दुग्धा 1. a milch cow. -2. a cow whose milk has been pledged. -3. a cow tied up to be milked. —द्रुः the *Sarala* tree. —नील *a.* green. (-लः) the green colour. —पादा a kind of bird (Mar. मैना). —पुष्पः N. of several plants, चंपक, कर्णिकार &c. —मणिः a topaz. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance —मूलकं the carrot. —यूथी yellow jasmine. —रक्त *a.* yellowish-red, orange-coloured. (-क्तं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. —रागः 1. the yellow colour. -2. wax. -3. the fibres of a lotus. —लोहं brass. —वालुका turmeric. —वाससू *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —सारः 1. the topaz. -2. the sandal tree. (-रं) yellow sandal-wood. —सारि *n.* antimony. —स्कंधः a hog —स्फटिकः the topaz. —हरित *a.* yellowish-green.

पीतक *a.* Yellow. —कः The Asoka tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Brass. -3 Saffron. -4 Honey. -5 Aloe-wood. -6 Sandal-wood -7 Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree (waved-leaf). -2 The hog-plum tree. —नं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Saffron. -3 The *Sarala* tree.

पीतल *a.* Yellow. —लः The yellow colour. —लं Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. —*f.* 1 Draught, drinking. -2 A tavern. -3 The proboscis of an elephant. -4 Going. -5 Protection (Ved.)

पीतिन् *m.* A horse.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric. -3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीथः 1 The sun. -2 Time. -3 Fire. -4 Protection. -5 Drink. —थं 1 Water. -2 Ghee.

पीथिः A horse.

पीन *a.* [प्याय्-क्त संप्रसारणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'. -2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. -3 Full, round. -4 Swollen, large, big. -5 Brawny. -6 Profuse, excessive. -**Comp.** —ऊधस् *f* (पीनोध्नी) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस् *a.* full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. -2 Cough, catarrh.

पीयुः 1 A crow. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 An owl. -5 Time. -6 Gold.

पीयूषः -षं [पीय्-ऊषन्, Uṇ. 4. 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरीं G. L. 53. -2 Milk in general. -3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. -**Comp.** —महस् *m*, -रुचिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. -3. camphor.

पील् 1 P. (पीलति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. -2 To stop. -3 become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [पील्-उ] 1 An arrow. -2 An atom. -3 An insect. -4 An elephant. -5 The stem of the palm. -6 A flower. -7 A group of palm trees. -8 A kind of tree. -9 A heap of bones. -10 The central part of the hand. —लु *n.* The fruit of the Pîlu tree -**Comp.** —पत्रः the Mûrvâ plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. -2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् *m.* a Vaiseshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव् 1 P. (पीवति) To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस *a.* Fat, corpulent

पीवन् *a.* (पीवरी *f.*) [प्यै-क्वनिप् संप्र० दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. -2 Stout, strong. —*m.* Wind.

पीवर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [प्यै-ष्वरच् संप्र० दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. -2 Plump, thick. —रः A tortoise. —री 1 A young woman. -2 A cow -**Comp** —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. -2. a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुंस् 10 U. (पुंसयति-ते) 1 To crush, grind. -2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस *m.* [पाति पा-पालने डुम्सुन् Uṇ. 4 147] (Nom. पुमान्, पुमांसौ, पुमांसः; Instr. du. पुंभ्यां; Voc. sing. पुमन्) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110. -2 A man, human being; यस्यार्थाः स पुमाँल्लोके H. 1. -3 Man, mankind, peopl; वंशैः पुंसां रघुपतिपदैः Me. 12. -4 A servant, an attendant. -5 A word in the masculine gender. -6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. -7 The soul. -**Comp.** —अनुज *a.* (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. —अपत्यं (पुमपत्यं) a male child. —अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1. the aim of man. -2. any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.*

धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः f. a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. —खेटः (पुंखेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. -2. (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुंगवः Râm.; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुंश्चलः) an adulterer. —चली (पुंश्चली) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू f. (पुंश्चलू) Ved. a harlot. —चिह्नं (पुंश्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) n. the birth of a male child. °करः, °दः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. —ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. -2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) a male asterism. -2. an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. -2. a white elephant. -3. a white lotus. -4. nutmeg. -5. N. of a tree called नागकेशर; R. 4. 57. —नाटः -डः (पुंनाटः -डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्) a. holding a masculine name. (-m.) 1. the tree called पुंनाग. -2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —प्रजननं the male organ of generation. —भूमन् (पुंभूमन्) m. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; दाराः पुंभूम्नि चाक्षताः Ak. —योगः (पुंयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. -2. reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. —रत्नं (पुंरत्नं) an excellent man. —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. —लिंग a. (पुंलिंग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-गं) 1. masculine gender. -2. virility, manhood. -3. the male organ. —वत्सः (पुंवत्सः) a bull-calf. —वृषः (पुंवृषः) the musk-rat. —वेष a. (पुंवेष) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —सवन (पुंसवन) a. causing the birth of a male child. (-नं) the first of the purificatory Samskâras: it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. -2. fœtus -3. milk.

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculineness; यत्नात्पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. -2 Semen virile. -3 The masculine gender.

पुंवत् ind. 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. -2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश a. (शी f.), **पुक्कस** a. (सी f.) Low, vile. —शः, -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishâda by a Sûdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, -सी 1 A bud. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक a. Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंखः -खं [पुमांसं खनति, खन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. -2 A falcon, heron.

पुंखित a. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, -गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः -च्छं 1 A tail in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुलं U. 4. 27. -2 A hairy tail. -3 A peacock's tail. -4 The hinder part. -5 The end of anything. -**Comp.** —अग्रं, -मूलं the tip of the tail. —कंटकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् a. Having a tail. —m. 1 A cock. -2 The *Arka* plant.

पुच्छटिः -टी f. Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

पुंजः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमःपुंजे निकुंजे प्रियः Gît. 11.

पुंजयति Den. P., पुंजीकृ 8 U. To heap, collect together.

पुंजिः f. A heap, quantity, mass. -**Comp.** —ष्ठ a. heaped. (-ष्ठः) Ved. 1. a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher.

पुंजिकः Hail.

पुंजित a. 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed together.

पुट् I. 6P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To intertwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयति-ते) (*a*) To grind, reduce to powder. (*b*) To speak. (*c*) To shine.-III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. -2 To rub.

पुटः -टं [पुट्-क] 1 A fold. -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपल्लवपुटो वन निलः R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9; अंजलिपुट, नासापुट, कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्ध्वा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -6 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. —टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. —टं 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -**Comp.** —उटजं a white umbrella. —उदकः a cocoa-nut. —ग्रीवः 1. a pot, jar, pitcher. -2. a copper-vessel. —पाकः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनिर्भिन्नो गभीरत्वादंतर्गूढघनव्यथः। पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. -2. digesting. -3. subliming. —भेदः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (आतोद्य). -3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. —भेदनं a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित a. 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Contracted. -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Split. —तं The hollow of the hands.

पुटी A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

पुड् 10 U. (पुड्यति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow. -3 To disregard, disrespect.

पुड् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुण् 6 P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुंट् 10 U. (पुंटयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

पुंड् 1 P. (पुंडति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुडः A sign, mark.

पुंडरीकं 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Mâl. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. —कः 1 The white colour. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8. -3 A tiger. -4 A kind of serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of leprosy. -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the fore-head. -**Comp.** —अक्षः an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 18 8. —प्लवः a kind of bird. —मुखी a kind of leech.

पुंडर्यं 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

पुंड्रः [पुड् भेदने रक] 1 A kind of sugar cane (red-variety). -2 A lotus in general. -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the fore-head) made with sandal &c., sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 The *Atimukta* creeper. —ड्राः pl. N of a country and its inhabitants.-**Comp.** —केलिः an elephant.

पुंड्रकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark. -3 One who lives by breeding silk-worms.

पुण्य *a.* [Uṇ. 5. 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकतनयास्नानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me 33; पुण्यानि हि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां किं पुनर्दर्शनानि K. 41; *S*. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous, just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2. 30, 26. -4 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीकौ Mv. 1. 16, 24; U. 4. 19; Ku. 5. 73; so पुण्यदर्शन: &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive. —ण्यं 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H 1. 83; महत पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया *Sânti*. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3.87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. -3 Purity, purification. -4 A trou h for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. —ण्या The holy basil. -**Comp.** —अनुभावः pleasing majesty or dignity; U. 4. 22. —अहं (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्याहं भवंतो ब्रुवंतु। अस्तु पुण्याहं; पुण्याहं व्रज मंगलं सुदिनं प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. °वाचनं repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. —आत्मन् *a.* pious, righteous. —उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. —उद्यान *a.* having lovely gardens. —कर्तृ *m.* a meritorious or virtuous man. —कर्मन् *a.* doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-*n.*) a meritorious act. —कालः an auspicious time. —कीर्तनः,-श्रवणः N. of Vishṇu. (-नं) narrating or reading Purâṇas. —कीर्ति *a.* bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. —कृत् *a.* virtuous, meritorious. —कृत्यं a meritorious work. —क्षेत्रं 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2. 'the holy land', N. of *Aryâvarta*. —गंध *a.* sweet scented. (-धः) the Champaka tree. —गंधि *a.* fragrant. —गृहं 1. an alms-house. -2. a temple. —जनः 1. a virtuous man. -2. a demon, goblin. -3. a Yaksha: R. 13 60. °ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुययौ यमपुण्यजनेश्वरौ R. 9. 6. —जित *a.* won by merit or good works. —तीर्थं a holy place of pilgrimage. —दर्शन *a.* 1. beautiful. -2. of sacred appearance; R. 1. 86. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines —दुह् *a.* granting happiness or beatitude. —पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. —प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. —फलं the reward of good works.(-लः) a grove. —भाज् *a.* blessed, virtuous, meritorious: पुण्यभाजः खल्वमी मुनयः K. 43. —भूः, -भूमिः *f.* 'the holy-land', *i. e. Aryâvarta*. —योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. —रात्रः 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. —लोकः heaven, paradise. —शकुनं an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. —शील *a.* of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. —श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (-कः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha); Yudhishṭhira, and Janârdana; पुण्यश्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः। पुण्यश्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः॥ (-का) an epithet of Sitâ and Draupadî —स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यकं 1 A religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.). -2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. -3 =पुण्यं 5. —कः N. of Vishṇu. -**Comp.** —व्रतं the worship of Krishṇa for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् *a.* 1 Meritorious, virtuous. -2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. -3 Happy, blessed. -4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पुत् *n.* A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below.-**Comp.** —नामन् *a.* called पुत्.

पुत्तलः-ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. -2 A doll, puppet. -**Comp.** —दहनं,-विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost. —पूजा idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee.-2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived :—पुन्नाम्नो नरकाद्यस्मात्त्रायते पितरं सुतः। तस्मात्पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयंभुवा॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्त्रः)

-2 A child, the young one of an animal. -3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c). —त्रौ (du.) A son and daughter. **-Comp.** —अन्नादः 1. one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. -2. a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीचक. —अर्थिन् *a.* wishing for a son. —आचार्य *a.* one having a son for his teacher. —आदिनी 1. an unnatural mother. -2. a tigress. —इष्टिः, —इष्टिका *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. —काम *a.* desirous of sons. —काम्या a wish for sons; R. 1. 35. —कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. —कृत् *m.* an adopted son. —कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते *S.* 4. 13. —जग्धी ad unnatural mother (who eats her own children). —जात *a.* one to whom a son is born. —दारं son and wife. —धर्मः filial duty. —पौत्रं —त्राः sons and grandsons. —पौत्रीण *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. —प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (*e. g.* an adopted son). —लाभः obtaining a son. —वधूः *f.* a daughter-in-law. —सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. —हीन *a.* sonless, childless. —संकरिन् *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. —हतः an epithet of Vasishṭha (whose hundred sons were killed). (—ती) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुत्र अनुकंपायां संज्ञायां वा कन् स्वार्थे क वा] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). -2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 A locust, grass-hopper. -5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). -6 Hair. -7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका, -पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. -2 A doll, puppet. -3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अपुत्रोऽनेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वीत पुत्रिकां। यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरम् ॥. -4 The cotton or down of the tamarisk. -5 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रिका, खड्गपुत्रिका &c. **-Comp.** —पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. -2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽप्यौरससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). -3. a grandson —प्रसूः a mother of daughters. —भर्तृ *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. —*m.* The father of a son. —णी 1 The mother of a son. -2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. -2 N. of Durgâ; see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीकृ 8 U. To adopt as a son: अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभध्वजेन R. 2. 36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. -2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुथ् I. 4 P. (पुथ्यति) To injure, hurt. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy completely, annihilate. -2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). -3 To speak. -4 To shine. -II. 10 U. (पोथयति-ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. —लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुद्गलाः परमणवः *Sridhara.* -2 The body, matter. -3 The soul. -4 An epithet of *Siva.*

पुनर् *ind.* 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं *S.* 6; किमयं बटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku 5. 83; so पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again'. -2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs), पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore'; पुनर्या-इ-गम् &c. 'to go back return' &c -3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force): प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः। अद्याप्यानंदयति मां त्वं पुनः क्वासि नंदिनि U. 3. 14; मम पुनः सर्वमेव तन्नास्ति U. 3. -4 Further, futhermore; besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42; किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्: पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. **Comp.** —अर्थिता a repeated request. —आगत *a.* come back, returned; Ms. 11. 196. —आगमः, -मनं coming back, return; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. —आधानं,-आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire; पुनर्दारक्रियां कुर्यात्पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. —आवर्तः 1. return. -2. repeated birth. —आवर्तिन् *a.* returning to mundane existence. —आवृत् *f.* —आवृत्तिः *f.* 1. repetition. -2. return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y 3. 194. -3. revision, another edition (of a book &c). —उक्त *a.* 1. said again, repeated, reiterated -2. superfluous, unnecessary; शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68; *Si.* 7. 64. (—क्तं), पुनरुक्तता 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology, V. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. °जन्मन् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa (द्विजन्मन्). पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; *e. g.* भुजंगकुंडलीव्यक्तशशिशुभ्रांशुशीतगुः। जगंत्यपि सदापायादव्याच्चेतोहरः शिवः S. D. 632; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood: cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). —उक्तिः *f.* 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, uselessness, tautology. —उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. —उत्पत्ति *f.* 1. reproduction. -2 return of birth, metempsychosis. —उपगमः return; क्व योध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. —उपोढा, -ऊढा a woman married again. —गमनं return, going again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —णवः, -नवः 'growing again and again', a finger-nail. —दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife; Ms 5. 168. —पुना (पुनः पुना) N. of a river in Behâr. —प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again. (—वः) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth; metempsychosis: ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः *S.* 7. 35; Ku. 3 5. -2. a finger-nail. —भविन् *m.* the sentient soul. —भावः new birth, repeated

birth. –भू: *f*. 1. a widow remarried. –2. re-existence. –भोग: 1. repeated enjoyment. –2. return of fruition. –2. repeated possession. –वचनं 1. repetition. –2. repeated scriptural injunction. –वत्स: a weaned calf that begins to suck again. –वसु: (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars) ; गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसू R. 11. 36. –2. an epithet of Vishṇu. –3. of *S*iva. –विवाह: remarriage. –संस्कार: (पुनःसंस्कार:) repetition of any Samskâra or purificatory ceremony. –संगम:, -संधानं (पुनः संधानं &c.) 1. reunion. –2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. –संभव: (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्फुटः N. of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुष्फुलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुष्फुसः 1 The lungs. –2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर् *f*. (Nom. sing. पू:; instr. du. पूर्भ्यां) 1 A town, fortified town ; पूरव्यभिव्यक्तमुखप्रसादा R. 16. 23. –2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold. –3 A wall, rampart. –4 The body. –5 Intellect. –Comp. –द्वार् *f*., –द्वारं (पूर्द्वार्) the gate of a city.

पुर *a*. [पृ-क] Full of, filled with. –रं 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent) ; पुरे तावंतमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं Ku. 2. 33 ; R. 1. 59. –2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. –3 A house, residence, abode. –4 The body. –5 The female apartments. –6 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र, q. v. –7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. –8 A brothel. –9 The skin. –10 Bdellium. –11 An upper story. –12 A store-house. –13 A fragrant grass (नागरमुस्ता). –Comp. –अट्ट: a turret on a city-wall. –अधिप:, -अध्यक्ष: the governor of a town. –अराति:, -अरि:, -असुहृद् *m*. -रिपु: epithets of *S*iva ; पुरारातिभ्रांत्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि Subhâsh., see त्रिपुर. –अर्धविस्तार: a small village, hamlet. –उत्सव: a festival celebrated in a city. –उद्यानं a city-garden, park. –ओकस् *m*. an inhabitant of a town. –कोट्टं a citadel. –ग *a*. 1. going to a town. –2. favourably inclined. –जित्, -द्विष्, -भिद् *m*. epithets of *S*iva. –ज्योतिस् *m*. 1. an epithet of fire. –2. the world of Agni. –तटी a small market-town, small village. –तोरणं the outer gate of a city. –देवता the tutelary deity of a town. –द्वारं a city-gate. –निवेश: the founding of a city. –पाल: 1 'city-governor', the commandant of a fortrees. –2. the soul. –मथन: an epithet of *S*iva. –मार्ग: the street of a town ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 11. 3. –रक्ष:,-रक्षक:, -रक्षिन् *m*. a constable, police-officer. –रोध: the siege of a fortress. –वासिन् *m*. a citizen, a townsman. –वास्तु *n*. ground fit for the foundation of a town. –शासन: 1. an epithet of Vishṇu –2 of *S*iva ; Ku. 7. 30. –हन् *m*. 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. –2. of *S*iva.

पुरंजनः The soul. –नी Intellect, understanding.

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणां नगराणि दारयति खच्] 1 N. of Indra ; R. 2. 74. –2 An epithet of *S*iva. –3 Of Agni. –4 N. of Vishṇu. –5 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). –6 A thief, house-breaker. –रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

पुरटं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *ind*. 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्) ; पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Mâl. 1. 40 ; in the presence of ; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. –2 Afterwards ; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.); Amaru. 43.

पुरंध्रिः,–ध्री *f*. [पुरं गेहस्थजनं धारयति धृ-खच् ङीप् पृषो° वा ह्रस्वः Tv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron ; पुरंध्रीणां चित्तं कुसुमसुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12 ; Mu. 2. 7 ; Ku. 6. 32 ; 7. 2. –2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgá.

पुरस् *ind*. 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.) ; अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं R. 2. 36 ; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7. 30 ; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3 ; Ku. 4. 3 ; Amaru. 43 ; often used with कृ, गम्, धा, भू (see below). –2 In the east, from the east. –3 Eastward. –Comp. –अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn. –करणं, -कार: see under पुरस्कृ below. –ग, -गम (पुरोग-गम) *a*. 1. chief, leading, foremost, preeminent, oft. with the force of a noun ; स किंवदंतीं वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55 ; Ku. 7. 40. –2. led or presided over by (at the end of comp.) ; इंद्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. –गत *a*. 1. standing in front of. –2. preceded. –गति: *f*. precedence. (–ति:) a dog. –गंतृ, -गामिन् *a*. 1. going before or in front. –2. chief, leading, a leader. (–*m*.) a dog. –चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. –2. preparation, initiation. –3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. –छद: (पुरश्छदः) a nipple. –जव *a*. (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swifter than. –जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a*. born before. –डाश् *m*. -डाश:(पुरोडाशः) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapâlas* or vessels; Ms. 6. 11. –2. an oblation in general; Ms.7.21.–3.an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal.–4.a kind of sacrificial ladle.–5. the leavings of an oblation (हुतशेष). –6. the Soma juice. –7. a prayer (मंत्र) recited in offering oblations. –पाक *a*. near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled ; Ku. 6. 90. –प्रहर्तृ *m*. one who fights in the van or front-line; R. 13. 72. –फल *a*. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); R. 2. 22. –भाग (पुरोभाग) *a*. 1. obtrusive, officious. –2. fault-finding. –3. envious or jealous of ; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20 (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (–ग:) 1. the front part, forepart, van. –2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. –3. jealousy, envy. –भागिन् *a*. 1. forward, self-willed, naughty ; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातंत्र्यमवलंबसे *S*. 5. –2. obtrusive, officious ;

V. 3. -3. fault-finding. -4. envious, jealous. —मारुतः, -वातः (पुरोमारुतः-वातः) a fore-wind, wind blowing in front; M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. —सर *a.* going or moving in front. (-रः) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger; *S.* 4. 1. -2. a follower, attendant; servant; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. -4. (at the end of comp.) attended or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृकपुरःसराः &c. (-रं) *ind.* with or after. —स्थायिन् *a.* standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. -2 To introduce, present; मत्रूच नास्य राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4, 7. -3 To honor, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शनेनैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतोऽस्मि *S.* 1. -4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुरस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. -5 To appoint. -6 To show, indicate, evince, -7 To lead. -8 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करणं The act of placing in front, honouring &c.; see पुरस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय *a.* 1 To be honoured. -2 To be placed at the head. -3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. -2 Preference. -3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. -4 Worshipping. -5 Accompanying, attending. -6 Preparing. -7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. -8 Attacking. -9 Accusation. -10 Consecrating -11 Anticipating, expecting. -12 (At the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. -13 Sprinkling with holy water. -14 Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. -2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. -3 Chosen, adopted, followed. -4 Adored, worshipped. -5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. -6 Prepared, got ready. -7 Consecrated. -3 Accused, calumniated. -9 Made prefect or complete, finished. -10 Anticipated, expected. -11 Appointed. -12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). -13 Sprinkled with holy water. -14 Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. -2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् *ind.* 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् *S.* 3. 8. -2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. -3 In the first place, at the beginning. -4 Formerly, previously. -5 Eastward, in or towards the east. -6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. -2 To make a family-priest of any one. -3 To appoint, place in office. -4 To entrust or charge with. -5 To place or set before or in front. -6 To honor, esteem, respect. -7 To devote or apply oneself to. -8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस् *m.* A family-priest (particularly that of a king.).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita.* -2 Charge, commission. -3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. -2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in front. -2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. —तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. -2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे...यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. -3 At first, in the first place. -4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः *S.* 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the defence of -6 Securely from. -7 Except, besides. —Comp. —उपनीत *a.* formerly possessed. —कथा an old legend. —कल्पः 1. a former creation. -2. a story of the past. -3. a former age; श्रुतमेतत्पुराकल्पे दृष्टं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत *a.* done formerly. (-तं) actions done in a former life; *S.* 7. —योनि *a.* of ancient origin. (-निः) an epithet of *S*iva. —वसुः an epithet of Bhishma. —विद् *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. —वृत्त *a.* 1. occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. -2. old, ancient. (-त्तं) 1. history. -2. an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तोद्गारैरपि च कथिता कार्यपदवी Mâl. 2. 13. °कथा an old legend.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; *S*i. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. -2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. -3 Worn out, decayed. —नः An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 (pl.) The ancients. (-नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east. -4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [पुरा नवं Nir.] 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7. -2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. -3 Decayed, worn out. —णं 1 A past event or occurrence. -2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. -3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 19; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyâsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purâṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च। वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं॥ For the names of the 18 Purâṇas see under अष्टादशन्. —णः A coin equal to 80 cowries. —Comp. —अंतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purâṇas. —कल्पः=पुराकल्प q.v. —गः 1.

an epithet of Brahman. -2. a reciter or reader of the Purâṇas. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. an old man; यद्वदंति चपलेत्यपवादं तत्र दूषणमहो चपलायाः। शेष एष जलधेः पितुरस्या यत्पुराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Subhâsh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः *f.* 1 A town, city. -2 A river. -3 A king.

पुरिशय *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं *S*i. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The body. -**Comp.** —मोहः the Dhattûra plant.

पुरीतत् *m.*, *n.* [पुरीं देहं तनोति तन् क्विप्] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीतति प्रविशति T. S. -2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं [पृ-ईषन् किच Uṇ. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. -2 Rubbish, dirt. -3 Ved. Water. -**Comp.** —आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —णं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean.

पुरु *a.* (रु वीं *f.*) [पृ-पालनपोषणयोः कु Uṇ. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —रुः 1 The pollen of flowers. -2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and *S*armishṭha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —*ind.* 1 Much, exceedingly. -2 Repeatedly, often. -**Comp.** —जित *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —दं gold. —दंशक• a goose. —दंश (स) स,-दत्रः,-द्रुह *m.* epithets of Indra (Ved.). —भोजस् *m.* a cloud. —लंपट *a.* very lustful or lascivious. —ह-हु much, many. —हूत *a.* invoked by many. (-तः) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16. 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 122. °द्विष् *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. —हूतिः an epithet of Vishṇu.

पुरुषः [पुरि देहे शेते शी-ड पृषो° Tv.; पुर्-अग्रगमने कुषन् Uṇ. 4. 74] 1 A male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. -2 Men, mankind. -3 A member or representative of a generation. -4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. -5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-षी परिखा Sk.-6 The soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg.15.16 &c.-7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); *S*i. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. -8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). -9 The pupil of the eye. -10 (In Sân. phil) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sânkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सांख्य also. -11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त); सहस्रशीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. -12 The Punnâga tree. -13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. -14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. —षी A woman. —षं An epithet of the mountain Meru. -**Comp.** —अंगं the male organ of generation. —अदः, -अद् *m.* 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. —अधमः the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. —अधिकारः 1. a manly office or duty.-2. calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 3. 51. —अंतरं another man. —अयणः -अर्थः 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -2. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. —अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आद्यः 1 an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a demon. —आयुषं, -आयुस् *n.* the duration of a man's life; अकृपणमतिः कामं जीव्याज्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve. 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. —आशिन् *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. —इंद्रः a king. —उत्तमः 1. an excellent man. -2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः॥ Bg. 15. 18. -3. a best attendant. -4. a Jaina. -5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishṇu. —कारः 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. दैव); एवं पुरुषकारेण विना दैवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; दैवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्व्यवस्थिता Y. 1. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. -2. manhood, virility. —कुणपः -पं a human corpse. —केसरिन् *m.* man-lion', an epithet of Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखैः *S*. 7. 3. —ज्ञानं knowledge of mankind. —दघ्न,-द्वयस् *a.* of the height of a man. —द्विष् *m.* an enemy of Vishṇu. —द्वेषिणी an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). —नाथः 1. a general, commander. -2. a king. —नियमः (in gram.) a restriction to a person. —पशुः a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. —पुंगवः, -पुंडरीकः a superior or eminent man. —पुरं N. of the capital of Gândhâra, q. v. —बहुमानः the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —वरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —वाहः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —व्याघ्रः, -शार्दूलः, सिंहः 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man. -2. a hero, brave man. —समवायः a number of men. —सूक्तं N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala

of the *R*igveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः -कं Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवृक्षकी पुरुषकोन्नमितानकायः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, -त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. -2 Virility. -3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man.—तं 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. -2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायितं असिलतालिखनेन वैदग्ध्यारभिव्यक्तिमुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य *a.* Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरूरवस् *m.* [cf. Un. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilâ and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvasi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuna, and fell in love with her. Urvasi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the *S*atapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the *R*igveda, where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two rams which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvasi disappeared].

पुरोटिः 1 The current of a river. -2 The rustling noise of leaves (पत्रशब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुरस्.

पुर्व् 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. -2 To dwell, inhabit. -3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल् 1. 6. P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ते) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल *a.* Great, large, wide, extensive. —लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चारु चुचुंब नितंबवती दयितं पुलकैरनुकूले Git. 1; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे 7; Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजान्नपिंड). -6 Yellow orpiment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. **-Comp.** —अंगः the noose of Varuna. —आलयः an epithet of Kubera. —उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

पुलकित *a.* Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. —*m.* A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत *a.* Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः-स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ; Ms. .135.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmà; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् *m.* A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः -नं [पुल्-इनन् किच; Un. 2. 53] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी मुरारिरधुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिंदः, पुलिंदकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् *m.* N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra.**-Comp.**— अरिः, -जित्, भिद्, -द्विष् *m.* epithets of Indra. —जा, -पुत्री *S*achî, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष् 1. 4. 9. P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्णाति, पुष्ट or पुषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोधीयते स्थायी तैरसौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. -4 To increase, augment, further, promote, enhance; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां *S*. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 16. 58; 18. 32; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्णंति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; U. 3. 16. v. l., Mâl. 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (पोषयति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कं Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट *p. p.* [पुष्-क्त] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. —ष्टः N. of Vishnu. —ष्टं 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टिः *f.* [पुष् भावे -क्तिन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यस्त्विषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिं Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness; अंधस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरिवातुरस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence. -8 Development, perfection. -**Comp.** -कर *a.* nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् *n.* a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -कांतः an epithet of Gaṇesa. -द *a.* 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन *a.* promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्करं [पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, रा-क; cf. Uṇ. 4. 4] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; *Si.* 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, *i. e.* the place where it is struck; पुष्करेष्वाहतेषु Me. 66; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion. -रः 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. =7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Sârasa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets. -रः -रं N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe.-**Comp.** -अक्षः an epithet of Vishṇu. -आख्यः, -आह्वः the (Indian) crane. -आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; जातं वंशे भुवनविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2 50, Ve. 3. 2. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. -नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu. -पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -प्रियः wax. -बीजं lotus-seed. -व्याघ्रः an alligator. -शिखा the root of a lotus. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. -स्रज *f.* a garland of lotuses. (-*m.* dual) N. of the two Asvinikumâras.

पुष्करायते Den. A. To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus-pool. -3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Abounding in lotuses. -*m.* An elephant.

पुष्कल *a.* [पुष्-कलच् किच; पुष्कसिध्मा० लच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारो मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Siva.- 3 Of mount Meru. -लं 1 A particular measure of capacity=64 handfuls. -2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीत्रि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A bolt, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष्प् 4 P. (पुष्प्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [पुष्प् विकासे -अच्] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be *m.* in this sense). -**Comp.** -अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेक= °स्नान q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -अस्त्रः an epithet of the god of love. -आकर *a.* rich or abounding in flowers; मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. -आननः a kind of liquor. -आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः, -इषुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Me. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् *m.* a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1. 'flower-time,' the spring. -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं gre en (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-*n.*) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1. gathering flowers -2. a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cane. -जं the juice of flowers. -द्रुः a tree. -दंतः 1. N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mahima stotra. -3. N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -दामन् *n.* a garland of flowers. -द्रवः 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering txee. -धः the offspring of an outcast Brâhmaṇa; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस्-धन्वन् *m.* the god of love; *Si.* 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धर *a.* bearing flowers. -धारणः an epithet of Vishṇu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -निक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पत्रिन् *m.* the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुटः the calyx of a flower. -पुरं N. of Pâṭaliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, -प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -फलः the wood-apple tree. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः -वाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1. the month of Chaitra,-2. the spring. -रजस् *n.* the pollen. -रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war).-रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. °आह्वयं honey. -रागः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. -लोचनः the Nâgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer;

Me. 26 —लिक्षः -लिह् m. a bee. —बटुकः a gallant. —वर्षः,-वर्षणं a shower of flowers ; R. 12. 102. —वाटिका -वाटी f. a flower-garden. —वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. —वृष्टिः f. a shower of flowers ; R. 12. 94. —वेणी a garland of flowers. —शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. —शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. —शरः,-शरासनः,-सायकः the god of love. —समयः the spring. —सारः, —स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. —सारा the holy basil. —स्नानं a kind of inauguration. —हासः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2 the blooming of flowers. —हासा a woman in her courses. —हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower,-2 Calx of brass -3 A cup of iron. -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Râvaṇa and from him by Râma): R. 13. 40 ; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fireplace.

पुष्पंधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. —m. (dual) The sun and moon. —ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champâ, the modern Bhâgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein: e g. इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ...अनुक्रोध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming; चिरविरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पिताग्रां Git. 4 (where पुष्पिताग्रा is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in ; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं Pt. 1. 45 -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated —ता A woman in her courses. -Comp. —अग्रा N. of a metre ; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. —ष्यं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. —ष्या The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp. —अभिषेकः,-स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. —योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. —रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्यलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस् 10 U. (पोसयति-ते) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त् 10 U. (पुस्तयति-ते) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript.-Comp. —कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः-कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1. 4. A., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति, पुनीते, पूत ; caus. पावयति ; desid. पुपूषति, पिपविषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.) ; अवश्यपाव्यं पवसे Bk. 6. 64 ; 3. 18 ; पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; Ms. 1. 105 ; 2. 62 ; Y. 1. 58 ; R. 1. 53 ; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू a. (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in खलपू &c.

पूत p.p. [पू-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also) ; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. —तः 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kusa grass. —तं Truth. —ता An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a purified man, saint, sage. —क्रतायी Sachî, the wife of Indra ; Bk. 8. 29. —तृणं white Kusa grass. —द्रुः the tree called पलाश —धान्यं sesamum. —पाप, -पाप्मन् a. freed from sin. —फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस).

पूत्रिम a. Ved. Purified, clean.

पूतिः f. Purifying.

पूगः [पू-गन् किच् ; Uṇ. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity ; Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union ; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151. -3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पूगी also) ; R. 4. 44 ; 6. 64 ; 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. —गं Areca-nut, betel-nut. -Comp. —कृत a. heaped, collected. —पात्रं 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. —पीठः -ठं a spitting-pot. —पुष्पिका betel-nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. —फलं the areca-nut. —वैरं enmity against many men.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजयांचकार-चक्रे, अपूपुजत्-त, अपुपूजत्-त, पूजयितुं, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect ; यदपूपुजस्त्वमिह पार्थ मुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with ; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पूजक a. (जिका f.) [पूज्-ण्वुल्] Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [पूज् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. —नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान a. Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [पूज्-भावे-अ] Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage; R. 1. 79. -Comp. —अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p. p. [पूज्-क्त] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. —लः A god.

पूज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. —ज्यः A father-in-law.

पूण् 10 U. (पूणयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत् *ind.* An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूत्कृ 8 U. To blow, breathe hard.

पूत्कारी 1 An epithet of Sarasvatî. -2 N. of the capital of the Nâgas.

पूतनः A dead body in a cemetery. **-ना** 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kṛishṇa, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Râkshasî in general; मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि Mál. 9. 49. **-Comp.** -अरिः, -सूदनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa.

पूति *a.* [पूय्-क्तिच्] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -तिः *f.* [पू-पूय् वा भावे क्तिन्] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench. -3 Putrefaction. -*n.* 1 Filthy water. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. **-Comp** -अंडः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadâru tree -काष्ठकः the *Sarala* tree. -गंध *a.* putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-धः) 1. stench, fetid odour -2. the Ingudi plant. -3. sulphur. -गंधि *a.* stinking, foul-smelling -गंधिक *a.* stinking, fetid. -तैला heart-pea. -नस्यं a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -नासिक *a.* having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र *a.* having offensive breath. -वातः 'foul air,' a fart. -व्रणं a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूतिक *a.* Stinking, fetid, foul -कं Ordure, excrement.

पूतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat; Pt. 3. 98. **-Comp.** -मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पून *a.* Destroyed (*p. p.* of 'पू to destroy').

पूपः A sort of bread; see अपूप.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूलिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय् 1 U. (पूयते-ते) 1 To stink putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पूयः -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; Ms. 3. 180; 4. 220; 12. 72. **-Comp.** -अरिः the Nimba tree. -रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्तं) 1. ichor, sanies. -2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं =पूय q. v.

पूर् I. 4 A. (पूर्यते, पूर्ण) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of पृ q. v.). -2 To please, satisfy. -II. 10 U. (पूरयति-ते, पूरित : strictly the *Caus.* of पृ q. v.) 1 To fill; को न याति वशं लोके मुखे पिंडेन पूरितः Bh. 2. 118; Si. 9. 64; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy; पूरयतु कुतूहलं वत्सः U. 4; so आशां, मनोरथं &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time).

पूरः [पूर्-क] 1 Filling, making full. -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying; अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general; अंबु°, बाष्प°, शोणित° &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. -रं A kind of incense. **-Comp.** -उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक *a.* [पूर्-ण्वुल्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. -कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes. -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony); cf. रेचक.

पूरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [पूर्-कर्तरि ल्यु] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.); न पूर्णी तं समुपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow). -णः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The *Sâlmali* tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतैलं). -णी 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -णं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -8 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Medic.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. **-Comp** -प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितृ *a.* 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

पूरिकः-का A kind of cake.

पूरित *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण *p. p.* [पूर्-क्त नि०] 1 Filled, filled with, full of; opt. in comp; तं तथा कृपयाविष्टं अश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणं Bg. 2. 1; so शोक°, जल° &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete; R. 3. 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full-sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). -र्णा 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or *tithis.* -र्णं Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. **-Comp.** -अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष *a.* satisfied, contented. -अमृता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -अवतारः N. of the fourth, seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishṇu. -आनकं 1. a drum. -2. the sound of a drum. -3. a vessel. -4. a moon-beam. -5. =पूर्णपात्र q. v.; (sometimes read पूर्णालक also). -आनंदः the Supreme being. -आहुतिः *f.* an offering made with a full ladle. -इंदुः the full moon. -उपमा a full or complete simile, *i. e.* one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुप्तोपमा); *e. g.* अंभोरुहमिवाताम्रं मुग्धे करतलं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. -ककुद् *a.* full-humped. -काम *a.* one whose desires

are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (-मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुंभः 1. a full jar. -2. a vessel full of water. -3. a particular mode of fighting. -4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तद्त्र पक्केष्टके पूर्णकुंभ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पर्वेंदु f. the day of full moon. —पात्रं 1. a full cup or jar. -2. a cup-ful. -3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). -4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानंदनिर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापह्रियमाणपूर्णपात्रां 299; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Mâl. 4. 1; (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined:—हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलंकारांशुकादिकं। आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं च तत्। or वर्धापकं यदानंदादलंकारादिकं पुनः॥ आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत्॥ Hârâvalî). -5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —बी (वीं) जः the citron. —मास् m. 1. the sun. -2. the moon. (-f.) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. -2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —होमः =पूर्णाहुतिः q. v.

पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A cock. -3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [पूर्-क्त नि०] 1 Full, complete. -2 Concealed, covered. -3 Nourished, protected. —र्तं 1 Fulfilment. -2 Cherishing, nourishing. -3 Granting. -4 A reward, merit. -5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined:—वापीकूपतडागादि देवतायतनानि च। अन्नप्रदानमारामः पूर्तमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226; Mâl. 1. 5 (opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by Atri.—अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम्। आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते); cf. इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. -2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Satiety; satisfaction. -4 Rewarding, a reward. -5 Multiplying.

पूर्त्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. -2 To be nourished or maintained.

पूरुषः =पुरुष q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. -2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of; ग्रामात्पर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. -3 Previous to, earlier than. -4 Old, ancient; पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. -5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before'; श्रुतपूर्व &c. -6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. -7 Initial. -8 Established, customary, of long standing. -9 Early, prime; पूर्वे वयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life.' -10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; तानाभिमतपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31; दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्यया दशकंठारिगुरुं विदुर्बुधाः R. 8. 29; so मतिपूर्वं Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly'; 12. 89; अबोधपूर्वं 'unconsciously', S. 5. 2 &c. —र्वः An ancestor, a forefather; पूर्वैः किलायं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3; पयः पूर्वैः सनिश्वासैः कवोष्णमुपभुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16. —र्वं The forepart; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. —र्वा 1 The east -2 N. of a country to the east of Madhydesa. —र्वं ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पूर्वं. -2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand; तं पूर्वमभिवादयेत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35; प्रणिपातपूर्वं K.; भूतपूर्वखरालयं U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; समयपूर्वं S. 5 'after a formal agreement.' -3 Immemorially. (पूर्वेण 'in front, before', to the east of', with gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्वं 'till-now', hitherto'; पूर्वं -ततः -पश्चात -उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्वं-अधुना or अद्य 'formerly-now.'

-Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). —अचलः, —अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise. —अधिकारिन् m. the first occupant, a prior owner. —अंतः the end of a preceding word. —अपर a. 1. eastern and western; कतमोऽयं पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढःसानुमानालोक्यते S. 7; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1.1.-2. first and last.-3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following. -4. connected with another. (-रं) 1. what is before and behind. -2. connection.-3. the proof and the thing to be proved. °विरोधः inconsistency, incongruity. —अभिमुख a. turned towards or facing the east. —अभ्यासः former practice or experience. —अंबुधिः the eastern ocean. —अर्जित a. attained by former works. (-तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः-र्धं 1. the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समासं पूर्वार्धे &c. -2. the upper part (of the body); शकुंतला पूर्वार्धेन शयनादुत्थाय S. 3; R. 16. 6. -3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96; 152. (पूर्वाह्णतन, पूर्वाह्णिकः पूर्वाह्णेतन a. relating to the forenoon). —आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —इतर a. western. —उक्त, —उदित a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रा) the north-east. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. —कर्मन् n. 1. a former act or work. -2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. -3. actions done in a former life. -4. preparations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former times. —कायः 1. the fore-part of the body of animals; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2. the upper part of the body of men; सुप्रशन्करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32; पर्यंकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45. —काल a. belonging to ancient times. (-लः) former or ancient times. —कालिक, -कालीन a. ancient. —काष्ठा the

east, eastern quarter. –कृत *a.* previously done. (–तं) an act done in a former life. –कोटिः *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. –गंगा N. of the river Narmadâ. –चोदित *a.* 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. –2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). –ज *a.* 1. born or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. –2. ancient, old. –3. eastern. (–जः) 1 an elder brother ; *Si.* 6. 44; R. 15. 36. –2. the son of the elder wife. –3. an ancestor, a forefather: स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् R. 16. 34. –4. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. –5. the Manes living in the world of the moon. (–जा) an elder sister. –जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (–*m.*) an elder brother ; R. 14. 44 ; 15. 95. –जातिः *f.* a former birth. –ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. –दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (–णा) the south-east. –दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. –दिन the forenoon. –दिश् *f.* the east. –दिश्य *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. –दिष्टं the award of destiny. –देवः 1. an ancient deity. –2. a demon or Asura. –3. a progenitor (पितृ). –4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nârâyaṇa. –देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men: अक्रोधनाः शौचपराः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः । न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥. –देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. –निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound ; cf. परनिपात. –पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. –2. the first half of a lunar month. –3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. –4. the first objection to an argument. –5. the statement of the plaintiff. –6. a suit at law. –7. an assertion, a proposition. °पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. –पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. –पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. –पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Panchâlas. –पाणिनीयाः (*m.* pl.) the disciples of Pâṇini living in the east. –पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. –पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. –पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmâ. –2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह); Pt. 1. 89. –3. an ancestor in general. –पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (–र्वाः) *m.* pl. forefathers. –फल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. –भागः 1. the forepart. –2. the upper part. –भा (भ) द्रपदा the twenty fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. –भावः 1. priority. –2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते Tarka K. –3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. –भाषिन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. –भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. –भूत *a.* preceding, previous. –मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mîmâmsâ', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदांत ; see मीमांसा. –रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue ; यन्नाट्यवस्तुनः पूर्वं रंगविघ्नोपशांतये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वंति पूर्वरंगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R.; पूर्वरंगं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते S. D. 283 ; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः *Si.* 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). –रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting ; श्रवणाद्दर्शनाद्वापि मिथः संरूढरागयोः । दशाविशेषोऽयो प्राप्तौ पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥. S. D. 214. –रात्रः the first part of the night. –रूपं 1. indication of an approaching change. –2. a symptom of occurring disease. –3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. –4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. –लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. –वयस् *a.* young. (–*n.*) youth. –वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. –वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. –वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. –वृत्तं 1. a former event ; R. 11. 10. –2. previous conduct. –वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities, an aggressor. –शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. –शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. –सक्थं the upper part of the thigh. –संध्या daybreak, dawn ; *Si.* 11. 40. –सर *a.* going in front. –सागरः the eastern ocean ; R. 4. 32. –साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. –स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with ; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह *S.* 5. –2. Preceding, antecedent. –3 Previous, former, prior. –4 First. –कः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वंगम *a.* Going before, preceding.

पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient.

पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east ; R. 3. 42. –2 Before, in front of –3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र *ind.* In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. –2 Relating to something preceding. –*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause ; *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. –*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (णी *f.*), पूर्वीण *a.* 1 Ancient. –2 Ancestral.

पूर्वेद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day. –2 On the day before, yesterday ; Ms. 3. 187. –3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. –4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. –2 Ancient, old. –3 Next, near. –4 Eastern. –5 Excellent.

पूल् 1 P., 10 U. (पूलति, पूलयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, पूलकः A bundle, pack.

पूलाकः =पुलाक q. v.

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्यं An empty grain of corn.

पूष् 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish. –2 To increase, grow ; cf. पुष्.

पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा,-षणौ,-षणः) [पूष्-कनिन् ; Uṇ. 1. 156] The sun ; सदापांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114 ; इंधनौघधगप्यग्निस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणं *Si.* 2. 43. –**Comp.** –असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of *Siva.* –आत्मजः 1. a cloud. –2. an epithet of Indra. –दंतहरः an epithet of Vîrabhadra ; see अदंत. –भासा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. (प्रियते-पृत) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या): कार्ये व्याप्रियते ; see व्यापृत. —*Caus* (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमंकागतसत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19; उमामुखे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रं शस्त्राणि Ve. 3. 19; R. 13 25.-II. 3 P. (पिपर्ति, पूर्ण) 1 To bring or carry over. -2 To deliver from, bring out of. -3 To fill. -4 To protect, maintain, sustain. -5 To promote, advance. -III. 9. P. (पृणाति) To protect.-IV. 10 U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार् is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. -2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.).-3 To be able or capable; न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रष्टुं पारयतः S. 6.; न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य...आपन्नसत्त्वां शकुंतलां निवेदयितुं S. 4; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59. -4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -5 To withstand, oppose. -6 To live. -V. 5 P. (पृणोति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. -2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृच् I. 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ण) To come in contact with. -II. 7 P. (पृणक्ति, पृक्त) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशरथिरपृणग्धनुषा शरं Bk. 6. 39. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be in contact with, touch. -4 To satisfy, fill, satiate.-5 To augment, increase. -6 Ved To give or grant bountifully. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (पर्चति, पर्चयति-ते) 1 To touch come in contact with. -2 To hinder oppose.

पृक्त *p. p.* [पृच्-क्त] 1 Mixed, mingled; पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. —क्तं Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः *f.* Touch, contact, union.

पृक्थं Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्षस् *m.* Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [प्रच्छ्-ण्वुल् संप्रसारणं] An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विजानता Pt. 5. 53; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छनं Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पृंज् 2 A. (पृंक्ते) To come in contact with, touch.

पृड्, पृण् 6 P. (पृडति-पृणति) To delight, please.

पृत् *f.* An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृतना after acc. dual).

पृतनं Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पृतना 1 An army (in general). -2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army. -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -**Comp.** —साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृतनायु *a.* Ved. Hostile, inimical.

पृतन्यति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पृतन्या An army.

पृथ् 10 U. (पर्थयति-ते) 1 To extend -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पृथः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure.-**Comp.** —करः an epithet of Siva.

पृथक् *ind.* 1 Severally, separately, singly; शंखान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचिता पृथगर्थता गिरां Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.); पृथग्रामेण-रामात्-रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृ 1 to separate, divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert.). -**Comp.** —आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. —आत्मन *a.* distinct, separate. —आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करणं, -क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. —कुल *a.* belonging to a different family. —क्षेत्राः (*m.* pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. —चर *a.* going alone or separately. —जनः 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनवच्छुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तम गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man; Si. 16. 9. -3. a wicked man, sinner. —पिंडः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice-ball separately and not together with other relations. —भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वं). —रूप *a.* of different shapes or kinds. —विध *a.* of different kinds, diverse, various. —शय्या sleeping apart. —स्थितिः *f.* separate existence.

पृथक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2. Individuality.

पृथवी See पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kuntí, one of the two wives of Pâṇḍu. -**Comp.**—जः -तनयः, -सुतः,-सूनुः an epithet of the first three Pâṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अश्वत्थामा हत इति पृथासूनुना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ve 3. 9; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —पतिः an epithet of Pâṇḍu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Uṇ. 1. 184] 1 The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवि also) -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. -**Comp.** —इंद्रः,-ईशः, -क्षित् *m.*, -पालः, पालकः, -भुज् *m*, -भृत्, -शुक्रः a king. —तलं the surface of the earth. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. —मंडलः,-लं the circuit of the earth. —रुहः a tree; पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. —लोकः: terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु *a.* (थु or थ्वी *f.*, compar. प्रथीयस् superl. प्रथिष्ठ) [प्रथ्-कु संप्र° Uṇ. 1. 28] 1 Broad wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुनितंब q v. below; सिंधोः पृथुमपि तनु Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great; दृशः पृथुतरीकृताः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. —थुः 1 N. of fire or Agni, -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 Of

Mahâdeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted ; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. —थु *f.* Opium. -**Comp.**—उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. —जघन, नितंब *a.* having large or broad hips or slopes ; पृथुनितंब नितंबवती तव V. 4. 26. —पत्रः -त्रं red garlic. —प्रथ, -यशस् *a.* far-famed, widely renowned —रोमन् *m.* a fish. °युग्म. the sign Pisces of the zodiac. —शेखरः a mountain.-श्री *a.* highly prosperous. —श्रोणि *a.* having large hips. —संपद् *a.* rich, wealthy. —स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुकः-कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). —कः A child ; निर्गुर्जनन्यः पृथुकान् पथिभ्यः Si. 3. 30 —का A girl.

पृथुल *a.* Broad, large, wide ; श्रोणिषु प्रियकरः पृथुलासु स्पर्शमाप सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी [पृथु-ङीष्] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements. -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre ; (see App. I.)-**Comp.** —ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. —खातं a cavern. —गर्भः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —गृहं a cave, grotto. —जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. —धरः a mountain.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (चित्रक).

पृशन *a.* Ved. 1 Clinging, attached to —नं Clinging to, attachment.

पृश्नि (श्णि) *a.* [स्पृश् -नि॰ किच्च पृषो॰ सलोपः; Uṇ. 4. 52] 1 Short, small, dwarfish. -2 Delicate, feeble. -3 Diversified, spotted. -4 Various, diverse (Ved.). —श्निः A dwarf. —श्नि *f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 The earth. -3 The starry sky. -4 N. of Devakî, mother of Krishṇa. -4 The earth. -5 A cloud. -6 Milk. -**Comp.** —गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishṇa. —शृंगः 1. an epithet of Krishṇa. -2. of Gaṇesa.

पृश्नि (श्णि) का, पृश्नी (श्णी) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृष् 1 A. (पर्षते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To vex, pain, weary.

पृषत् *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. -2 Sprinkling —*m.* The spotted antelope. —*n.* 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid ; (said by some to be used only in pl.).-**Comp.**—अंशः, -अश्वः 1. wind, air. -2. an epithet of Siva. - आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. —पतिः (पृषतांपतिः) wind. —बलः N. of the horse of Wind.

पृषत *a.* [पृष्-अतच् किच्च] Spotted. —तः 1 The spotted antelope. -2 A drop of water ; पृषतैरपां शमयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27 ; R. 3. 3 ; 4. 27 ; 6. 51. -3 A spot, mark. -4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vâyu.-**Comp.**—अश्वः air, wind.

पृषत्कः An arrow ; तदुपोढैश्च नभश्चरैः पृषत्कैः Ki. 13. 23 ; Si. 20. 18 ; Vb. 1. 1 ; धनुर्भृतां हस्तवतां पृषत्काः R. 7. 45.

पृषंतिः A drop of water ; पयःपृषंतिभिः स्पृष्टा वांति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पृषभाषा =पृषभासा q. v.

पृषाकरा A small stone.

पृषातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृषोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृषत् and उदर, the त् of पृषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds) ; पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः, see Gaṇa to P. VI. 3. 109.

पृष्ट *p. p.* [पृष्-प्रच्छ्-वा क्त] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned. -2 Sprinkled.

पृष्टिः *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. -2 Ved. A rib. -3 Touch. -4 A ray of light.

पृष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain. -2 An elephant.

पृष्ठं [पृष् स्पृश्-वा थक् नि॰ ; Uṇ. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. -2 The back of an animal ; अश्वपृष्ठमारूढः &c. -3 The surface or upper side ; R. 4. 31, 12. 67 ; Ku. 7. 51; so अवनिपृष्ठचारिणीं U. 3. -4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.) ; Y. 2. 93. -5 The flat roof of a house. -6 The page of a book. (पृष्ठेन, पृष्ठे 'behind, from behind'). -**Comp.** —अनुग, -गामिन्, -यायिन् *a.* going behind, following ; Pt. 1. 59. —अस्थि *n.* the back-bone. —उदय *a.* an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, *i. e.* Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn.—गोपः, -रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. —ग्रंथि *a.* hump-backed. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —तल्पनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. —दृष्टिः 1. a crab. -2. a bear. —पातिन् *a.* following. —फलं the superficial contents of a figure. —भागः the back. —मांसं 1. flesh on the back ; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81. -2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद, °अदन् *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-दं -दनं) back-biting ; पृष्ठमांसादनं तद्यत् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra ; see पृष्ठमांस above. —यानं riding. —वंशः the back-bone. —वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. —वाह् *m.*, —वाह्यः a draught-ox. —शय *a.* sleeping on the back. —शृंगः a wild goat. —शृंगिन् *m.* 1. a ram. -2. a buffalo. -3. a eunuch. -4. an epithet of Bhîma.

पृष्ठकं The back. (पृष्ठके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. -2. to resign, give up, discard).

पृष्ठतस् *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. -2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पृष्ठतः. -3 On the back. -4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1. to place on the back, leave behind. -2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. -3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; लज्जां पृष्ठतः कृत्वा K.; पृष्ठतो गम् to follow; पृष्ठतो भू 1. to stand at the back. -2. to be disregarded).

पृष्ठ्य *a.* Relating to the back. —ष्ठ्यः A pack-horse. —ष्ठ्या 1 A mare for draught. -2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पृष्णिः *f.* 1 The heel. -2 A ray of light.

पॄ 3. 9. P. (पिपर्ति, पृणाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-ष्यति, परि-री-तुं, पूर्ण; *pass.* पूर्यते; *caus.* पूरयति-ते; *desid.* पिपरि-री-षति, पुपूर्षति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. -2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). -3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). -4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितॄनपारित् Bk. 1. 2 -5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. -2 The root of an elephant's tail. -3 A couch, bed. -4 A cloud. -5 A louse.

पेचकिन् *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पैंजूषः The wax of the ear; see पिंजूषः

पेटः (-टा-टी-टं also) 1 A bag, basket. -2 A chest -3 A multitude. -4 A retinue, train. —टः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. -2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटी A small bag, a basket.

पेडा A large bag.

पेण् 1 P. (पेणति) 1 To go. -2 To grind. -3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. -2 Ghee. —त्वः A ram (?).

पेय *a.* [पा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. -2 Sapid. —यं 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 A drink, beverage. —या 1 Rice gruel. -2 A drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice.

पेयुः 1 The sea. -2 Fire. -3 The sun.

पेयूषः-षं 1 Nectar. -2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयूषमुच्यते Hârâvalî; Ms. 5. 6. -3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument; Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The ocean. -4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल् 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. -2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. -2 A small part. —लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; धनुषः पेलवपुष्पपत्रिणः Ku. 4. 29; 5. 4; 7. 65. -2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैरंगैः *S.* 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेशः Form, shape.

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश (ष-स) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. —लं Beauty. —लः N. of Vishṇu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः-शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. -5 The fœtus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. **-Comp.** —कोशः -षः a bird's egg.

पेष् 1 A. (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पिष्-घञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing; *Si.* 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding.

पेषणं [पिष्-ल्युट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.* पेषणी, पेषाकः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेस् 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Destructive.

पै 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैंगिः A patronymic of Yàska.

पैंजूषः The ear.

पैठर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पिठर, q. v.

पैठीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैंडिक्यं, पैंडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicity.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to, Brahmâ; R. 15. 60. —हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतृक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत आगतं पितरिदं वा ठञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; पदमृद्धमजेन पैतृकं विनयेनास्य नवं च यौवनं R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. —कं A Srâddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत्त (त्ती *f.*), पैत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैत्तल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*)[पितुरिदं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors gen-

erally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्रं 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitṛis.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pîlu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [पिशाचेन निर्वृत्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति। स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prákṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं,-न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 56; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [पिष्टस्येदं अण्] Made of flour or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौडी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोगंड *a.* [पौः शुद्धो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. -3 Deformed. -डः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपोगंड.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. -गलः 1. a kind of reed (नल). -2. a kind of grass (काश) -3. a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोट्टलिका, पोट्टली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोड्डः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-तन्; Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c.; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv 1. 60; मृगपोतः, शार्दूल° Mu.2.8; करिपोतः &c; वीरपोतः a young warrior. U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of plant. -6 The site or foundation of house. -9 A fœtus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -प्लवः a mariner, seaman. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् *m.* a sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पू-त्र] 1 The snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potṛi. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.

पोत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.

पोथकी Red pimples on the eyelids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिंदः The mast of a ship.

पोषः [पुष्-घञ्] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयित्नुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

पोषितृ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्टृ *a.* [पुष्-णिनि तृच् च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौंश्चलीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौंश्चलेयः The son of a harlot.

पौंश्चल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौंसवनं See पुंसवन.

पौंस्न *a.* (स्नी *f.*) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile -3 Human. -स्नं Manhood, virility.

पौंस्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगंड *a.* (डी *f.*) Boyish. -डं, -पौगंडकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th years).

पौंडरीक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or made of, lotus-flowers; Mál. 3. 16. -कः A kind of leprosy.

पौंडर्य A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarial mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhîma; पौंड्रं दध्मौ महाशंखं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane, -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौंड्रिकः A kind of sugarcane.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son. —त्रः A grandson, son's son. —त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgâ —त्रं The office of a Potṛi, q.v.

पौत्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; अतिप्रियासीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अभिव्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्भू विद्या०अपत्ये अञ्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. —वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3.1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (री *f.*) [पुरे वसति शैषिको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. —रः 1 A townsman, citizen; (opp. जानपद); Ku. 6. 41; Me. 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. —री The language of the servants in a palace. —रं A sort of grass (रोहिष). -Comp. —अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -स्त्री a woman living in a town. —कार्यं public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनाबहुलतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवेक्षितं *S.* 6. —जनः, -लोकः 1. a citizen. -2 citizens, burghers. —जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (-दाः pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. —वृद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. —सख्यं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* (री) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. —रं The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पुरोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. —वः 1 A descendant of Puru; *S.* 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरस् -भवार्थे त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत् रघुसंवाहनाभिः Mâl. 9. 25 पौरस्त्यसंज्ञामहत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (णी *f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. -2 Relating to the Purâṇas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purâṇas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. —कः 1 A Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the Purâṇas, a public reader of the Purâṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (षी *f.*)] [पुरुष -अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to *Purusha.* —षः A weight which can be carried by one man. —षी A woman. —षं 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; धिगिमान्देहभृतामसारतां ... पौरुषं Bh. 2. 38; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; 2. 81. -2 (*a*) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. (*b*) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Purusha.

पौरुषेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [पुरुष-ढञ्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. —यः 1 Manslaughter (पुरुषवध). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. —यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra; अस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे *S.* 2. 15.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

पौरोडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरोडाशिकः A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरोधसं The office of a family-priest.

पौरोभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; प्रियेषु पौरोभाग्यमिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरोभाग्यं *S.* 6. -4 Obtrusiveness.

पौरोहित्यं The office of a family-priest; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the full moon. —सः A ceremony performed on the full moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). —सं A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमः An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 127.

पौर्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे (दै) हिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done

in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y 1. 349.

पौर्वपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound

पौर्वापर्य 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वाह्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior; जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीं Ms. 4.148. -2 Ancestral.-3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Râvaṇa; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhîshaṇa -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of *S*ûrpaṇakha.

पौलिः *m. f.* पौली *f.* A kind of cake.

पौलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) Relating to or descended from, Puloman or Pulomâ. -मः N. of Indra.

- पौलोमी *S*achî, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; अ शीरन्या न ते शुका पौलोम्या सदृशी भव *S.* 7. 28. -Comp. -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -षी The day of full moon in the month of Pausha; R. 18. 32. -षं 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौष्कर-रक (री-की *f.*), Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth.-2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -कं A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revatî.

पौष्प *a.* (ष्पी *f.*) [पुष्प्-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery. -ष्पी 1 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

प्याट् *ind.* A particle of calling (ho!, holla).

प्याय् 1 A. (प्यायते, प्यान or पीन) To swell, grow; see प्यै below.

प्यान *a.* Fat, grown fat; cf. पीन.

प्यायन *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -नं Increase, growth.

प्यायित *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्यै 1 A. (प्यायते, पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overfill, surcharge. -*Caus.* (प्याययति -ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर्, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on.-3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M. :— (*a*) beginning, commencement; (प्रयाणं, प्रस्थानं, प्रक्रम); (*b*) length; (प्रवालभूषिक); (*c*) power (प्रभु); (*d*) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाय, प्रगुण;(*e*) source or origin; (प्रभव, प्रपौत्र); (*f*) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रभुक्तमन्नं); (*g*) destitution, separation, being without; (प्रोषिता, प्रपर्णवृक्षः); (*h*) apart; (प्रजु); (*i*) excellence; (प्राचार्यः); (*j*) purity (प्रसन्नं जलं); (*k*) wish (प्रार्थना); (*l*) cessation (प्रशम); (*m*) adoration, respect; (प्रांजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (*n*) prominence (प्रणस, प्रवाल). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

प्रकट *a* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public. -3 Visible. -टं *ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly (प्रकटीकृ to manifest, unfold, display; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2 72; Pt. 1. 31; प्रकटीभू 'to become manifest, appear').-Comp. -प्रतिविधन: an epithet of *S*iva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den.P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit; Mál. 5. 11, N. 4. 151; Ratn. 4. 16 -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकटित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ् 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथनं Announcing, narration.

प्रकंप् 1 A. 1 To shake, quiver, tremble; प्राकंपत भुजः सव्यः Râm.; प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound).-3 To become loose, be loosened. -*Caus.* To shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; बाला चाहं मनसिजभयात्प्राप्तगाढप्रकंपा Subhâsh.; सशिरः प्रकंपं *S*i. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन *a.* Causing to shake. -नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकंपनेनानुचकंपिरे सुराः *S*i. 1. 61, 14. 43.-2 N. of a hell. -नं Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकंपिन् *a.* Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल् 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन *a.* 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing. -नः N. of a Nâga. -नं Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion -Comp. -विद् *a.* ignorant. (-*m.*) a merchant.

प्रकांडः,-डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; *S*i. 9 45. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind; ऊरुप्रकांडद्वितयेन तस्याः N. 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकांडः Mv. 4. 35; 5. 48. -डः The upper part of the arm.

प्रकाडकः See प्रकांड above; Bk. 5. 6.

प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार R. 2. 11;

प्रकामालोकनीयतां Ku. 2. 24. —मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly: जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21; R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. -2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wi h or desire. -3 Voluntarily, willingly; Mu. 1. 25. —भुज् *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; R. 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. -2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश् 1 A. 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. -2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be appparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढोऽऽत्मा न प्रकाशते Kaṭh. -3 To look or appear like. —*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1; Sâh. K 59. -2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. -3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Châṇ. 20. -4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. -5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिमं रविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; 5. 2. -2 Clear, visible, manifest; *Si.* 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25. -3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4. -4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. -5 Open, public. -6 Cleared of trees, open; R. 4. 31. -7 Blown, expanded. -8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —शः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness -2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works): काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश; तर्कप्रकाश &c. -3 Sunshine. -4 Display, manifestation; *Si.* 9. 5. -5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. -6 Expansion, diffusion. -7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि *S.* 4. -8 A golden mirror. -9 A chapter or section (of a book). -10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. —शं Bell-metal brass. —शं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly: प्रतिभूर्दापितो यत्तु प्रकाशं धनिनो धनं Y. 2. 56; Ms. 8. 193; 9. 228. -2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगतं). —शे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. -2 Visibly. -3 In the presence of. —**Comp.** —आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (*-m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishṇu. (2) of *Siva.* (3) the sun. —इतर *a.* invisible. —कर्तृ-कर्मन् N. of the sun. —क्रयः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7. —वंचकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. -2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. -3 Expressing, indicating. -4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. -5 Bright, shining, brilliant. -6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. —कः 1 The sun. -2 A discoverer. -3 An expounder. -4 A publisher. —**Comp.** —ज्ञातृ *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता -त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. -2 Appearance, manifestation. -3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. —नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. -2 Displaying, manifesting. -3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. -4 Announcement, declaration. —नः N. of Vishṇu. —ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. -2 Published; brou ht out (as a book) -3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. -4 Visible, evident, apparent. —तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —श्य Light.

प्रकाशित् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुंचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप् 4 P. 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. —*Caus* To provoke, irritate, exasperate; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhâsh.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. -2 Excited. -3 Disordered, deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. -2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation; उपदेशो हि मूर्खाणां प्रकोपाय न शांतये Pt. 1. 389. -3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकृति° popular disturbance. -4 An attack. -5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. —नं-णं Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकूष्मांडी An epithet of Durgâ.

प्रकृ 8 U. 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानन्नपि नरो दैवात्प्रकरोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35; Ki. 4. 30, Mv. 2. 13. Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 8. 230; Amaru. 13. -2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. -3 To assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. -4 To honor, worship. -5 To express, utter. -6 To place in front, mention first. -7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). -8 Ved. To induce. -9 To win, conquer. -10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; मुक्ताफलप्रकरभांजि गुहागृहाणि *Si.* 5. 12; बाष्पप्रकरकलुषां दृष्टिं *S.* 6. 8; R. 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. -2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. -3 Aid, assistance, friendship. -4 Usage, practice. -5 Respect. -6 Seduction, abduction. —रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. -2 (*a*) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य *S.* 1. (*b*) A head or subject of treatment. (*c*) A province or department. -3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. -4 An opportunity, occasion. -5 An affair, a matter. -6 An introduction, prologue. -7 Relation. -8 Doing much or well. -9 A species of drama with invented or

sixth Manu. -षं Knowledge dependent on vision. -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चक्ष्म a. Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. -2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood-sorrel. -2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं [चंचल-ष्यञ्] 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. -2 Fickleness. -3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-भेदे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive ; Y. 1. 336 ; (चाटाः =प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य ये परधनमपहरंति Mit.) ; Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैरः A young sparrow.

चाटुः,-टु n. 1 [चट्-उण्] Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14 ; विरचितचाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Gît. 11 ; Amaru. 83 ; Pt. 1. 175 ; *Sânti*. 3. 14 ; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). -2 Distinct or clear speech. -3 Endearing words or acts; Mâl. 10. 1.-Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1. flattering or coaxing language. -2. service. -उल्लोल, -कार a. speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer ; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. -पटु a. skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -बटुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल a. elegantly tremulous. -शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरनुकूलं Gît. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीर विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन a. [चणकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं, खञ्] Fit for, or sown with, the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य ; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Kṛishṇa was taken by Akrûra to Mathurâ, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him ; but in the duel which ensued, Kṛishṇa whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. -Comp. -मर्दनः, -सूदनः N. of Kṛishṇa.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली f.) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An out-cast ; see चंडाल ; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56 ; Ms. 3. 239 ; 4. 79 ; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 =चंडालिका q. v. -2 N. of Durgâ.

चातकः (की f.) [चत् याचने कर्तरि ण्वुल्] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops ; सूक्ष्मा एव पतंति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयोबिंदवः Bh. 2. 121 ; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आनंदनः 1. the rainy season. -2. a cloud.

चातुर a. (री f.) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. -2 Clever, able, shrewd. -3 Speaking well, flattering. -4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). -5 Governing, ruling. -6 Visible, perceptible. -रः A small round pillow. -रं A four-wheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability ; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक a. 1 Flattering. -2 Perceptible, visible. -3 Governing. -कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिरक्षैर्निष्पाद्यते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice. -क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरर्थिकः [चतुर्षु अर्थेषु विहितः ठक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक a. (की f.), [चतुर्षु आश्रमेषु विहितः ठक्], चातुराश्रमिन् a. (णी f. Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa ; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa ; see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरीं रथचर्यां वेत्ति ठक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक,-चातुर्थिक a. (की f.) [चतुर्थेह्नि भवः ठक् वुञ् वा] 1 Quartan, occuring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाह्निक a. (की f.) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश a. Appearing on the fourteenth day. -शं A demon (Sk.) (चतुर्दश्यां दृश्यते इति).

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनध्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भौतिक a. Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास a. [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months.-सी 1 N. of a sacrifice (इष्टि).-2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक a. (सिका f.) One who performs the Châturmâsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months ; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्य [चतुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. -2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty ; भ्रूचातुर्य Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य a. [चतुर्वर्ण-ष्यञ्] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. -र्ण्यं 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus ; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. -2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य a. (द्यी) Knowing the four Vedas. -द्यं The four Vedas ; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र a. Conducted by the four priests. -त्रं 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. -2 The office or duties of these priests. -3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कांडिक a. Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय a. [चतुष्टयं वेत्ति, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय.

चात्रं [चाय् करणे ष्ट्रन्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Uṇ. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. -2 Kuśa grass (दर्भ).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चंदनेन संपद्यते ठक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [चंद्रस्येदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar ; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रच्चांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं *Si.* 2. 2. **—द्रः** 1 A lunar month. -2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). -3 The moon-stone. **—द्रं** 1 The vow called **चांद्रायण** q.v.-2 Fresh ginger.-3 The lunar mansion called मृगशीर्ष. **—द्री** Moonlight. **-Comp.** —आख्यं fresh ginger. —भागा the river Chandrabhâgâ. —मासः a lunar month. —व्रतिकः one who observes the **चांद्रायण** vow q. v.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) [चंद्रमस इदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar ; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पद्मगुणान्न भुंक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमभिख्यां 1. 43 ; R. 2. 39 ; Bg. 8. 25. —सी N. of the wife of Bṛihaspati. —सं 1 The constellation मृगशिरस्. -2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः [चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिञ्] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञायां णत्वम् संज्ञायां दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight) ; cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the **चांद्रायण** vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण Tv.] 1 A bow ; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 ; so चापपाणिः ' with a bow in hand. ' -2 The rain-bow. -3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the zodiac called *Sagittarius.*

चापिन् *a.* [चापोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Armed with a bow. —*m.* 1 N. of Siva. -2 The sign of the zodiac *Sagittarius.*

चापलं, -ल्यं [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे ष्यञ्] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. -2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness ; Ki. 2. 41. -3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act ; धिक् चापलं U. 4 ; तद्गुणैः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9 ; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101 ; Ku. 3. 41. -4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. -5 Boldness ; Ku. 5. 40. -6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रं [चमर्याः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात्] (also —रा-री sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधूयंते निचुलतरुभिर्मंजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4 ; अद्वयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; Ku. 7. 42 ; H. 2. 29 ; Me. 35 ; चित्रन्यस्तामिवाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवच्चामरं V. 1. 4 ; *S.* 1. 8. **-Comp.** —ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie.* —ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. —पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1. the betel-nut tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a *chowrie.*

चामरिन् *m.* [चामर-इनि] A horse.

चामीकरं [चमीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold ; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14 ; R. 7. 5 ; *Si.* 4. 24 ; Ku. 7. 49.-2 The Dhattúra plant.**-Comp.** —प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

चामुंडा A terrific form of Durgâ; Mâl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived; यस्माच्चंडं च मुंडं च गृहीत्वा त्वमुपागता। चामुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यसि ॥).

चांपिला The river Champâ ; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 The Nâgakesara tree. —यं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. -2 Gold. -3 The Dhattûra plant ; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय् 1 U (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see ; तं पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चचायिरे विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेक्षणाः *Si.* 12. 51. -2 To worship honour.

चायनीय *a.* To be worshipped.

चायितृ *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु *a.* [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर एव अण्] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारशीघ्रः V.5.2; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः ; शनिचार, राहु° &c.-3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. -4 Performing, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. —रं An artificial poison. **-Comp.** —अंतरितः a spy. —ईक्षणः, —चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256; cf. Kâmandaka:—गावः पश्यंति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यंति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यंति राजानश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः॥ also Râm.:—यस्मात्पश्यंति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्नराधिपाः । चारेण तस्मादुच्यंते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः ॥ —चण,-चंचु *a.* graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. —ज्या the sine of the ascensional difference. —पथः a place where two roads meet. —भटः a valorous man, warrior. —भटी courage. —वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Acting, doing, proceeding. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison; निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brâhmaṇical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्तिं चर्-णिच् ल्यु] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; *S.* 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. **-Comp.** —दाराः female dancers, actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.

चारथ *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारितार्थ्यं Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर्-णित्रन् Un. 4. 171; चरित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनृतं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्रभ्रंशकारणं Mk. 3.26,25; चारित्र्यविहीन आढ्योपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1.43. -3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. **-त्रा** The tamarind tree. **-Comp. -कवच** *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. **-देवता** the presiding deity of virtue or chastity; U. 7.

चारिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पाद°, मृग °. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. **-m.** A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or र्वी *f.*)[चरति चित्ते चर् उण्, cf. Un. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gît. 10; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा *Si.* 1. 8; 4. 49. **-रुः** An epithet of Brihaspati. **-रु** *n.* Saffron. **-Comp. -अंगी** a beautifully formed woman. **-घोण** *a.* handsome-nosed. **-दर्शन** *a.* good-looking, lovely. **-धामा, -धारा, -रावा** Sachî, Indra's wife. **-नेत्र, -लोचन** *a.* having beautiful eyes. (**-नेत्रः,-नः**) a deer. **-पुटः** a particular time in music. **-फला** a vine, grape. **-लोचना** a woman with lovely eyes. **-वक्त्र** *a.* having a beautiful face. **-वर्धना** a woman. **-व्रता** a female who fasts for a whole month. **-शिला** 1. a jewel, gem. -2. a beautiful slab of stone. **-शील** *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. **-हासिन्** *a.* sweet-smiling.

चार्चिक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चार्चिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म *a.* (र्मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) Covered with skin or leather. **-णं** [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चर्मणा निर्वृत्तः ठक्] Made of leather; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मिणां समूहः अण्] A number of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसंमतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य, पृषो० Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chârvâka, see Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Râkshasa described in the Mahâbhârata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pândavas. [When Yudhish*th*ira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhish*th*ira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhima was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moonlight. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -2 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चालकः A restive elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. **-नी** A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चाषः-सः [चष् भक्षणे स्वार्थे णिच्-अच्] The blue jay; Mál. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि I. 5 U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिकाय, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचैषीत्-अचेष्ट, चेतुं,-चितः; *caus.* चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चपयति, *desid.* चिचीषति,-चिकीषति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं पुष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain; चिचीषतां जन्मवतामलघ्वीं भूतिं Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for; Bh. 3. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानिव ते भूमावचैषुर्वानरोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित. **-pass.** To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1.3; गजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकेति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. (चयते) 1 To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe; cf. चाय्.

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा *Si.* 1. 3; मृदां चयः U. 2. 7 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः *Si.* 4. 60; कुसुमचय, तुषारचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय. -11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a progression).

चयनं [चि भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित *p. p.* [चि-क्त] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoarded, accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4 Covered with, full of; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. **-तं** A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचितश्चितां Ku. 4. 35; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap,

assemblage, multitude. -Comp. -अग्निः the funeral fire. -चूडकं a pyre.

चितिः *f.* [चि-आधारे क्तिन्] 1 Collecting, gathering.-2 A heap, multitude, quantity.-3 A layer, pile, stack.-4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. -*m.* The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य *a.* 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). -त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. -त्या 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित *a.* [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क्त] Known, understood.

चिकितान *a.* [कित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु *a.* [कित् उन् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. -*f.* Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्वन् *m.* Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्वस् *a.* Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्वित् *a.* Knowing, conversant with; making known.

चिकित्सकः [कित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्वुल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरंति M. 2; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सनं Healing, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [कित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (In the system of medicine) Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित *a.* [कित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क्त] Healed, cured. -तं Healing, curing.

चिकिन *a.* Flat-nosed.

चिकिलः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक *a.* [कृ-सन् ण्वुल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित *a.* Wished, desired, purposed. -तं Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु *a.* Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3.25.

चिकुर *a.* 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद...कुसुमानि Gît. 12; so घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. -Comp. -उच्चयः, -कलापः, -निकरः, -पक्षः, पाशः,-भारः,-हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair.

चिक्क् 10 U. (चिक्कयति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्क *a.* Flat-nosed. -क्कः The musk-rat. -क्का 1 A mouse. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [चिक् -क्विप् चिक्, तं कणति, कण्-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परित्रायतामेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इंगुदीतैलचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. -णः The betel-nut tree. -णा An excellent cow. -णं A betel-nut.

चिक्कणा,-णी 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कसः Barley-meal.

चिक्किण =चिक्कण q. v.

चिक्किरः [चिक्क बा° इरच्] A mouse.

चिक्लिदः Moisture; freshness. -दः The moon.

चिखल्लः Mud, mire.

चिंगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिंडः A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिलाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिंचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिट् 1 P., 10 U. (चेटति, चेटयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe; नैषुनचेतन्नरस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16; चिचेत रामस्तत्कृच्छ्रं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of; परैरध्यारुह्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंबरीरसभरेण समस्त एव मत्तो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea. be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् *f.* [चित्-संपदा° भावे क्विप्] 1 Thought, preception. -2 Intelligence, intellect, understanding; Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. -आत्मकं consciousness. -आभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). -उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit. -घनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* reflection, thinking. -रूप *a.* 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (-पं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. -शक्तिः *f.* mental power, intellectual capacity. -स्वरूपं the Supreme spirit. -*ind.* 1 A particle added to किं and its derivatives (such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere; केचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय *a.* Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme spirit). -यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त *p.p.* [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. -त्तं 1 Observing, attending. -2 (*a*) Thought, thinking, attention; (*b*) desire, intention, aim; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविभ्रांत 16. 16.-3 The mind; यदासौ दुर्वारः प्रसरति मदश्चित्तकरिणः Sânti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त and comps. below.

-4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -**Comp.** -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* acting according to one's will, humouring. -अपहारक, -अपहारिन्, -आकर्षिन्, -हारिन् *a.* 1. 'hearts-tealing,' attractive, captivating.-2. pleasing, aggreeable, beautiful.-आभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. -आसंगः attachment, love. -उद्रेकः pride, arrogance. -ऐक्यं agreement, unanimity. -उन्नतिः, -समुन्नतिः *f.* 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. -कलित *a.* anticipated, expected, calculated.-चारिन् *a.* acting according to the will of another. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -भूः, -योनिः 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा Mál. 1. 20. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. -नाशः loss of conscience. -निर्वृतिः *f.* contentment, happiness. -प्रमाथिन् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. -प्रशम *a.* composed, tranquil. (-मः) tranquility of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy, pleasure. -भेदः 1 difference of view.-2. inconsistency, inconstancy. -मोहः infatuation of the mind. -रागः affection, passion, desire.-विकारः change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. -विप्लवः, -विभ्रमः aberration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. -विश्लेषः breach of friendship. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंब्यते *S.* 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion.-4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety. -वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. -संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. -हारिन् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. -2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चित्तिः *f.* [चित् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity (ख्याति).

चित्तिन् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise.

चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. -की N. of a plant (हरीतकी).

चेतन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [चित्-ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. -नः 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness; चुलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Mál. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. -2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. -नं 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे असुन्] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34. -4 Will. -**Comp.** -जन्मन्, -भवः, -भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. -विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र्-भावे अच्; चि-ष्ट्रन् वा Uṇ.4. 163] 1 Bright, clear.-2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 musing, interesting, agreeable; Mál. 1. 4. -4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; *S.* 2. 15. -6 Perceptible, visible. -7 Conspicuous, excellent, dstinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). -त्रः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4= चित्रगुप्त q. v. below. -त्रं 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा *S.* 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रीकृता कांता *S.* 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of *Kávya* (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्यचित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammaṭa thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमव्यंग्यं त्ववरं स्मृतं K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R.G. मित्रात्रिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशात्रवशत्रवे । गोत्रारिगोत्रजैत्राय गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥.-9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. -त्रं *ind.* Oh!, how strange!, what a wonder! चित्रं बधिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्येष्यते Sk. -**Comp.** -अक्षी, -नेत्रा, -लोचना a kind of bird commonly called Sárikâ. -अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (-गः) 1. a kind of snake. -2. N. of Arjuna. (-गं) 1. vermilion. -2. yellow orpiment. -अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (-दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhruvâhana. -अंगदसूः *f.* an epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -अन्नं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अपूपः a kind of cake. -अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. °आरंभ *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42.-आकृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. -आयसं steel. -आरंभः a painted scene, outline of a picture; V. 1. 4. v.l.-उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable or eloquent discourse; जयंति ते पंचमनादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10. -2. a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. -ओदनः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कंठः a pigeon. -कथालापः telling agreeable or charming stories. -कंबलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. -कर. 1. a painter. -2. an actor. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. -4. magic.(-*m.*).1. a magician, one who works wonders.-2.

a painter. °विद् *m*. 1. a painter. -2. a magician. —काय: 1. a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. —कार: 1. a painter. -2. N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिक्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parâśara). —कूट: N. of a hill and district near Prayâga; R. 12. 15, 13. 47, U. 1. —कृत् *a*. astonishing, surprising. (*-m*) a painter. —कोल: a kind of lizard. —क्रिया painting. —क्षत्र *a*. Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. —ग,–गत *a*. 1. painted, drawn in a picture. -2. painted, variegated. —गंध yellow orpiment. —गुप्त: one of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. —गृहं a painted room. —जल्प: a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. —तंडुल a medicinal plant said to possess anthelmintic virtues. —त्वच् *m*. the Bhûrja tree. —दंडक: the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त *a*. painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. —पक्ष: the francoline partridge. —पट:,-ट्ट: 1. a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —पद *a*. 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. —पादा the bird called Sârikâ. —पिच्छक: a peacock. —पुंख: a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठ: a sparrow. —प्रतिकृति: *f*. representation in colours, a painting, picture. —फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. —बर्ह: a peacock. —भानु *a*. of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-नु:) 1. fire. -2. the sun; (चित्रभानुर्विभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ वह्नौ K. P. 2 given as an instance of one of the modes of अंजन). -3. N. of Bhairava. -4. the Arka plant. -5. Śiva. -6. an epithet of the Aśvins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. —भूत *a*. painted. —मंडल: a kind of snake. —मृग: the spotted antelope. —मेखल: a peacock. —योधिन् *a*. fighting in a wonderful manner. (*-m.*) an epithet of Arjuna. —रथ: 1. the sun. -2. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife Muni; अत्र मुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातॄणामधिको गुणैः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. —लिखनं painting. —लिखित *a*. 1. painted. -2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख *a*. of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिरस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भ्रुवौ Gît. 10. (-खा) 1. a portrait, picture. -2. N. of a friend and companion of Ushâ, daughter of Bâṇa. [When Ush*a* related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekh*a*, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. —लेखक: a painter. —लेखनिका a painter's brush. —वदाल: the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gaṇḍakî. —वाज: a cock. —विचित्र *a*. 1. variously coloured, variegated.-2. multiform. —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिखंडिन् *m*. an epithet of the seven sages:—मरीचि, अंगिरस्, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. °ज: an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —शिरस् *m*., —शीर्षक: a kind of venomous insect. —श्री: great or wonderful beauty. —संस्थ *a*. painted. —हस्त: a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रक *a*. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2 Brave, powerful. —क: 1 A painter. -2 A tiger in general. -3 A small hunting leopard. -4 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -2 A particular manner of fighting. -3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल *a*. Variegated, spotted. —ल: The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अच्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -2 A kind of snake. -3 Worldly illusion, unreality. -**Comp**. —अटीर: 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईश: the moon. —मघा the dawn.

चित्रिक: The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women:—पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjarî thus defines चित्रिणी:—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिखर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी । घनकठिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित *a*. 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रिन् *a*. (णी *f*.) [चित्र-णिनि ; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इनि वा] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. -2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, -कार: Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत *a*. Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावश्चित्रीयते जीवलोक: Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य *a*. To be honoured or worshipped.

चिंत् 10 U. (चिंतयति-ते, चिंतित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चिंतयामास Pt. 1 चिंतय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः *S*. 2.-2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत (वित्तं) न चिंतयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिंतयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चिंतयिष्यति *S*. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. -4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्युपायश्चिंत्यतां H. 1. -6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिंतक *a*. [चिंत्-ण्वुल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp); as दैव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चिंतनं,-ना [चिंत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टचिंतनं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thought, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिंता [चिंत्-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिंताजडं दर्शनं *S*. 4. 5; so वीतचिंत: 12. -3 Reflection, consideration.-4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिंता हितानाप्तेः शून्यताश्वासतापकृत् S. D.

201. -Comp. -आकुल *a.* full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् *n.* anxiety. -पर *a.* thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया *Śânti* 1. 12; अपि चिंतामणिश्चिंतापरिश्रममपेक्षते Mâl. 10. 22; तदेकलुब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिता न चिंतामणिमप्यनर्घ्यं N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahmâ. -वेश्मन् *n.* a council-hall.

चिंतित *a.* 1 Thought, reflected. -2 Devised, found out. -तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care, attention.

चिंतितिः *f.*, चिंतिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिंत्य *pot. p.* [चिंत् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. -2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिंत्यं S. D. 1.

चिंतिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपट *a.* Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिटः *a.* See चिपट.-Comp. -ग्रीव *a.* short-necked. -नास,- नासिक *a.* flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः,-चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः स्पृशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः.

चिर *a.* [चि-रक्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरह चिरकालः चिरमित्रं &c. -रं A long time. *Note*.— The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time,' 'after a long time,' 'long since,' 'at last,' 'finally;' न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरेणार्यपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति *S.* 6; R. 5. 64; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरात्सुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः *S.* 5. 15; चिरं कुर्यात् Sat. Br. -Comp. -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. (-*m.*) a god. -आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थ *a.* existing for a long time. -कार,-कारिक,-कारिन्,-क्रिय *a.* acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक,-कालीन *a.* 1. of long standing, old, long-continued. -2. chronic (as a disease). -जात *a.* born long ago, old. -जीविन् *a.* long-lived (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिर्व्यासो हनुमांश्च बिभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः ॥ -2. N of Vishṇu. -3. a crow. -4. N. of two plants जीवक &c. शाल्मलि. -पाकिन् *a.* ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहिन् *m.* an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. °उषित *a.* having lodged for a long time. -विप्रोषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्,-स्थित *a.* lasting, long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long lived. -वः An epithet of Kâma.

चिरंटी,चिरिंटी [चिरेण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगेहं अट् अच् पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न *a.* (त्नी *f.*) [चिरे भवः चिर-त्न] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चिरं भवार्थे टयुल् तुट् च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तदत्ते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् *Si.* 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1: किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3.3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5 P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6 P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Lightning.

चिल् 1 P. (चिल्लति, चिल्लित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. -2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [चिल्-अच्] Blear-eyed. -ल्लः 1 A bleared or sored eye. -2 The (Bengal) kite; चिल्ला also in this sense; बंधनभ्रष्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire". -Comp. -आभः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका,-चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिविः The chin.

चिविट =चिपिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* =चिक्कण q. v.

चिहुर =चिकुर q. v.

चिह्न् 10 U. (चिह्नयति-ते) To mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूपचिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression; पद °. -5 Aim, direction. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 85; 1. 319; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्निता राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55, 2. 170. -2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीक् 1. 10. P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. -2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoetic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विषीदति चीत्काराद्गर्दभस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चि-नक् पृषो॰ दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. -नाः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes.-3 Lead. -Comp. -अंशुकं,-वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-

मिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34 ; Ku. 7. 3 ; Mál. 6. 5 ; Amaru. 75. **–कर्पूरः** a kind of camphor. **–जं** steel. **–पट्टं** lead. **–पिष्टं** 1. red lead. –2. lead. **–वंगं** lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीभ् 1 A. (चीभते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. –2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चि-क्रन् दीर्घश्च ; Uṇ. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment ; Ms. 6. 6. –2 A bark. –3 A cloth or garment in general. –4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. –5 A stripe, stroke, line. –6 A manner of writing with strokes. –7 Lead. –8 A crest. –9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. **–Comp –परिग्रह, –वासस्** *a.* 1. clothed in bark ; Ku. 6. 92 ; Ms. 11. 102. –2. dressed in rags or tatters. (*–m.*) an epithet of *S*iva. **–भवंती** the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see **चीर** above.

चीरित *a.* Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् *a.* [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः *f.* [चि बा० क्रि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. –2 A cricket. –3 The hem of an under-garment.

चीरि (रु) का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (चर्-नक् पृषो° अत ईत्वम्] 1 Done, performed, observed. –2 Studied, repeated. –3 Split, divided. **–Comp. –पर्णः** the Kharjûra and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U.(चीवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. –2 To take or receive. –3 To seize. -II. 10 U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. –2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-ष्वरच् नि०दीर्घः; चीव्-अरच् वा ; cf. Uṇ. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag ; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनोग्रया R. 11. 16. –2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant ; चीवराणि परिधत्त Sk. ; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Mál. 1 ; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. –2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक् 10 U. (चुक्कयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुक्रः [चक्-रक् अत उत्वं च Uṇ. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. –2 Sourness. **–क्रं** Sourness, acidity. **–Comp. –अम्लं** vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (**–म्ला**) 1. a tamarind tree. –2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. **–फलं** the tamarind fruit. **–वास्तूकं** wood-sorrel.

चुक्रकं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुक्रा The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. –2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकः,–कं , चूचूकं The nipple of the breast.

चुंचु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in ; अक्षर°, चार° &c. **–चुः** 1 The musk-rat or shrew.–2 A mixed caste born of a Brâhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुंचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुट् I. 6. 10. P. (चुटति , चोटयति) To cut off, divide. –II. 1. 10. P. (चोटति, चोटयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुट्ट् 10 P. (चुट्टयति) To become small or shallow (as a river.)

चुड् I. 6 P. (चुडति) To conceal or hide.

चुड्ड् 1 P. (चुड्डति) 1 To dally, sport. –2 To hint one's meaning. –3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणति) To cut off, pierce.

चुंट् I. 1. 10. P. (चुंटति, चुंटयति) To cut off. –II. 1. P. To become small.

चुंड् I. 1 P. To become small. –II. 10 P. To cut off.

चुंटा, -डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle, see **च्युत्**.

चुतः The anus.

चुद् I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते,-चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on ; चोदयाश्वान् *S*. 1. –2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite ; R. 4. 24. –3 To hasten, accelerate. –4 To question, ask. –5 To press with a request. –6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. –7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. –8 To request, solicit. –9 To help on. –10 To bring or offer quickly. –11 To fix , settle, direct. –12 To be quick. –II. 1 U. Ved. (चोदति ते) 1 To impel, incite. –2 To offer quickly (Soma). –3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद *a.* [चोदयतीति चुद्-अच] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. **–दः** A whip or goad.

चोदक *a.* [चद् ण्वुल्] Driving, urging. **–कः** 1 Directing, invitation. –2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदन *a.* [चुद्-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. **–नं** 1 The act of driving. –2 Invitation. –3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. –2 Urging or driving onward. –3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. –4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. **–Comp. –गुडः** a ball for playing with.

चोदित *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed. –2 Urged on, driven.–3 Incited, prompted, inspired. –4 Put forward as an argument. –5 Thrown, cast. –6 Appointed. –8 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य *a.* [चुद्-ण्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. –2 To be sent, thrown, or directed.–3 To be mentioned. **–द्यं** 1 Objecting, asking a question. –2 An objection. –3 Wonder, surprise.

चुंदी A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन *a.* Moving, stirring. **–नं** Moving slowly.

चुबुकः The chin.

चुब्रं The mouth, face.

चुंब् I.1. 10.U. (चुंबति-ते, चुंबयति-ते, चुंबित) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gît. 6 ; प्रियामुखं किंपुरुषश्चुचुंबे Ku. 3. 38 , Amaru. 16 ; H. 4. 132. –2 To touch softly, or graze;

pelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रणुन्न *p.p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing.

प्रणोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रणेजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रतन् 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; ख्यातस्त्वं विभवैर्यशांसि कवयो दिक्षु प्रतन्वंति नः Bh. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit; तदूरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice).-7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. —तं *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8; *S.* 7. 11. -2 A creeper, low spreading plant. -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots or tendrils.—नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or न्वी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate Me. 29. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनुतपसां K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप् 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illumine. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. *-Caus.* 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. -7 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. —नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishṇu.

प्रतापिन् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतमकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्क् 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. 2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्कणं 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतलं One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. —लः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of; (*b*) back, in return, again; (*c*) in opposition to, against, counter; (*d*) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (*a*) likeness, resemblance, equality; (*b*) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल Ve. 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विपः Mu. 2. 13; (*c*) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to; तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (*b*) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा घाताद्रिपुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रवृत्तवुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेंद्रं Râm.; ययावजः प्रत्यरिसैन्यमेव R. 7. 55; (*c*) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; त्वं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (*d*) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासेदुस्ततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुरं प्रति Râm.; गंगां प्रति; (*e*) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb.; फाल्गुनं वाथ चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (*f*) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यदत्र मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (*g*) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk.; (*h*) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संचींविरस्वा विन्बतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति *S.* 5. 18; मंदौत्सुक्योस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति *S.* 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; स्वबैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (*i*) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (*j*) before, in the presence of; (*k*) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (*a*) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णात्प्रति Sk., संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (*b*) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तेः प्रत्यमृतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayîbhâva compounds it usually means (*a*) in or at every; as प्रतिसंवत्सरं 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (*b*) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्नि शलभा डयंते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayî. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सूपप्रति, शाकप्रति. (*Note.* In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places)

–Comp. –अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध Vās. –अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. –अंग 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. –2. a division, chapter, section. –3 every limb. –4. a weapon. (–गं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिंगितः Gīt. 1. –2. for every subdivision. –3. in each case (in grammar). –अनंतर *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. –2. standing nearest (as an heir). –3. immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनंतरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (–रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. –2. next in succession. –अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. –अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. –2. resisting, opposing. (–कः) an enemy. (–कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुरासुराः Rām. –2. a hostile army; यस्य शूरा महेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb.; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योधाः Bg. 11.32 (प्र॰ may have here sense 1 also).–3. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं तिरस्क्रिया। या तदीयस्य तत्स्तुत्यै प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. –अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. –अंत *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering. (–तः) 1. a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. –2. a bordering country; especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. °देशः a bordering country. °पर्वतः an adjacent hill; पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः Ak. –अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शाम्येत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. –अब्दं *ind.* every year. –अमित्र *a.* hostile. (–त्रः) an enemy. (–त्रं) *ind.* towards an enemy. –अर्कः a mock sun. –अवयवं *ind.* 1. in every limb. –2. in every particular, in detail. –अवर *a.* 1. lower, less honoured. –2. very low or degrading, very insignificant. –अश्मन् *m.* red chalk. –अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60. –आकारः a scabbard, sheath. –आघातः 1. a counter-stroke. –2. reaction. –आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. –आसनं *ind.* singly, severally. –आत्मक *a.* belonging to oneself. –आत्म्यं similarity with oneself. –आदित्यः a mock sun. –आरंभः 1. recommencement, second beginning. –2. prohibition. –आशा 1. hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. –2. trust, confidence. –उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. –उलूकः 1. a crow. –2. a bird resembling an owl. –ऋचं *ind.* in each *Rik.* –एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. (–कं) *ind.* 1. one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective; विवेश दंडकारण्यं प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. –कंचुकः an adversary. –कंठं *ind.* 1. severally, one by one. –2. near the throat. –कश *a.* not obeying the whip. –कायः 1. an effigy, image, picture, likeness. –2. an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. –3. a target, butt, mark. –कितवः an opponent in a game. –कुंजरः a hostile elephant. –कूपः a moat, ditch. –कूल *a.* 1. unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Śi. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. –2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अन्वास्य पुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. –3. inauspicious. –4. contradictory. –5. reverse, inverted.–6. perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. °आचरणं °आचरितं any offensive or hostile action or conduct; R. 8. 81. °उक्तं -क्तिः *f.* a contradiction. °कारिन्, -कृत्, -चारिन्, -वर्तिन् *a.* opposing. °दर्शन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. °प्रवर्तिन्, -वर्तिन् *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. °भाषिन् *a.* opposing, contradicting. °वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. °वादः contradiction. (प्रतिकूलता, -त्वं adverseness, opposition, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति 'to oppose'). –कूलं *ind.* 1. adversely, contrarily. –2. inversely, in inverted order. –क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; constantly; Ku. 3. 56. –गजः a hostile elephant –गात्रं *ind.* in very limb. –गिरिः 1. an opposite mountain. –2. an inferior mountain. –गृहं,-गेहं *ind.* in every house. –ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. –चंद्रः a mock moon. –चरणं *ind.* 1. in every (Vedic) school or branch. –2. at every foot-step. –छाया 1. a reflected image, reflection, shadow. –2. an image, picture. –जंघा the forepart of the leg. –जिह्वा, -जिह्विका the soft palate. –तंत्रं *ind.* according to each Tantra or opinion. –तंत्रसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (वादिप्रतिवाद्येकतरमात्राभ्युपगतः). –त्र्यहं *ind.* for three days at a time. –दंड *a.* Ved. disobedient. –दिनं *ind.* every day; Me. 58. –दिशं *ind.* in every direction, all round, everywhere. –देशं *ind.* in every country. –देहं *ind.* in every body. –दैवतं *ind.* for every deity. –द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. –2. an enemy. (–द्वं) opposition, hostility. –द्वंद्विन् *a.* 1. hostile, inimical. –2. adverse (प्रतिकूल); Ki. 16. 29. –3. rivalling, vying with; *S.* 4. 4. (*–m.*) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37.; 15. 25. –द्वारं *ind.* at every gate. –धुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. –नप्तृ *m.* a great-grandson. –नव *a.* 1. new, young, fresh. –2. newly blown or budded; Me. 36.–नाडी a branch-vein. –नायकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana, शिशुपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. –पक्ष *a.* like, similar. (–क्षः) 1. the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. –2. an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी 'a rival wife'; Bv. 2. 64; Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. –3. a defendant or respondent (in law). °ता 1. hostility, opposition. –2. obstacle. –पक्षित *a.* 1. containing a contradiction. –2. nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in न्याय); cf. सत्प्रतिपक्ष. –पक्षिन् *m.* an opponent, adversary. –पथं *ind.* along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासीद्वेगदीर्घीकृतांगः Ku. 3. 76. –पदं *ind.* 1. at every step. –2. at every place,

everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in every word. —पाणः 1. a stake. -2. a counter-pledge.-3. a counter-stake. —पादं *ind.* in each quarter. —पात्रं *ind.* with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः *S.* 1 'let care be taken of each character'. —पादपं *ind.* in every tree. —पाप *a.* returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. —पु (पू) रुषः 1. a like or similar man. -2. a substitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4. the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake). -5. an effigy in general. (-षं) *ind.* man by man, for each man. —पुस्तकं a copy of an original manuscript. —पूर्वाह्णं *ind.* every forenoon. —प्रभातं *ind.* every morning. —प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. —प्रियं a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. —बंधुः an equal in rank or station. —बल *a.* 1. able, powerful. -2. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-लं) 1. a hostile army; अस्त्रज्वालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरन्तरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5. -2. strength. —बाहुः the forepart of the arm. —बिं (विं) बः-बं 1. a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 42; *Si.* 9. 18. -2. an image, a picture. —बीजं a rotten seed. —भट *a.* vying with, rivalling; घटप्रतिभटस्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1. a rival, an opponent. -2. a warrior on the opposite side; समालोक्याजौ त्वां विदधति विकल्पान् प्रतिभटाः K. P. 10. —भय *a.* 1. fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. -2. dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-यं) a danger. —मंडलं 1. a secondary disc (of the sun &c.). -2. an eccentric orbit. —मंदिरं *ind.* in every house. —मल्लः an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्ल &c. Mâl. 5. 22. —माया a counter-spell or charm. —मार्गं *ind.* back, backwards. —माला capping verses (Mar. भेंडी). —मासं *ind.* every month, monthly. —मित्रं an enemy, adversary. —मुख *a.* 1. standing before the face, facing; प्रतिमुखागत Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, present. (-खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (-खं) *ind.* 1. towards. -2. in front, before. —मुद्रा a counter-seal. —मुहूर्तं *ind.* every moment. —मूर्तिः *f.* an image, a likeness. —यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. —रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य *S.* 4. 19. —राजः a hostile king. —रात्रं *ind.* every night. —रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in.-2. beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. (-पं) a picture, an image, a likeness. —रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.); चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः *S.* 1. (-कं) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. —लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. —लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. —लोम *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलोम). -2. contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left (वाम). -6. obstinate, perverse; अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽप्रतिलोमः संवृत्तः *S.* 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (-मं) any injurious or unpleasant act. (-मं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. °ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes; *i. e.* born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25.—लोमक *a.* reverse, inverted. (-कं) inverted order. —वत्सरं *ind.* every year. —वनं *ind.* in every forest. —वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. —वर्तिन् *a.* being a match for. —वर्षं *ind.* every year. —वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. °उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa :—प्रतिवस्तूपमा तु सा ॥ सामान्यस्य द्विरेकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; *e. g.* तापेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूरश्चापेन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. —वातः a contrary wind. (-तं) *ind.* against the wind; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य *S.* 1. 34. —वारणः a hostile elephant. —वासरं *ind.* every day. —विटपं *ind.* 1. on every branch. -2. branch by branch. —वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. —विषं an antidote. (-षा) a birch tree. —विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. —वीरः an opponent, antagonist. —वीर्य being equal to or a match for. —वृषः a hostile bull. —वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. —वेशः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. -2. a neighbour. —वेशिन् *a.* a neighbour. —वेश्मन् *n.* a neighbour's house. —वेश्यः a neighbour. —वैरं requital of hostilities, revenge. —शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेर्भिनत्ति नागान् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. -2. a roar. —शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. —शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). —शाखा a side-branch. —संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. —सम *a.* equal to, a match for. —सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. —सामंतः an enemy. —सायं *ind.* every evening. —सूर्यः, -सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. —सेना a hostile army. —स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. —स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. —हस्तः, -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भृतौ स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने। पुत्रस्योत्पादने चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः H. 2. 33

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kârshâpaṇa, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकषः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति (ती) काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling'; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुंचित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8 U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Râm.. -2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिमिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mb. -3 To give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate; R. 12. 94. -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation.

प्रतिकर्तव्य,-कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt. &c.).-2 To be counteracted.-3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). —र्यं Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिकर्तृ *a.* (र्त्री *f.*) Requiting, recompensing. —*m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. -2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. -3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet ; (अबला:) प्रतिकर्म कुर्तुमुपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्वमुपकारि कृतं *Si.* 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. -4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति (ती) कार: 1 Requital, reward, return. -2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. -3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभ: प्रतीकारस्य *S.* 3; प्रतीकारो व्याधे: सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जन: Bh. 3. 92. -4 Opposition, obstruction. -5 Help. -6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment ; प्रतिकारविधानमायुष: सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. -2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. -2 Counteracted, remedied. —तं 1 Recompense. -2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृति: *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. -2 Return, requital. -3 A reflection, reflected image. -4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image ; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. -5 A substitute. -6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital -2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. -3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतु: पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. -4 Opposition. -5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. -6 Protection. -7 Help, succour. -8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p.p.* 1 Twice ploughed.-2 Repulsed, despised, rejected.-3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोप:, प्रतिक्रोध: Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रम: Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. -2 (With Buddhists) A confession.

प्रतिक्रुष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षय: A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. -2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. -3 Abused, reviled, traduced. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hurt, injured. -6 Despised, slighted. -7 Falsely accused. —प्तं Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेप:, प्रतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. -2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. -3 Contest.

प्रतिक्षुतं Sneezing.

प्रतिख्याति: *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose ; अयोद्धरब: प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support ; वर्षधरप्रतिगृहीतमेनं M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive ; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमोघा: प्रतिगृह्णंताबर्ध्यानुपदमाशिष: R. 1. 44 ; 2. 22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist ; to attack, assault; प्रतिजग्राह कालिंगस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसाधन: R. 4. 40 ; 12. 47. -5 To take in marriage, marry ; Ms. 9. 72. -6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive. -13 To eat, drink.—*Caus.* 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -3 To allow to take or retain ; मुद्रं प्रतिग्राहयता स्वमर्थं पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन *S.* 5. 20.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted ; स्वमंगया पुत्र इति प्रतिगृहीत: *S.* 2; प्रतिगृहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

प्रतिग्रह: 1 Receiving, accepting. -2 Receiving or accepting a donation. -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brâhmaṇas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. -4 A gift, present, donation ; राज्ञ: प्रतिग्रहोऽयं *S.* 1; *Si.* 14. 35. -5 A receiver (of a gift). -6 Kind or friendly reception. -7 Favour, grace. -8 Marrying. -9 Listening to. -10 The rear of an army. -11 A spitting-pot. -12 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्राहिन्, *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ *m.* 1 A receiver. -2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्राह: 1 Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्राहक-हिन् *a.* One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिघ *a.* Hostile, adverse. —घ: 1 Opposition, resistance. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath. -4 Fainting. -5 An enemy.

प्रति (ती) घात: 1 Warding off, repulse. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 A counterblow, blow in return. -4 Rebound, reaction; Ku. 2. 49. -5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् *a.* 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing ; U. 5. 29. *v. l.* -3 Repelling, warding off. -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling ; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्न The body.

प्रतिचक्ष् 2 A 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light. -3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षणं 1 Viewing. -2 Making visible. -3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित *a.* Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिंतनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, en

velop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To endow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

प्रतिच्छदनं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छंदः, प्रतिच्छंदकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute ; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिछन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped ; Pt. 1. 394 -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्य *a.* Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणं Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow ; हरचापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To observe, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration ; दैवात्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12 ; तीर्त्वा जवेनैव नितांतदुस्तरां नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसीं Si. 12.74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्याय ; (पर्वतो वह्निमान् is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. **-Comp.** —अंतरं (in logic) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. —पत्रं, -पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. —भंगः breach of promise. —विरोधः 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. —विवाहित *a.* betrothed. —संन्यासः 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. —तं A promise. **-Comp.** —अर्थः a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or adducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय *a.* To be promised &c. —यः A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितरः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, restore ; Ch. P. 35. -3 To recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त *p. p.* Returned, restored.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदेय *a.* To be returned &c. —यं A pawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* 1 A day. -2 The sun.

प्रतिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5 To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To draw near, approach (as the night); (mostly Vedic in these senses).

प्रतिधा A draught.

प्रतिधानं 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिधिः Food.

प्रतिधावनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिनद् 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. —*Caus.* To fill with noise, make resonant ; *Sânti.* 2. 17 ; Rs. 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation; (also प्रतिनिनदः in this sense).

प्रतिनादित *a.* Resounding, echoing.

प्रतिनंद् 1 P 1 To bless ; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननंदतुः R. 1. 57 ; Ms. 7. 146 ; Ku. 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly ; प्रतिनंद्य स तां पूजां Mb. ; Ms. 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully ; Ku. 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. —*Caus.* To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनंदनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

प्रति (ती) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधा 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute ; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11. 13, 1. 81 ; 4. 54 ; 5, 63 ; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, vicegerent. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety, -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत *a.* Settled, predestined.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश्य *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it ; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7 ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises *red* sets also *red*.

प्रतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. **-Comp.** —मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead ; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनुद् 6 U. 1 To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to ; उमामुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.) ; इतः पंथानं प्र-

तिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 10. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain; *Si.* 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 41; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; *Si.* 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to; *Si.* 15. 22; 16. 24. -6 To recover, reobtain, regain; receive; *S.* 6. 30; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 22. -7 To admit, acknowledge; न मासि प्रतिपत्तासि मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95; *S.* 5. 23; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize; तुरंगप्रतिपन्नरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon; तदनुग्रहणमेव राघवः पत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18; कार्ये त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नाय R. 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमईतां प्रतिपद्यस्व Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey.'-13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृष्णे प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv.; स भवान् मात्पित्वदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपत्स्ये *S.* 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपत्तुमसांप्रतं Mb. -14 To give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्स्यत इति *S.* 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (*-Caus.*) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्थिभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिशं प्राप्नोति वृद्धिं परां Bh. 2. 16; Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया *S.* 4. - To substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect, accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चंद्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग° &c. -2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1; तयोरभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vâs. -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4; *S.* 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया *S.* 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. -**Comp.** -दक्ष *a.* knowing how to act. -पटहः a kind of kettle-drum. -भेदः difference of view. -विशारद *a.* knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank.-**Comp.** -चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चंद्रनिभोऽयमात्मजः R. 8. 65. -तूर्यं a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt, understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing.. 6- Repeated action, rastice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितृ *m.* 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपादुक *a.* 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपाल् *Caus.* 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian.

प्रतिपालनं Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

प्रतिपालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, cherished. -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज् 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute re-

spectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

प्रतिपूजनं, -पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूजित p. p. 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

प्रतिपृ *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.)

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तृजकाभ्यां कर्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याजकादिभिश्च) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

प्रतिप्रस्थातृ *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryu.

प्रतिप्रस्थानं Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्लवनं Leaping back.

प्रतिफल् 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

प्रतिफलः,-प्रतिफलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफलित a. 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबंध् 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां (धेनुं) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75 ; बहलानुरागकुरुविंदप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव दिग्वलयं Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; मेनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीत S. 6.

प्रतिबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमन्युना R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 4. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappointment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक a. (धिका f.) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. —कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधवत् a. Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

प्रतिबंधिन् a. 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obstructed.

प्रतिबंधिः-धी f. 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधि m. also in this sense).

प्रतिबाध् 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

प्रतिबाधक a. 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबाधिन् a. Obstructing. —m. An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबिंबनं 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; दृष्टांतः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिंबनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिंबयति Den. P. To reflect.

प्रतिबिंबित a. Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुध् 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse from sleep; प्रियया प्रतिबोध्यमानमपि सुप्तं (इतद्दवर्) S. 6. 6. -2 To inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; भावितात्मा भुवो भर्तुरथैनं प्रत्यबोधयत् R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entrust with.

प्रतिबुद्ध p. p. 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; प्रतिबुद्धापि किं करिष्यामि S. 4; Mâl. 4, Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown; अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतप्रसवोऽत्रबंधनभंगसुरभिर्भवति S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः f. 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तदपोहितुमर्हसि प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाशु मे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबोधशायिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः S. 5. 22. -5 Recollection; संमोहः खलु विस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः S. 6.

प्रतिबोधक a. 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

प्रतिबोधन a. Awakening. —नं 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रतिबोधित p. p. 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभज् 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share.). -2 To fall to one's share.

प्रतिभागः 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part; cf. S. 5. 4; Ms. 8. 307.

प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभांत्यद्य वनानि केतकीनां Ghat. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear; स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of; as in नोत्तरं प्रतिभाति मे. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 27; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright conc

tion, vivid imagination ; (प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). -5 An image, reflection. -6 Audacity, impudence. -7 Suitableness, agreeableness.-**Comp**.—अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed with genius, intelligent. -2 audacious, bold. —मुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1. darkness. -2. absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. -2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. -3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind ; कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वं Mâl. 3. 11; इमघोषसुतेन कश्चन प्रतीशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ *Si.* 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright. -2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold. -4 Intelligent.

प्रतिभावत् *a.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelligent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाष् 1 A. 1 To speak in return, reply or answer ; Bk. 5. 39. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after one, speak after hearing. -4 To name, call ; कामिनि तामपगीर्ति प्रतिभाषंते महाकवयः *Srut.* 6. -5 To address or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear or look like. -3 To become clear, manifest oneself. -4 To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception ; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance. -3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To disclose, betray. -3 To reproach, abuse, censure; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराधकृतं *Si.* 9. 58 ; R. 19. 22. -4 To reject, disown. -5 To touch, be in close contact with ; Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. -2 Closely connected with. -3 Divided.

प्रतिभेदः 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Discovery.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. -2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3 Putting out (as the eyes). -4 Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54 ; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3. 4. A. To compare, liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker. —मा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol ; R. 16. 39. -2 Resemblance, similitude ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'like, similar, or equal to' ; देवप्रतिम, अप्रतिम &c. ; गुणैः कृशानुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. -3 A reflection, reflected image ; मुखमिंदुरुज्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशामविशत् *Si.* 9. 48, 73 ; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. -6 A symbol. -**Comp**.—गत *a.* present in an idol. —चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65 ; so प्रतिमेंदुः, -प्रतिमाशशांकः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. -2 An image, idol. -3 Likeness, similitude, similarity ; Mâl. 9. 3. -4 A weight. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks ; पृथुप्रतिमानभाग &c. *Si.* 5. 36. -6 A reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved. An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free ; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43 ; अमुं तुरंगं प्रतिमोक्तुमर्हसि 3. 46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre or arm oneself with. -3 To quit, leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast, or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7 To fasten, bind. -8 To assume a form. —*Caus.* 1 To liberate, release. -2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened. -3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated, released. -5 Restored, returned. -6 Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. -2 Requital, retaliation, retribution ; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. —*Caus.* 1 To restore, return. -2 To retaliate, requite.

प्रतियत्त *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2 Active, vigorous. —त्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. -2 Preparation, elaboration ; *Si.* 3. 54. -3 Making complete or perfect. -4 Imparting a new quality or virtue ; सतो गुणांतराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kâsi. on P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Opposition, resistance. -7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. -8 Making captive, taking prisoner. -9 Favour. -10 Acting well or properly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियातनं Requital, retaliation ; as in वैरप्रतियातन.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image, statue ; *Si.* 3. 34.

प्रतिया 2 P. To go back, return ; R. 1. 72 ; 15. 18 ; 8. 91.

प्रतियात *a.* Resisted, opposed.

प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियुध् 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

प्रतियुद्धं, प्रतियोधनं Fighting against.

प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिन्, प्रतियोद्धृ *m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 Contradiction. -4 Co-operation. -5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, correlative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counteracting, impeding. -2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything) ; often used in works on Nyâya ; as a घट is the प्रतियोगी of घटाभाव ; (यस्याभावो विवक्ष्यते स प्रतियोगी). -3 Co-operating with. -4 Equally matched. —*m.* 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy ; दृहस्यबोधं प्रतियोगिगर्व Vikr. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match. -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A

counter-part, counter-entity ; प्रतियोगि ज्ञानाधीनज्ञानविषयत्वमभावलक्षणम्.

प्रतियोगिता त्वं 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence. -3 Being a counter-part. -4 Partnership, co-operation.

प्रतिरक्षणं-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. -2 Echo. -3 Ved. Life (प्राण).

प्रतिरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop ; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impair disable. -4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide, conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade. -3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5 Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्धृ *a.* 1 Obstructing. -2 Besieging. *-m.* 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief ; M. 5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिलभ् 1 A. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिलंभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिलाभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer, reply to; न चेद्रहस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 40 ; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply ; परभृतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं *S.* 4. 9. 2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् *n.* 1 An answer. -2 An echo.

प्रतिवाक्य *a.* Answerable. -क्यं A reply.

प्रतिवाच् *f.* 1 An answer, reply ; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे *Si.* 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return (as a dog).

प्रतिवद् 1 P. 1 To speak in reply, answer ; प्रियंवदः प्रत्यवदत्सुरेश्वरं R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To repeat.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् *a.* 1 Answering, replying. -2 Contradicting. *-m.* 1 A defendant, respondent (in law). -2 An opponent in general.

प्रतिवप् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 To plant or fix in, implant ; U. 3. 46; Mâl. 5. 10. -3 To set, stud (as with jewels) ; see प्रत्युप्त.

प्रतिवापः Addition of substances to medicines either during or after decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः *f.* An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Dwelling near, neighbouring. *-m.* A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविद् I. 2 P. To acknowledge, receive. -II. 6 P. To get, obtain. -*Caus.* 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To restore.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against ; अर्थयाद रघः । दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयेत U. 1 ; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, prepare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To doom, condemn ; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array. -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A remedy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट *a.* Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. -**Comp.** -वासिन् *a.* living in the neighbourhood. (*-m.*) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) A neighbour; हद्दे हं प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्गृहे दास्यसि S. D.; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour..

प्रतिवेष्टित *p. p.* Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूढ *p. p.* Drawn out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. -2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित *a.* One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनया च किलास्मै प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने समादिष्टं Dk. 122.

प्रतिशापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. -2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. -3 Counter-manding. -4 A rival command or authority ; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशास्तिः *f.* Sending on an errand.

प्रतिशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Ordered, sent ; *Si.* 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन *a.* Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2 A house, dwelling, residence ; Y. 1. 210; Ms. 10. 51. -3 An asembly. -4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assistance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made) ; तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुप्रवीरस्तदीप्सितं R. 14. 29, 2. 65 ; 3. 67. 15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to ; Ms. 2. 195. -2 Promising, assenting; agreeing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः *f.* 1 A promise. -2 An echo, reverberation ; R. 13. 40 ; 16. 31 ; *Si.* 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. Promised, agreed, assented to. —तं A promise.

प्रतिषिध् 1 P. or *Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206; R. 8. 23 -2 To forbid, prohibit; नृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान् पंक्तिरथो विलंघ्य यत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषिद्ध p. p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. -2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. -2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. -3 Denial, refusal. -4 Negation, contradiction.-5 A negative particle. -6 An exception. **-Comp.** —अक्षरं, -उक्तिः *f.* words of denial, refusal; *S.* 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamâ mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिरिंदोस्ते मुखेन प्रतिगर्जितुं । कलंकिनो जडस्येति प्रतिषेधोपमैव सा ॥ Kâv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेद्धृ *a.* 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. -2 Preventive. —*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. -2 Prohibition. -3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, प्रतिष्कषः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्कशः 1 A spy, emissary. -2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कषः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिष्टब्ध p. p. Obstructed, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्टंभः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाहुप्रतिष्टंभविवृद्धमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 P. 1 To stand firm, be established. -2 To be supported. -3 To rest or depend upon. -4 To stay, abide, be situated. —*Caus.* 1 To place firmly on, station. -2 To set up, erect, establish. -3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). -4 To entrust with, consign to. -5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Famous. -2 Standing firmly (Ved.)

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठं Mâl. 9; *S.* 7. 6. -2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. -3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा *S.* 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठां नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. -4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. -5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; त्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा *S.* 6. 23; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mr. 7. 21. -6 High position, preeminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5. -7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm. (=U. 2. 5.). -8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. -9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसाययति प्रतिष्ठा *S.* 5. 6. -10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. -11 A receptacle. -12 The earth. -13 The consecration of an idol or image. -14 A limit, boundary. -15 The foot.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. -2 Site, situation, position. -3 A resting-place. -4 The foundation of a city. -5 A leg, foot. -6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunâ and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. -7 N. of a town on the Godâvarî and capital of Sâlivâhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. -2 Installation, inauguration. -3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

प्रतिष्ठापयितृ *m.* A founder.

प्रतिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. -2 Fixed, established. -3 Placed, situated; Pt. 1. 81. -4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. -5 Completed, effected. -6 Prized, valued. -7 Famous, celebrated. -8 Settled, determined. -9 Comprised, included. -10 Established in life, married. -11 Endowed. -12 Applied, applicable. -13 Conversant with. -14 Secured, got, acquired. —तः N. of Vishṇu.

प्रतिष्ठिति *f.* Ved. 1 Standing firmly. -2 A station, position.

प्रतिसंविद् *f.* An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिसंवेदक *a.* Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिसंस्थानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिसंहृ 1 P. 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in; तस्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं *S.* 1. 11; R. 3. 64. -2 To retract, take back. -3 To compress, reduce in bulk. -4 To change.

प्रतिसंहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. -2 Diminution, compression. -3 Comprehension, inclusion. -4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिसंहृत *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एष प्रतिसंहृतः *S.* 1. -2 Comprehended, included. -3 Compressed.

प्रतिसंक्रमः 1 Reabsorption. -2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिसंख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिसंगाक्षिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिसंगिन् *a.* Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिसंचरः 1 Moving backwards. -2 Reabsorption. -3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti. -4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिसंदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिसंधा 3 U. 1 To re-adjust.-2 To aim at, direct -3 To conceive, comprehend. -4 To be, fasten. -5 To put on, wear. -6 To restore, return. -7 To compose oneself. -8 To fit (as an arrow to the bow-string.)

प्रतिसंधानं 1 Joining together, uniting. -2 The period of transition between two ages. -3 A means, remedy. -4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. -5 Praise.

प्रतिसंधिः 1 Reunion. -2 Entering into the womb. -3 The period of transition between two ages. -4 Stop, cessation (उपरम).

प्रतिसमाधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिसमासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. -2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिसर *a.* Dependent, subject. —रः -रं 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. -2 An ornament. -3 A watch, guard. —रः 1 A servant, follower. -2 A bracelet, marriage-string; सस्तोरगप्रतिसरेण करेण पाणिः (अगृह्यत) Ki. 5. 33 (=कौतुकसूत्र); Mâl. 5. 18. -3 A garland, wreath. -4 Day-break.

-5 The rear of an army. -6 A form of incantation. -7 Healing or dressing a wound. -रा 1 A female servant. -2 A thread, fillet.

प्रतिसर्गः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). -2 Dissolution. -3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

प्रतिसांधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिसृ 1 P. To go back, return. -2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; दैत्यः प्रत्यसरद्देवं मत्तो मत्तमिव द्विपं Hariv. —*Caus.* 1 To push backwards, replace; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते *S.* 3. 13. -2 To repel, drive away or back

प्रतिसरणं Leaning or resting upon.

प्रतिसारणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. -2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिसीरा A screen, curtain, wall of cloth.

प्रतिसृष्ट *p.p.* 1 Sent out, despatched. -2 Celebrated. -3 Repulsed, rejected. -4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to धरणि).

प्रतिस्नात *p. p.* Bathed.

प्रतिस्नेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्पंदनं Throbbing.

प्रतिस्पर्धा Rivalry, emulation.

प्रतिस्पर्धिन् *a.* Rival, envious of. —*m.* A rival, competitor.

प्रतिस्वनः, प्रतिस्वरः 1 An echo, reverberation; *Si.* 13. 31. -2 A focus.

प्रतिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return; (तं) विध्यंतमुद्धतसटाः प्रतिहंतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविघ्नाः क्रियाः समवलोकय *S.* 1. 13; Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत्पापं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य तन्मे Mâl. 1.3. -5 To counter-act, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

प्रतिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; *S.* 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown.-8 Tied, bound.-**Comp.** —मति *a.* hating, disliking.

प्रतिहतिः *f.* 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुरर्जुनमुष्टयः Ki. 18. 5; *Si.* 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिंसितं Requital of an injury.

प्रतिहित *p. p.* 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

प्रतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgâtri q. v.

प्रति (ती) हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, doorkeeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. —री A female door-keeper. -**Comp.** —भूमिः *f.* the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. —रक्षी a female door-keeper; R.6.20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

प्रतिहार्यं Juggling, jugglery.

प्रती (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीयाय गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सैवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20; *Si.* 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां (ददर्श) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. —*Pass.* 1 To be recognized or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). —*Caus.* (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince, inspire confidence; एष विरात एव प्रत्याययति *S.* 7; 5. 31; ताः स्वचारित्रमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as, named.-7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (*a*) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (*b*) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise

प्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Conviction, settled belief; *S.* 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक *a.* 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. —कः 1 A limb, member; *Si.* 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. —कं 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार =प्रतिकार q. v.

प्रतीकाश =प्रतिकाश q. v.

प्रतीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संपत्स्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

प्रतीक्ष, प्रतीक्षक, प्रतीक्षिन् } *a.* Expectant, waiting for.

प्रतीक्षण, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c).

प्रतीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered.-3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; *Si.* 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; *Si.* 2. 108.

प्रतीघात =प्रतिघात q. v.

प्रतीची The west.-Comp. -ईशः N. of Varuṇa.

प्रतीचीन a. 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

प्रतीच्य a. 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत्त a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीधकः N. of a country called विदेह q. v.

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप a. [प्रतिगताः आपो यत्र, प्रति-अप् अच्, अत ईत् च्] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तदप्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -पः N. of a king, father of Santanu and grand-father of Bhīshma. -पं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं । त्वल्लोचनसमं पद्मं त्वद्वक्त्रसदृशो विधुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9; (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप).-पं ind. 1 On the contrary.-2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S 4. 17. -Comp. -ग a. 1. going against.-2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जातु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58.-गमनं, गतिः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25.-तरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5.-दर्शिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन् a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the doer); Māl. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक a. Hostile, opposed &c.

प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to.

प्रतीपायते Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरं A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहास &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.

प्रतीवेशिन् a See प्रतिवेशिन्.

प्रतीष् 6 P. To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य S 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष मा-धवीमंडपः स्वागतेनैव नौ प्रतीच्छति S. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एष खलु त्वां प्रतीच्छति V. 2.

प्रतीष्ट p.p. Accepted, received &c

प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुद् 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound. -Caus. 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशामवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुदः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुष्टिः f., प्रतोषः Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतूर्ण a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतॄ 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. -Caus. 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य S. 5; किं वेदं कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्त्वं विजानन्नपि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -१ To spread, extend.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारणं 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. -णा Fraud, deceit knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy; यद्वञ्चनं स वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा । उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित a. Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्राप्तप्रतोलीमतनुप्रतापः Śi. 3. 64.

प्रत्त p.p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रदा.

प्रत्न a. 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक् ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against -3 Westward, to the west of (with abl.). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष a. [अक्ष्णः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः S.1. 1.-2 Present, in sight, before the eye -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear.-5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express -7 Corporeal. -क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इंद्रियार्थसंनिकर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्षं, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of.-2 Openly, publicly.-3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally. so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of before the eyes of). -Comp. -कृत (i.e. ऋक्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनं ocular evidence, direct proof -दर्शनः, -दर्शिन् m. an eye-witness.-दृष्ट a personally seen. -परीक्षणं personal examination.-प्रमा correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं 1.ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2 an organ of perception. -फल a. having evident or visible concequences.-भूत a. manifested -भोगः enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. -वादिन् m. a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित a. directly or explicitly enjoined. -सिद्ध a. determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. —*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षी कृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेरिदं प्रत्यक्षीकरिष्यामि *S.* 6; तदेतः पत्रारूढं प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुसुमशयनं न प्रत्यग्रम् V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. **-Comp.** —वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यंच्, प्रत्यच् *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यंची also) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, subsequent. -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; Pt. 3. 181. -5 Western, westerly. -6 Inner, interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. —*m.* 1 The individual soul. -3 Future time. **-Comp.** —अक्षं (प्रत्यगक्ष) an inner organ. —आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. —आनंद *a.* inwardly joyful. —आशापतिः (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuṇa. —उदच् *f.* (प्रत्यगुदच्) the north-west. —चेतन *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon him self. -2. intelligent. (-नः) 1. the supreme soul. -2 the soul. —दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यग्दक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. —दृश् *f.* (प्रत्यग्दृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. —धामन् *a.* internally illuminated. —मुख *a.* (प्रत्यङ्मुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. —स्रोतस् (प्रत्यक्स्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on *Si.* 4. 66. (*-f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadâ.

प्रत्यंचित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञमिव मामवलोक्य Mál. 1. 25.

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभियुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यभिस्कंदनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संजातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4.-2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः *S* 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; *Si.* 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, renown. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix; *Si.* 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishṇu. -16 (With Buddhists) A co-operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. **-Comp.** —कारक -कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-णी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ् 10 A. 1 To challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीताद्रुहः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राघवं Bk. 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थ *a.* Useful, expedient. —र्थं 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility, opposition. —*ind.* At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भवत्योरीश्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. —*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match; चंद्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. -3 (In law) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदर्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. **-Comp.** —भूत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; तीव्रप्रत्यर्पणैषिणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, for bearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating, or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कंदः -दनं (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, act hostilely, object to (in argument); अत्र केचित्प्रत्यवतिष्ठंते S. B.; Bv 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थातृ *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 *Status quo.*

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अनुवर्त्ति तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवायस्य मन्वते Jâbâli. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look into, in-

spect, examine ; प्रत्यवेक्षितर: प्रसवन भूमयः S. 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact ; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौरकार्यमार्येण S. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after ; R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित *a* 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced (as a step in legal proceedings).

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. P. 1 To deny (as a fact). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass; M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्याख्यानं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम् 1 P. To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः *f.* Coming back, return.

प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 U. 1 To take back. -2 -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादनं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिश् 6 P. 1 (*a*) To reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. (*b*) To repulse ; प्रत्यादिदेशैनमभाषमाणा R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person) ; कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or background; R. 1. 61 ; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe, enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -6 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation. प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114 ; 95 ; S. 6. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूपगर्वितायाः श्रियः V. 1; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism ; *i. e.* निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). —नं-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent.

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ q. v.).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त *p. p.* Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). -2 Close, contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न *p. p.* 1 Proximate near, contiguous. -2 Imminent.-**Comp.** —मरण, -मृत्यु *a.* at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास (सा) रः The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहत *a.* Distracted, repelled ; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याहृ 1 P. 1 To take back again, bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw, draw back. -3 To utter (a speech). -4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. -2 Withholding. -3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. -2 Keeping back, withholding. -3 Restraining the organs.-4 Dissolution of the world, -5 (In gram.) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sûtra with its final indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sûtras, with the final letter of the last member ; thus अण् is the प्रत्याहार of the Sûtra अइउण्; अच् (vowels) of the four Sûtras अइउण्, ऋऌक्, एओङ्, ऐऔच् ; हल् of the consonants ; अल् of all letters. -6 Abridgment.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* 1 Got back, recovered. -2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः *f.* A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः -चारणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. —*Caus.* To restore or bring to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2 Coming to life.

प्रत्युत *ind.* 1 On the contrary ; कृतमपि महोपकारं पय इव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत हंतुं यतते काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रांतिः *f.* 1 An undertaking. -2 Preparations for war. -3 Marching out to attack an enemy. -4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. -5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2 Making preparations for war. -3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor ; Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations

for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, regenerated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick. -3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Present, existing at present. **—न्नं** Multiplication. **-Comp.** **—मति** *a.* 1. possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect) प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्छति स्थिरतमः-पुंजे निकुंजे प्रियः Gît. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -2 To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः ससैन्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. -2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f*, प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (v. l. for °प्रत्युद्गमनीय॰); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धरणं 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. -2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 3. 88 v. l.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युन्नमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपकृ 8 U. 1 To requite a favour, render a service in return. -2 To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः 1 Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return. -2 Mutual assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of a service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a resemblance. -2 A pattern, model. -3 A counter-comparison; V. 2.3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering. -2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युप्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, implanted, firmly fixed or lodged; Māl. 5. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युषः, -प्रत्युषस् *n.* Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्यूषः -षं Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; महत्येव प्रत्यूषे *S.* 2. **—षः** 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्यूषस् *n.* Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्यूह् 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2 To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass. -4 To offer, present.

प्रत्यूहः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विरसयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्यूहः सर्वकर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रथ् I. 1 A. (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). -2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यशोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्यया तीर्थं पावनं भुवि पप्रथे R. 15. 101; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. -4 To appear, arise, come to light; अमी नु तासां मदनो नु पप्रथे Ki. 8. 53. -5 To occur (to mind). -II. 10 U. (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, proclaim; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयंति गुणोत्करं Dri. *S.* 12 Bk. 17. 107. -2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वपुः प्रथयतीव जयं Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; *Si.* 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; *S.* 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. -4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend. -6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [प्रथ्-ल्युट्] 1 Spreading, extension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing, projecting. -4 Showing, evincing, displaying. -5 A place where anything is spread. -6 Celebrating, proclaiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ्-अमच्] (Nom. pl., *m.* प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 39; Ki. 2. 44. -2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. -3 Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17, R. 10. 67. -5 (In gram.) The first person (=third person according to European phraseology). **—मः** 1 The first (third) person. -2 The first consonant of a class. **—मा** The nominative case. **—मं** *ind.* 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. -2 Already, previously, formerly; प्रथमोदितं aforesaid; R. 3. 68. -3 At once, immediately. -4 Before; वात्यायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य चरमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. -5 Newly, recently. प्रथमं अनंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time; प्रथमतः 1 At first, firstly; -2 previously. -3 immediately; -4 before, in preference to (gen.) **-Comp.** **—अर्धः -र्धं** the first half. **—आगामिन्** *a.* first mentioned. **—आवेशः** placing at the beginning. **—आश्रमः** the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Bráhmaṇa; *i. e.* Brahmacharya. **—इतर** *a.* 'other than first', the second. **—उदित** *a.* first uttered; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3.25. **—उत्पन्न** *a.* first-born. **—कल्पः** 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. **—कल्पित** *a.* 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. **—कुसुमः** white marjoran. **—गर्भ** *a.* pregnant for the first time. **—ज** *a.* 1. first-born. -2. original, primary. **—दर्शनं** first sight. **—दिवसः** the first day; Me. 2. **—पुरुषः** the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). **—मंगल** *a.* highly auspicious. **—यौवनं** early youth or age, youthful state. **—वयस्** *n.* early age, youth. **—वित्ता** Ved. a first wife. **—विरहः** separation for the first time. **—वृत्तांतः** antecedents, former circum-

stances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. -2. a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथमक a. First, foremost.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; Śi. 15. 27.

प्रथित p. p. 1 Increased, extended. -2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां M. 1. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known; Pt. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. —तः N. of Vishṇu.

प्रथितिः f. Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् m. Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (गुणाः) प्रारंभसूक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमापुः R. 18. 49.

प्रथिविः f. The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ a. Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथीयस् a. (सी f.) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथु a. Wide, wide-spread. —थुः An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रथम See under प्रथ्.

प्रदक्षिण a. 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. -2 Respectful, reverential. -3 Auspicious, of good omen. —णः, -णा, -णं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. —णं ind. 1 From left to right. -2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. -3 In a southern direction, towards the south; Ms. 3. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्यो हुताग्नीन् Ś. 4; प्रदक्षिणं कृत्य हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp. —अर्चिस् a. flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निराददे R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, -आवृत्तक a. turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. —पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः 1 Rending, tearing. -2 (a) A fracture, crack, cleft crevice, chasm; U. 2. 16. (b) Breach, hole. -3 The dispersion of an army. -4 An arrow. -5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृप्तिः f. Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदव्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह् 1 P. 1 To burn. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment. -4 To trouble, tease. —*Pass.* To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध p. p. Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नाभराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. -2 To impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 2. 15 -3 To give, give away; yield. -4 To give up, deliver. -5 To give away in marriage. -6 To sell; Pt. 1. 13. -7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रद a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding; सुख°, ताप°, सस्य° &c. -2 Liberal, bountiful. —दा A gift.

प्रदातृ m. 1 A giver, donor. -2 A liberal man. -3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. -4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वर°, अग्नि°, काष्ठ° &c. -2 Giving away in marriage; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमाप्रदानाद्व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं Ś. 1. 27. -3 Imparting, instructing; विद्या°. -4 A gift, donation, present. -5 A goad. -6 An oblation. **-Comp.** —शूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायः A present, gift.

प्रदायिन्, प्रदायक a. Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय a. 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. R. 5. 18, 31. -2 To be given in marriage; इमे अपि प्रदेये Ś. 4.

प्रदिव् a. Ancient, old.

प्रदिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारपुरुषैः प्रणतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63; 2. 39. -2 To tell, mention, communicate; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. -3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; त्रिययोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9; 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशसि जलं याचितश्चातकेभ्यः Me. 114; Ms. 8. 265.-4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. -5 To signify, declare, make known. -6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिश् f. 1 Pointing out. -2 An order, direction, command. -3 A direction, quarter. -4 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैर्ऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट p. p. 1 Shown, pointed out. -2 Directed, ordered. -4 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. -2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; पितुः प्रदेशास्तव देवभूमयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so कण्ठ°, तालु°, हृदय°, &c. -3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. -4 Decision, determination. -5 A wall. -6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. -2 Advice, instruction. -3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (शि) नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. -2 The corresponding toe.

प्रदिह् 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिग्ध p. p. Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. —ग्धं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. -2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप् 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly. —*Caus.* 1 To kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R.

2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो नृपतिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक *a.* 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. —कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. —नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाशीविषं Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). **-Comp.** —प्रज्ञ *a.* of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः *f.* Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष् 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. —*Caus.* 1 (*a*) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (*b*) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषणं 1 Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदूषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. —षः 1 (*a*) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (*b*) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमःस्वभावास्तेऽप्यन्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः *Si.* 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); व्रजसुंदरीजनमनस्तोषप्रदोषः Git. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. **-Comp.** —आगमः nightfall. —कालः -समयः -बेला evening-time, nightfall. —तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे त्वं Mk. 1. 35. —रमणीय *a.* delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक *a.* Born in the evening.

प्रदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. —*Pass.* 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. —*Caus.* 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक *a.* 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. —कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शनं 1 Look, appearance; as in घोरप्रदर्शनः. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Prophesying.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत् 1 A. To shine forth. —*Caus.* To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्योतित *a.* Illuminated, lighted up.

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of *Krishna* and *Rukmini*. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon *Sambara*, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. *Sambara* cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and *Mayavati*, the mistress of *Sambara's* household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of *Vishnu* and was cast into the sea by *Sambara*, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and *Mayavati* afterwards repaired to the house of *Krishna*, where *Narada* told him and *Rukmini* that the boy was their own and that *Mayavati* was his wife].

प्रद्राणक *a.* Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.) रणात्प्रद्रवंति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. —*Caus.* To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्रव *a.* Fluid, liquid. —वः Running.

प्रद्रावः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्राविन् *a.* 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वार्, प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष् 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष, प्राद्विषत्, *a.* 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधनं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रधनाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीभृता *Si.* 16. 52; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33; U. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधमनं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, preeminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानामात्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Me. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानं *Si.* 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्र

M. 1; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79. -2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sânkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अशब्दत्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -4 Intellect. -5 The principal member of a compound. –नः, -नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver.-4 The commander-in-chief. **-Comp.** –अंगं 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. –अमात्यः the prime-minister, premier. –आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. –उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious.-2. warlike, brave. –कर्मन् *n.*, कार्यं 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. –धातुः the chief element of the body; *i. e.* semen virile. –पुरुषः 1. the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.); Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Siva. –भाज् *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. –मंत्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. –वासस् *n.* a principal garment. (du.) the two chief garments. –वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain. –शिष्ट *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता-त्वं =प्राधान्य q. v.

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. –*Caus.* To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. –नं Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; *Si.* 15. 79; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. –*f.* Great intelligence.

· **प्रधूपित** *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed. –ता 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधृ 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* (णी *f.*) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधृष् 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower overcome. –*Caus.* 1 To assail, attack; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate (a woman). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रधर्षः 1 Assaulting, attacking; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रधर्षक *a.* 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रधर्षणं-णा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow (as a conch); शंखौ प्रदध्मतुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रध्मापनं A remedy for assisting respiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंस् 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed, –*Caus.* To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. **-Comp.** –अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वंसनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनप्तृ *m.* The son of a grandson a great-grand-son.

प्रनष्ट See under प्रणश्.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः-ली *f.* See प्रणाल and प्रणाली.

प्रनिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत् 4 P. To dance. –*Caus.* To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रनर्तित *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रनृत्त *a.* Dancing. –त्तं A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing (as of an army).

प्रपंचः 1 Display, manifestation; रागप्रायः प्रपंचः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension; *Si.* 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपंचेन. -5 Manifoldness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. **-Comp.** –बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. –वचनं a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपंचक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रपंचनं 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रपंचयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display; प्रपंचय पंचमं Gît. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रपंचित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपठ् 1 P. To repeat aloud. –*Caus.* To teach, explain, expound.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of a work.

प्रपणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रपत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away.,

-2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. —*Caus.* 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रपतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपतित *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः *S.* 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. -3 A sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपात. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in वीर्यप्रपात. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. **-Comp.** —अंबु *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain, cliff.

प्रपथ *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. —थः A long journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रपथ्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pûshan.

प्रपद् 4 A. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (*a*) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21; (क्षितीशं) कौत्सः प्रपेदे वरतंतुशिष्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 16; R. 8. 11. (*b*) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रपेदे पथि पंकभावं R. 16. 30; मुहूर्तकर्णोत्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81; बाल्यात्परं साथ वयः प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 31; 5. 24; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि *S.* 5: कृषिनिकरैरिति संशयः प्रपेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in; सहकार न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; कांतं वपुर्व्योमचरं प्रपेदे R 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपद्यते वैदर्भः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; पश्यामि मयि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

प्रपदं 1 The forepart of the foot. -2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपदनं Entrance.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; इयं प्रपन्ना तपसे तपोवनं Ku. 5 59; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2.7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिः *S.* 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -9 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. - **Comp.** —पालः an epithet of Krishṇa.

प्रपादः Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपन्नाडः See प्रपुनाट.

प्रपर्ण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). —र्णं A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Flight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Routed, defeated.

प्रपलायिन् *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याख्यास्थानान्यमलसलिला यस्य कूपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. **-Comp.** —पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. —वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.). -2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं 1 Drinking. -2 hTe underpart of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपालनं Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Krishṇa; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme spirit. —ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीड् 10 U. To press, squeeze. -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson.

प्रपुना (न्ना) टः-डः N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्रपूर्वगः 1 The Supreme being. -2 N. of the two Asvins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowering, blooming.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपॄ 9 P. To fill up, complete. —*Pass.* To be filled or completed; be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1 78. —त्री A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्यायनं Swelling.

प्रफर्वी Ved. A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्त *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्तं R. 2. 29. (v. l. for प्रफुल्ल).

प्रफुल्तिः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming; न हि प्रफुल्लं सहकारमेत्य वृक्षांतरं काङ्क्षति षट्पदाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp —नयन, नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. —वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened.-2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबंद्धृ *m.* An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रियाप्रबंधादयमध्वराणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mâl. 6. 3. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुज्झितार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M.1; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध &c. Vâs. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंधः -Comp. —अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. —कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः. —वर्षः continuous or incessant rain.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबभ्रुः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब (व) र्ह *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very stong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलतमसामेवं प्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः *S.* 7. 24, प्रबलपुरोवातया वृष्ट्या M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदनां R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. —लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव).—लं *ind.* Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रबाध् 1 A.1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt; समुच्छ्रितनिव तरून् प्रबाधते (प्रभंजनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over; कथं च दैवं शक्येत पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mb. -4 To throw down, destroy. -5 To repel, repulse.

प्रबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. -2 Harassing, oppressive. -3 Keeping off or back. -4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. -2 Refusing, denying. -3 Keeping off.

प्रबाधित *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. -2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रब (व) ह्लिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रबा (वा) लः —लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमासामनुबंधि वीरुधां Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. -2 Coral. -3 The neck of the Indian lute. —लः 1 A pupil. -2 An animal. -Comp. —अश्मंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. -2. the coral tree. —पद्मं a red lotus. —फलं red sandal-wood.—भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The fore-arm.

प्रबाहुक् *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. -2 At the same time.

प्रबाहुकं *ind.* 1 On high. -2 At the same time.

प्रबुध् 4 A., 1 P. 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्तं *S.* 5. 11; *Si.* 9. 30. -2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90. -3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्राबोधयन्नुषसि वाग्भिरुदारवाचः R. 5. 65; 6. 56.-2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमभ्यनंदत्प्रथमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. -3 To cause to expand or open; (पद्मानि) प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku.1. 16.-4 To instruct, teach; explain. -5 To persuade, induce. -6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. -3 Knowing, conversant with. -4 Full-blown, expanded. -5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). -6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुधः A great sage.

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाय सुष्वाप R.12.50; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः 14.56. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). -3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रबोधान्न संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितुं *S.* 6. -4 Vigilance, watchfulness. -5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधचंद्रोदय; R. 5. 65. -6 Consolation. -7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume. -8 Explaining. -Comp. —उत्सवः N. of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kârtika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Awakening, rousing. —नं 1 Waking.-2 Awakening, rousing. -3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. -4 Knowledge, wisdom. -5 Instructing, advising. -6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. -7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध (धि) नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kârtika on which Vishṇu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. -3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रब्रू 2 P. To proclaim, announce. -2 To exclaim, shout. -3 To say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. -4 To praise, laud. -5 To read before. -6 To describe.

प्रभंज् 7 P. 1 To break down, shatter. -2 To stop, arrest, suspend. -3 To frustrate, disappoint. -4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभंगः 1 Breaking, crushing. -2 Destruction; complete defeat.

प्रभंजनं Breaking to pieces. —नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभा 2 P. 1 To appear, seem. -2 To shine forth, gleam. -3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी *S.* 4; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. -4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance ; प्रभास्मि शशिसूर्ययोः Bg. 7. 8 ; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31 ; 6. 18 ; Rs. 1. 20 ; Me. 47. -2 A ray of light. -3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial.-4 An epithet of Durgâ. -5 N. of the city of Kubera. -6 N. of an Apsaras. -Comp. —करः 1. the sun ; R. 10. 74. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4 the ocean. -5. an epithet of Siva. -6. N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mîmámsâ philosophy called after him. —कीटः a fire-fly. —तरल a. tremulously radiant, न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. —पल्लवित a. overspread or glowing with lustre; V. 5. 3. —प्ररोहः a ray or flash of light. —मंडलं a circle or halo of light ; स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चचकाशे Ku. 1. 24 ; 6. 4 ; R. 3.60; 14. 14. —लेपिन् a. covered with lustre, emitting lustre ; V. 4. 34.

प्रभात p. p. Begun to become clear or light. —तं Day-break, dawn ; अक्ष्णोः प्रभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभानं Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावत् a. Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभागः 1 Division. -2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष् 1 A. 1 To speak to, address to ; स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. -2 To proclaim; publish. -3 To disclose, reveal. -4 To expound, explain. -5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear. —*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. —सः -सं N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvârakâ.

प्रभासनं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर a. Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. -2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see प्रभिन्न. —*Pass.* 1 To be broken to pieces. -2 To bud forth, open, expand (as flowers). -3 To split, divide.

प्रभिन्न p. p. 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. -2 Broken to pieces. -3 Cut off, detached. -4 Budding, expanded, opened. -5 Changed, altered -6 Deformed, disfigured. -7 Relaxed, loosened. -8 Intoxicated, in rut ; Ku. 5. 80. -9 Pierced, bored. -10 Different, distinct. —न्नः An elephant in rut. -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. —करट a. 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. -2 Division, separation. -3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant ; R. 3. 37. -4 Difference, distinction. -5 A kind or sort.

प्रभेदक a. 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. -2 Distinguishing.

प्रभू 1 P. 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.) ; लोभात् क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27 ; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचेर्यः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9 ; पुरुषः प्रबभूवाग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहर्त्विजां R. 10. 50 ; Bg. 8. 18. -2 To appear, become visible ; H. 4. 84. -3 To multiply, increase ; see प्रभूत. -4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power ; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगीश्वरीयं Mâl. 9. 52 ; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K. ; Pt. 1. 44. -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.) ; कुसुमान्यपि गात्रसंगमात्प्रभवंत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 44 ; कोन्यो हुतवहाद्दग्धुं प्रभविष्यति S. 4 ; S. 6. 30 ; V. 1. 9 ; U. 2. 14 ; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of (usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); यदि प्रभविष्याम्यात्मनः S. 1 ; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Mâl.4; तत्प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी Ve.2; विधिरपि न येभ्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94. -7 To be a match for (with dat.); प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain ; Ku. 6. 59. -9 To be contained in (wit loc.) ; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.) -13 To profit, avail. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

प्रभव a. 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, powerful. —वः 1 Source, origin ; अनंतरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3 ; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां 5. 77 ; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a river ; तस्या एवं प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य गौरं तुषारैः Me. 52. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः प्रभवमवगच्छ S. 1. -5 The author, creator; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birthplace. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (=प्रभाव q. v.). -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from ; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2 ; Ku. 3. 15.

प्रभवनं 1 Production. -2 Source, origin.

प्रभवितृ m. A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु a. 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. -2 Pre-eminent, distinguished. —ष्णुः 1 A lord, master ; यत्प्रभविष्णवे रोचते S. 2 ; Ku. 6. 62. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववानिव लक्ष्यते S. 1. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy ; Pt. 1. 7. -4 Regal power (one of the three Saktis q.v.). -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculo us power ; R. 2. 41, 62; 3. 40 ; V. 1, 2, 5 . -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. -Comp. —ज a. proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभाववत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic ; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन a. Prominent, influential.

प्रभावना Disclosing, revealing.

प्रभु a. (भु-भ्वी f.) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमुतान्यहिंस्राः R. 2. 62 ; समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवेत् Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match for ; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. —भुः 1 A lord, master ; प्रभुर्बुभूषुर्भुवनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1.49.-2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 Of Siva. -7

Of Brahmâ. -8 Of Indra. **-Comp.** —भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (—क्तः) a good horse. —भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, -त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; *S.* 5. 26; V. 4. 12; *S.* 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

प्रभूत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. **-Comp.** —यवसेंधन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. —वयस् *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभूतता, -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभूतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूष्णु *a.* Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभृतिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compounds; इंद्रप्रभृतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). —*ind.* From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैशवात्प्रभृति पोषितां प्रियां U. 1. 45; Ku. 3. 26 R. 2. 38; अद्य प्रभृति henceforward; ततः प्रभृति, अतः प्रभृति &c.

प्रभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. To fall or drop down, slip; प्रभ्रश्यमानाभरणप्रसूना R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free oneself from. —*Caus.* To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from; प्रभ्रंशयां यो नहुषं चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभ्रंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभ्रंशथुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभ्रंशिन् *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. —ष्टं A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभ्रष्टकं See प्रभ्रष्टं above.

प्रमग्न *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रमण (न) स् *a.* 1 Happy, cheerful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत *p. p.* 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ्-मंथ् 1. 9. P., 1 To churn; प्रमथ्यमानो (समुद्रो) गिरिणेव भूयः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy; Mâl. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. —*Caus.* To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horse. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) attending on *S*iva; Ku. 7. 95. **-Comp** — अधिपः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of *S*iva. —आलयः hell.

प्रमथनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed; Mâl. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. —तं Butter-milk without water.

प्रमथिन् *a.* Destroying; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्त्वमोजायितं त्वया U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. —थाः *m.* pl. Epithet of the fiends attendant upon *S*iva.

प्रमाथित *p. p.* 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमाथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; Mâl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31. —*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.); अतोऽर्थान्न प्रमाद्यंति प्रमदासु विपश्चितः Ms. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do, swerve or deviate from (with abl.) स्वाधिकारात्प्रमत्तः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while a way (time).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; कथां प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतामिव (न स्मरिष्यति) *S.* 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent, inattentive heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.)-5 Blundering. -6 Wanton, lascivious. **-Comp.** —गीत *a.* sung carelessly. —चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness.

प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless.

प्रमद *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. —दः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; *S*i. 3. 54; 13 2; Mâl. 9. -2 The Dhattûra plant. **-Comp.** —काननं, -वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रमदनं Amorous desire.

प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31; *S.* 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. -3 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. **-Comp.** —काननं, -वनं a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). —जनः 1. a young woman. -2. womankind.

प्रमद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedles.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्खलितं न शक्यं *S.* 6. 25; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (*a*) Fainting, swoon. (*b*) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमादः Mâl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादिन् *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.

प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; R. 3.67.

प्रमन्यु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down. —नः An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure; त्रीणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितस्न च स्वतः प्रमिमीतेऽनुभवादृतेऽल्पधीः Si. 16. 40; अशक्योऽवमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To conjecture. —*Caus.* To afford or give proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. -2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard; पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; *S.* 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं; Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः. -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; (the Naiyâyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedântins and Mîmâmsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sânkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also.) -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule, sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishṇu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. —णः -णी A rule, standard, authority. **-Comp.** —अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; *S.* 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of *Siva.* —दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —भूत (°णीभूत) *a.* authoritative. (—तः) an epithet of *Siva.* —वचनं, -वाक्यं an an authoritative statement. —शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord

प्रमाणक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; दैवमाविद्वांसः प्रमाणयंति Mu. 3; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority.

प्रमाणीकृ 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तरुभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं *S.* 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out; दैवेन प्रभुणा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; U. 7. 5.

प्रमातृ *a.* 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrating.

प्रमापक *a.* Furnishing authority or proof. —कः An authority.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured. -2 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां शक्तिं विदन् Mv. 1. 51; *Si.* 16. 80. -3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. -5 (At the end of comp.) Of such and such extent or measure.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramâṇas or means of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

प्रमेय *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. —यं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grandfather. —ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमापयितृ *m.* A murderer, killer.

प्रमिद् 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss (one's way). -7 To perish, die. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate &c.

प्रमीत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः *f.* Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable,. -4 (At the end of comp.) (*a*) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (*b*) Accompanied with; प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —खः 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude. -3 The tree called Punnâga. —खं 1 The mouth -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखतस् and प्रमुखे are used

adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before' 'opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुच् 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.). —*Pass.* 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from. —*Caus.* 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, release.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. **-Comp.** —कंठं *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमुद् 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted; R. 6. 86; Mâl. 5. 23. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight, exhilarate; प्रमोदय चातकान् Mâl. 9. 41.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. **-Comp.** —हृदय *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमोदः 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदनृत्यैः सह वारयोषितां R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sânkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोदिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

प्रमुष् 9 P. 1 To take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -2 To steal away, rob.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रमुह् 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

प्रमूढ *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Mâl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रमृत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. —तं 1 Death. -2 Cultivation.

प्रमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also); स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, away or out, blow out, efface; Mu. 1. 20. -3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate; प्रणिपातलंघनं प्रमार्ष्टुकामा V. 3; सर्वथा प्रमार्जितं त्वया प्रत्यादेशदुःखं S. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To prepare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate.

प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c.).

प्रम्लै 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

प्रम्लान *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

प्रयत् 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. -4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds: प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनकारणम्। एवं प्रयत्नत्रैविध्यं तांत्रिकैः परिदर्शितम्. -7 Activity, action in general. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन-त्नात् &c. *ind.* 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Particularly, specially).

प्रयत्नवत् *a.* Assiduous, diligent, persevering.

प्रयम् 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with dat. of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

प्रयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. -2 Zealous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. —तः A holy or pious person.

प्रयतिः *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present. -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

प्रयामः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth, scarcity, dearness (of water, corn &c.). -3 Length. -4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रयस् 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go; चस्ताद्भुतं नगरदैवतवत्प्रयासि Mk. 1. 27. -2 To walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out. -4 To advance, progress.

प्रयाणं 1 Setting out, starting departure. -2 A march, journey; मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वत्प्रयाणानुरूपं Me. 13. -3 Progress, advance. -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कामं पुरः शुक्रमिव प्रयाणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. -7 The back of a horse. -8 The hinder part of any animal. **-Comp.** —कालः, —समयः time of departure. —भंगः a break in a journey, halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकं 1 A journey, march; K. 118; 305. -2 Going, motion.

प्रयात *p. p.* 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. -2 Deceased, dead. —तः 1 An invasion. -2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं (णं) 1 Sending. -2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. -2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. -2 N. of Indra. -3 A horse. -4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangâ and Yamunâ near the modern Allahabad; Ms. 2. 21; (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -**Comp.** —भवः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ - अयमपि च गिरं नस्त्वत्प्रबोधप्रयुक्तां R. 5., 74; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. -2 To appoint, employ, direct, order; मा मां प्रयुंक्थाः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; प्रायुक्त राज्ये बत दुष्करे त्वां 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. -3 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुयुजे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6; 2. 70; 5. 35, 15. 8. -4 To move, set in motion; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः (बाललताः) R. 2. 10. -5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on, अथावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21; Bg. 3. 36. -6 To perform, do; Ku. 7. 86; 17. 12. -7 To represent on the stage, act, perform; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 35; परिषदि प्रयुंजानस्य मम Mu. 1.-8 To lend for use, put to interest (as money &c.); Ms. 8. 146. -9 To harness, yoke. -10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office.) -11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile); direct; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34. -12 To be fit, become. -13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). —*Caus.* 1 To use, employ; Ms. 3. 112. -2 To exact (as, interest) -3 To perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed -2 Used, employed (as a word &c.); Pt. 1. 202. -3 Applied. -4 Appointed, nominated. -5 Acted, represented. -6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on; Pt. 1. 61. -7 Endowed with. -8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. -9 Lent or put to interest (as money). -10 Prompted, instigated, urged; Ku. 1. 21. -11 Directed, hurled at. -12 Shaken, set in motion. -13 Inflicted upon. -14 Connected with. -15 Thick, compact, closely united. —क्तः A cause.-**Comp.** —संस्कार *a.* polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Incitement, instigation. -3 Motive, main object or end. occasion. -4 Consequence, result, -5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् *f.* Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. -2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्तृ *a.* 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). -2 One who performs or directs, an executor. -3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. -4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. -5 One who acts or represents (a drama).-6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. -7 One who shoots (an arrow). -8 The agent of an action. -9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोगः; अयं शब्दो भूरिप्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. -2 A usual form, general usage. -3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. संहारः); प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्रं R. 5.57.-4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage'. -5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तत्रभवानितं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. -7 An act, action. -8 Recitation, delivery. -9 Beginning, commencement. -10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme.-11 A means, instrument. -12 Consequence, result. -13 Combination, connection. -14 Addition. -15 (In gram.) A usual form. -16 Offering, presenting. -17 (*a*) Principal, loan bearing interest. (*b*) Lending money on usury. -18 Appointment. -19 A sacred text or authority. -20 A cause, motive. -21 An example. -22 Application of magic, magical rites. -23 A horse. -**Comp.** —अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; *i. e.* where the Sûtradhâra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it :—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते। तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. —निपुण *a.* 1. skilled in practice; M. 3. -2. practically exprienced.

प्रयोगतः *ind.* 1 By the use of, through the employment of. -2 In consequence of. -3 According to. -4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Using, employing. -2 Having an object in view. -3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक *a.* Occasioning, causing. effectting, leading to; inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c. —कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs.-2 An author.-3 A founder, an institutor. -4 A money-lender. -5 A law-giver, legislator. -6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सैनिकैः राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt.1; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K.144.-3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंदोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः पिंडप्रयोजनः। हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhâsh.; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. -5 A cause, motive, occasion. -6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनवत् *a.* 1 Having or done with a particular object. -2 Selfish. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोज्य *pot. p.* 1 To be used or employed. -2 To be practised. -3 To be produced or caused. -4 To be appointed. -5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). -6 To be set to work. —ज्यः A servant, an employè. —ज्यं Capital, principal.

प्रयुत *a.* 1 Joined, united. -2 Separated. —तं A million.

प्रयुत्सुः 1 A warrior. -2 A ram. -3 Wind, air. -4 An ascetic. -5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्ररुच् 1 A. 1 To shine very much. -2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन *a.* Exciting or enticing

—नं 1 Exciting, or stimulating. -2 Illustration, explanation. -3 Seduction. -4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलंकृतसामान्यगुणस्तनूजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Māl.1.10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिपाटवार्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). -5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. -6 Representation of the end as all but accomplished ; see S. D. 388 ; (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररुदित *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्ररुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up (as a wound).

प्ररुह् *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

प्ररूढ *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced ; अस्यायमंगाद् कृतिनः प्ररूढः *S.* 7. 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted ; as in प्ररूढमूल. -5 Grown long ; as in प्ररूढकेश, प्ररूढश्मश्रु.

प्ररूढिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination ; as in यवांकुरप्ररोहः. -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also) ; प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं बिभेद R.8' 93 ; प्लक्षान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मंत्रिवृद्धान् 13. 71 ; Ku. 5. 60 ; 7. 17 ; 5. 60 ; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offspring ; हा राधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4 ; Mv. 6. 25 ; नंदवंशप्ररोह : Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light ; कुर्वंति सामंतशिखामणीनां प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्ररोहिन् *a.* 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated ; Ms. 1. 46.

प्रलप् 1 P. 1 To speak, talk ; वचो वै देहीति (वैदेहीति) प्रतिपदमुदश्रु प्रलपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter talk wildly or nonsensically ; प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः *S.* 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail.-4 To call, invoke.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk ; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. —तं Talk ; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk ; Ms. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपो भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175 ; Ve. 5. 30. **-Comp.** —हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium.

प्रलापिन् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking ; हा असंबद्धप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलभ् 1 A. To cheat, deceive ; cf. विप्रलभ्.

प्रलंभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलंभनं Deceiving, cheating.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down ; as in प्रलंबकेश. -2 Prominent; as in प्रलंबनासिकः. -3 Slow, dilatory. —बः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5 A kind of necklace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N. of a demon killed by Balarâma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. -10 A cucumber. -11 A verse (गाथा). **-Comp.** —अंडः a man with hanging testicles. —घ्नः, -मथनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Balarâma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending.

प्रलंबित *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलंबीकृ 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

प्रलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रली 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे Ku. 2. 10 ; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयंते तत्रैवाव्यक्तसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18 ; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear ; सह मेघेन तडित्प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die ; Māl. 9. 21.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution ; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा *Si.* 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. -2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a *kalpa*), universal destruction ; Ku. 2. 8 ; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction ; प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय मांसवदहो विक्रेतुमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21 ; 1. 14 ; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope ; प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -6 (In Rhet.) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गाढमिंद्रियमूर्छनं Pratâparudra. -7 The mystic syllable *om*. **-Comp.** —कालः the time of universal destruction. —जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. —दहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. —पयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुट् 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow ; प्रलुठितमवनौ विलोक्य कृत्तं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रलोठनं 1 Rolling (on the ground). -2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलुभ् 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure, seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). *-Caus.* To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोभनं 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभिन् *a.* 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

प्रलोभ्य *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve ; आलिंपन्नमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

प्रलेपक *a.* Anointing, smearing. —कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवच् 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate, announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

प्रवक्तृ *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. -2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 8. 20; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवचनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. -**Comp.** -पटु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवग:, -प्रवंग:, -प्रवंगम: A monkey; see प्लवग, प्लवंग:, प्लवंगम.

प्रवट: Wheat.

प्रवण *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (oft. at the end of comp.); भयेकप्रवण: Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; नृभि: प्राणत्राणप्रवणमतिभि: कैश्चिदधुना Bh. 3. 29; *Si.* 8. 85; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. —ण: A place where four roads meet. —णं 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणीकृ 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over; तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हर: Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् *f.* Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यत् *a.* (ती or न्ती *f.*) About to go on a journey. -**Comp.** —पतिका the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nâyikâs in erotic poetry).

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

प्रवदनं Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवाद: 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयो: सार्वलौकिक: Mâl. 1. 13; व्याघ्रो मानुषं खादतीति लोकप्रवादो दुर्निवार: H. 1; Ratn. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्थं प्रवादं युधि संप्रहारं प्रचक्रतू रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.).

प्रवादक *a.* Playing on (a musical instrument).

प्रवादित् *a.* Uttering a sound; speaking, reporting.

प्रवप् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप *a.* Very fat.

प्रवपणं Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवयणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad; *Si.* 13. 19.

प्रवयस् *a.* 1 Advanced in age, aged, old; केऽप्येते प्रवयसस्त्वां दिदृक्षव: U. 4; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोद: Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. —र: 1 A call, summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brâhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular *gotra* or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras. —रा N. of a river falling into Godâvarî. —रं Aloe-wood -**Comp.** —वाहनौ (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्ग: 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रवर्ग्य: A ceremony preliminary to the *Soma* sacrifice.

प्रवर्जनं The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलाकिन् *m.* 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विधाय वृत्तिं भार्याया: प्रवसेत्कार्यवान्नर: Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4. —*Caus.* To banish, send into exile.

प्रवसनं Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवास: (*a*) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; कृशः प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेषां (वनितामपश्यत्) R. 16. 4; *S.* 4. 3; U. 6. 38; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 3. 94. (*b*) A temporary sojourn; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनाविष्टोऽस्मि *S.* 4. -**Comp.** —गत, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित *a.* Banished, exiled.

प्रवासिन् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner; Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवह् 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along. -2 To waft, carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

प्रवह: 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage,

conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current; प्रवाहस्ते वारां श्रियमयमपारां दिशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 46. -3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहेमूत्रितं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक a. Carrying off or forward. -कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. -2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhœa.

प्रवाहिन् a. 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवह्लिः-ह्ली See प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाकः A proclaimer.

प्रवाच् a. Eloquent, oratorical; (कुर्वते) जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचक a. 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation.

प्रवाच्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः-णी f. A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात p. p. Exposed to stormy wind. -तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातशयनस्था देवी M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. -3 An airy place; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -5 A free-will offering (काम्यदान).

प्रवाल See प्रबाल.

प्रविकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or strewed about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात p. p. 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः f Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचर् 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

प्रविचरः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.

प्रविचलित a. Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवितत p. p. 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. -2 Budding. -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध p.p. Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविद्रुत p. p. Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To dceide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.

प्रविध्वस्त a. 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविपलः-लं A small part ef a *vipala* q. v.

प्रविभज् 1 P. To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त p. p. 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed: ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरल a. 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव मुग्धवधूकथाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त p. p. Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविविक्त a. 1 Very solitary. -2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश् 6 P. To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3 To appear. —*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; त्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

प्रविष्ट p. p. 1 Gone or entered into; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं 1 Fntrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb.- चंचुप्रवेशो मुसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge').

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S.D. thus defines it:-प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोक्त्या नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयांतर्विज्ञेयः शेषं विष्कंभके यथा ।। 308; see विष्कंभक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the

main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः *S*eparation.

प्रविषण्ण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्राविषा A birch tree.

प्रविस्त (स्ता) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोदानथ हरिदंतराणि नेतुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणात्प्रवीणः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. **—रः** 1 A brave erson, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिषुरिव क्षोणीं क्षिप्ता वृक्षाः समंततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go, forward, move on, proceed; स्वामिनिव क्रयेरिवं वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81.-2 To arise, be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); हंत प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः *S*. 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24; Ms. 3. 61. —*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. -2 Excitement, stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (र्तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). **—कः** 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A prompter, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. **—कं** The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting.-5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. **—ना** Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितृ *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up, established. -3 Prompted, incited, instigated. -4 Kindled; R 5. 37. -5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Causing, effecting. -4 Using. -5 Arising from, flowing; *S*. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य *S*. 1. -3 Engaged in, occuped with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. **—त्तः** A round ornament. **—त्तं** An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये *S*. 4. 17 *v. l*; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; अकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिं Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity, सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमंतःकरणप्रवृत्तयः *S*. 1. 22. -6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73.-7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs(opp. निवृत्ति).-13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —**Comp.** **—ज्ञः** a spy, secret emissary or agent. **—निमित्तं** a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. **—पराङ्मुख** *a.* averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. **—मार्गः** active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृध् 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented —*Caus.* To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty, arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष् 1 P. To begin to rain, rain.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy downpour.

प्रवर्षणं 1 Raining.-2 The first rain.

प्रवर्षिन् *a.* Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेटः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of colour

ed woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतृ *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेलः A kind of kidney-bean.

वेष्टः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रव्रज् 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, *i. e.* to become a *Sannyâsin* ; Ms. 6. 38 ; 8. 363. —*Caus.* To banish, send into exile.

प्रव्रजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रव्रजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. —**तः** 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a Brâhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (भिक्षु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant. —**ता** 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. —**तं** Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Mâl. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or भिक्षु) order in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; प्रव्रज्यां कल्पवृक्षा इवाश्रिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -**Comp.** —**अवसितः** a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रव्राज् *m.*, **प्रव्राजकः** A religious mendicant, recluse. —**जिका** A female ascetic.

प्रव्राजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रव्रश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशंस् 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend ; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशशंसे Gît. 1 ; यच्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्राशंसीत्तं निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65 ; R. 5. 25 ; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन् *a.* Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. —*m.* A panegyrist.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause ; प्रशंसावचनं 'a complimentary or laudatory remark.' -2 Description, reference to; as in अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -**Comp.** —**उपमा** one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Daṇḍin ; ब्रह्मणोऽप्युद्भवः पद्मश्चंद्रः शंभुशिरोधृतः। तौ तुल्यौ त्वन्मुखेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमोच्यते॥ Kâv. 2. 31. —**मुखर** *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -**Comp.** —**अद्रिः** N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description ; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (*e. g.* a patron.). -4 Excellence, eminence. -5 Benediction. -5 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance ; as in लेखप्रशस्तिः 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस् or ज्यायस्, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशात्वन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रशात्वरी A river.

प्रशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished ; प्रशांतं पावकास्त्रं U. 6 ; Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. —*Caus.* 1 To soothe, appease, pacify ; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down ; त्वामासारप्रशमितवनोपप्लवं Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to ; तं (अपचारं) आन्विष्य प्रशमयेः R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue ; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose ; प्रशमयासि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय *S.* 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure ; प्रशमस्थितपूर्वपार्थिवं R. 8. 15 ; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement ; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction ; *S*i. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement ; *S*i. 16. 51.

प्रशमन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. —**नं** 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing ; as in व्याधिप्रशमनं. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects ; Ms. 7. 56 ; (सत्पात्रे प्रतिपादनं Kull. ; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लब्धप्रशमनस्वस्थमथैनं समुपस्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated ; U. 1. 40.

प्रशांत *p. p.* 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still ; अहो प्रशांतरमणीयतोद्यानस्य. -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over ; तरसर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशांतं Mâl. 9. 36 ; प्रशांतमस्त्रं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased; (see शम् with प्र). -**Comp.** —**आत्मन्** *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —**ऊर्ज** *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated. —**काम** *a.* content. —**चेष्ट** *a.* resting, ceased to work. —**बाध** *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed ; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशांतिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation, abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशामः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the

5 th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet are formed). —खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशास् 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 19. –2 To order, command ; प्रशाधि यन्मया कार्यं Mârk. P. –3 To rule, govern, be lord of ; यां प्रशाधि गलितावधिकालं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9. 1. –4 To punish, chastise. –5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.) ; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with आ q. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. –2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. –2 Enjoining, exacting. –3 Government.

प्रशास्तृ *m.* 1 A king, ruler, governor. –2 A director, adviser ; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट *p. p.* Ruled over, governed.

प्रशिष्टिः, प्रशिस् *f.* Ved. Command, order.

प्राशिथिल *a.* Very loose ; *S.* 3. 9.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple ; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रधाम Sânkaradigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्चोतनं Sprinkling, oozing ; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [प्रच्छ्-भावे नङ्] 1 A question, query ; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते) ; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकं *S.* 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. –2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. –3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point ; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. –4 A problem for solution or calculation ; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. –5 Inquiry into the future. –6 A short section of a work. –7 Basket-work. –**Comp.** —उपनिषद् *n.* N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —दूतिः -ती *f.* a riddle, an enigma. —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्रथः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्रब्धिः *f.* Trust, confidence.

प्रश्रयः, –प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility ; समागतैः प्रश्रयनम्रमूर्तिभिः *Si.* 12. 33 ; R. 10. 70, 83 ; U. 6. 23 ; सप्रश्रयं respectfully, modestly. –2 Love, affection, regard ; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रयिन्, प्रश्रित *a.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्लथ *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. –2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. –2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (युक्तियुत). —ष्टः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. –2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. –3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेषः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. –2 Euphonic coalition of vowels.

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. –2 A by-stander.

प्रष्ठ *a.* 1 Standing or being in front ; R. 15. 10. –2 Chief, principal, foremost, best ; a leader ; पुष्करस्यप्रष्ठः Mv. 1. 30 ; 6. 30 ; *Si.* 19. 30. –**Comp.**—वाह् *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्ठौही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रस् 1. 4. A. (प्रस-स्य-ते) 1 To bring forth young. –2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. –2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —नं 1 Enumeration. –2 Reflection, meditation ; deep meditation, abstract contemplation हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. –3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंघः A great multitude.

प्रसंज् 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —*Pass.* 1 To cling to or adhere to. –2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense) ; इतरेतराश्रयः प्रसज्येत, वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये नेश्वरस्य प्रसज्येते S. B. –3 To be attached to ; तस्यामसौ प्रासजत् Dk.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. –2 Excessively attached or fond ; Pt. 1. 193. –3 Adhering or sticking to. –4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to ; *Si.* 9. 63 ; so द्यूत°, निद्रा° &c. –5 Contiguous, near. –6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted ; Ki. 4. 18 ; R. 13. 40 ; Mâl. 4. 6 ; M. 3. 1. –7 Got, obtained, gained. –8 Expanded, opened. —क्तं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously ; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. –2 Connection, union, association. –3 Applicability, bearing, application ; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is =अतिव्याप्ति q. v.) –4 Energy, perseverance ; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. –5 Conclusion, deduction. –6 A topic or subject of discourse. –7 Occurrence of a possibility. –8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness ; स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19 ; तस्यात्यायतकोमलस्य सततं द्यूतप्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11 ; *Si.* 11. 22. –2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्गणिकाप्रसंगात् Mk. 4 ; Pt. 1. 251. –3 Illicit intercourse. –4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with ; भुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. –5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). –6 An occasion, incident ; दिग्विजयप्रसंगेन K. 191 ; यात्राप्रसंगेन Mâl. 1. –7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity ; Ms. 9. 5. –8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility ; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते कुतः वैषम्यनैर्घृण्यप्रसंगात् S. B. ; एवं चानवस्थाप्रसंगः *ibid.* ; तस्माणुतरप्रसंगात् Tarka k. ; Ku. 7. 16. –8 Connected reasoning or argument. –9 A conclusion, an inference. –10 Connected language. –11 Inseparable application or connection (=व्याप्ति q. v.). –12 Mention of parents. –13 Introduction, insertion. –14 Gain.

(प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. -2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. -3. occasionally, incidentally. -4. in course of ; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). **-Comp.** —निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. —विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंगिन् *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. -2 Dependent on, contingent on.-3 Occasional, incidental. -4 Secondary, subordinate.

प्रसज्य *a.* 1 To be attached to.-2 Applicable, holding good. -3 Contingent, possible. **-Comp.** —प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingeny. -2.a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

प्रसंजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting.-2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with inf.); तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंतुं प्रसीद शश्वन्मलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. -2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied ; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35 ; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः 4. 21. -4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —*Caus.* 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech ; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमीड्यं Bg. 11. 44 ; R. 1. 88 ; Y. 3. 283. -2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. -3 To purify, make clear or pure ; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

प्रसत्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. -2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसन्न *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent ; Ku. 1. 23 ; 7. 74 ; *S.* 5. 21. -2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed ; गंगां शरन्नयति सिंधुपतिं प्रसन्नां Mu. 3. 9 ; गंभीरायाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35 ; R. 2. 68. -3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious ; अवेहि मां कामदुघां प्रसन्नां R. 2. 63. -4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). -5 True, correct ; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2 ; प्रसन्नप्रायस्ते तर्कः Mâl. 1. -6 Settled down, tranquil. —न्ना 1 Propitiation, pleasing. -2 Spirituous liquor. **-Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. —ईरा spirituous liquor. —कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. -2. almost true. —मुख, -वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness ; कुरु हृष्टिप्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself' ; इत्याप्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापरो भव R. 1. 91 ; 2. 22. -2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. -3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement ; Bg. 2. 64. -4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.) ; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8 ; *S.* 7. 32 ; प्राप्तबुद्धिप्रसादाः Si. 11. 6 ; R. 17. 1 ; Ki. 9. 25. -5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Guṇas according to Mammaṭa, who thus defines it ; शुष्केंधनाग्निवत् स्वच्छजलवत्सहसैव यः । व्याप्नोत्यन्यत्प्रसादोऽसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8 ; यावदर्थकपदत्वरूपमर्थवैमल्यं प्रसादः or श्रुतमात्रा वाक्यार्थं करतलबदरमिव निवेदयंती घटना प्रसादस्य R. G. ; see Kâv. 1. 44 ; S. D. 611 also. -6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food.-7 A free gift, gratuity. -8 Any propitiatory offering.-9 Well-being, welfare. **Comp.** उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. —दानं a propitiatory gift. —पट्टः a turban of honour. —पराङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. -2. not caring for any body's favour. —पात्रं an object of favour. —स्थ *a.* 1. kind, propitious. -2. serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक, प्रसादिन् *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Gladdening, cheering. -4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear ; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादनं Ms. 6. 67. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Cheering, gladdening. —नः A royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. -2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. -3 Pleasing, gratifying. -4 Propitiating, courting favour. —ना 1 Service, worship. -2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. -2 Appeased, propitiated. -3 Worshipped. -4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसादीकृ 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity ; प्रसभोद्धृतारिः R. 2. 30. —भं *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इंद्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरंति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60 ; Ms. 8. 332. -2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः *S.* 1. 5 ; Rs. 6. 25. -3 Importunately ; Bg. 11. 41. **-Comp.** —दमनं subduing by force ; *S.* 7. 33. —हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. -2 A net.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. -2 Emission, discharge.

प्रस (श) लः The cold season (हेमंत).

प्रसव्य *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. -2 Turned towards the left. -3 Favourable.

प्रसह् 1 A. 1 To bear, endure ; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसृतमपरेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14. -2 To withstand, resist, overpower ; संयुगे सायुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy ; see प्रसह्य.

प्रस (सा) ह् *m.* Ved. 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रसह *a.* Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. —हः 1 A beast or bird of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey. —नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2 Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an

embrace.

प्रसह्य *ind.* 1 Forcibly, violently, by force ; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. -2 Exceedingly, much. **-Comp.** —चौरः a plunderer, highwayman. —हरणं violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains).

प्रसाध् *Caus.* 1 To advance, promote. -2 To accomplish, effect; perfect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain; Pt. 1. 2. -4 To overcome, subdue. -5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

प्रसाधक *a.*(धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, or perfecting. -2 Purifying, cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornamenting. —कः A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master; R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. -2 Setting in order, arranging. -3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13, 30. —नः, -नं, -नी A comb. **-Comp.** —विधिः decoration, embellishment. —विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविधेः प्रसाधनविशेषः V. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालंबितमग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. -2 Ornamented, decorated. -3 Proved.

प्रसित *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. -3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्यां वा प्रसितः Sk.;R. 8. 23. -4 Very clear. —तं Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः *f.* 1 A net. -2 A ligament. -3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, assault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach, extent. -7 A series, succession. -8 Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved. A flame. -10 A track, path.

प्रसिध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected. -2 To succeed. -3 To be made known. -4 To be got or obtained. -5 To be established. -6 To be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned; R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्तिः *f.* 1 Sleepiness. -2 Paralysis.

प्रसु-सू 1 P., 2. 4. A. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of; पुत्ररत्नं प्रासोष्ट.

प्रसवः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production. -2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement; as in आसन्नप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children; oft. at the end of comp.; केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, birth-place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविभूतिषु भूरुहां विरक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीता लोध्रप्रसवरजसा पांडुतामानने श्रीः Me. 65; कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Mâl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product -7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice. -8 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering -12 Assistance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition. **-Comp** —उन्मुख *a.* about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां ददर्श R. 3. 12. —गृहं a lying-in-chamber. —धर्मिन् *a.* productive, prolific. —बंधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. —वेदना -व्यथा pangs of child-birth, throes. —स्थली a mother. —स्थानं 1. a place for delivery. -2. a nest.

प्रसवकः The Piyâla tree.

प्रसवनं 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवंतिः *f.* A woman in labour.

प्रसवितृ *m.* A father, procreator; Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसू *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; स्त्रीप्रसूश्चाधिवेत्तव्या Y. 1. 73. —*f.* 1 A mother; मातरपितरौप्रसूजनयितारौ Ak. 'parents'. -2 A mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -5 A young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engendered. -2 Brought forth, born, produced. —तं 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. —ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. -2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R.14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs; N.1. 135. -5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A product, production. -8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25, 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. -9 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. -10 A mother. **-Comp.** —जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. —वायुः wind produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून *p. p.* Produced, born. —नं 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. **-Comp** —इषुः, -बाणः, वाणः epithets of the god of love. —वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसृ 1 P. To flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहितान्या महानद्यः प्रसस्रुस्तत्र चासकृत् Mb. -2 To go forth, advance; वेलानिलायप्रसृता भुजंगाः R. 13. 12; अन्वेषणप्रसृते च मित्रगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread round; कृशानुः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति दिशो नैष नियतं K. P. 10; प्रसरति तृणमध्ये लब्धवृद्धिः क्षणेन (दवाग्निः) Rs. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिमाथी कोप्ययं देहदाहः Mâl. 1. 41; भित्त्वा भित्त्वा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. -5 To be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु करणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्यारंभे Pt. 3. 180. -7 To prevail, begin, commence; प्रससार चोत्सवः Ks. 16. 85. -8 To be long, be lengthened; V. 3. 22. -9 To grow strong or in-

tense ; प्रसृततरं सख्यं Dk. -10 To pass away (as time). -11 To break forth or out (as fire). —*Caus.* 1 To spread, stretch ; Bk. 10. 44. -2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो गृह्णाति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20. -3 To spread out or expose for sale ; क्रेतारः क्रीणीयुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं क्रय्यं Sk. ; Ms. 5. 129. -4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). -5 To publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advancing ; *S.* 1. 29. -2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope; access or course ; R. 8. 23 ; 16. 20 ; Mu. 3. 5 ; H. 1. 186. -3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation; *Si.* 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension, great quantity ; *Si.* 3. 35. -5 Prevalence, influence ; *S.* 3. 10. -6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood ; पपात स्वेदांबुप्रसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Gît. 11. -7 A group, multitude. -8 War, battle. -9 An iron arrow.-10 Speed. -11 Affectionate solicitation. -12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the humours of the body. -13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. -2 Escaping, running away. -3 Spreading forth or abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy. 5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः -णी *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. -2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. -3 Stretching out. -4 Spreading over the country to forage. -5 Opening (the mouth).

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. -2 Stretching out; as in बाहुप्रसारणं. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. -5 The change of a semivowel (य् र् and व्) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित *p. p.* 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. -2 Stretched out (as hands.). -3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. -2 Stretched out, extended. -3 Spread, diffused. -4 Long, lengthened. -5 Engaged in, attached to. -6 Swift, or quick. -7 Manifested, displayed; U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. —तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —तः, -तं A measure equal to two *palas.* —ता The leg. -**Comp.** —जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुंडगोलकरूप).

प्रसृतिः *f.* 1 Advance, progress. -2 Flowing. -3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *palas.*); परिक्षीणः कश्चित्स्पृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2.112.

प्रसृत्वर *a.* Spreading about ; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. -2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter. -4 To injure, hurt. -5 To dismiss, set aside.

प्रसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. -2 Hurt, injured. —ष्टा A finger stretched forth or extended; (अंगुल्यः प्रसृता यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः).

प्रसृप् 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed ; Bk. 14. 20. -2 To spread, circulate (fig.); रुधिरेण प्रसर्पता Mb.; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृप्तं U. 1. 40. -3 To creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसर्पः Going to the part of the sacrificial enclosure called सदस् q. v.

प्रसर्पणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. -2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. -3 Entering the सदस्.

प्रसर्पिन् *a.* 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Emission, discharge ; Rs. 3. 6. -4 Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, -प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रस्कंद् 1 P. 1 To leap forward. -2 To fall upon, attack. —*Caus.* To cross (a river &c.)

प्रस्कंदनं 1 Springing across or leaping over. -2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhœa. —नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रस्कंदिका Dysentery.

प्रस्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth. -2 Fallen, dropped. -3 Defeated. —न्नः 1 An outcast. -2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रस्कुंदः An altar of a circular shape.

प्रस्खल् 1 P. 1 To jostle ; रथाः प्रचस्खलुश्चाश्वाः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter.

प्रस्खलनं 1 Staggering.-2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. -2 A couch or bed in general. -3 A flat surface or top, level plain. -4 A stone, rock. -5 A precious stone, gem. -6 A paragraph, section of a work. -7 A handful of *darbha* grass.

प्रस्तरणं -णा 1 A bed, couch. -2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. -2 A bed of leaves and flowers. -3 A bed or couch in general. -4 A flat surface, level, plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. -7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रास्तरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तीत-म *a.* 1 Making a noise, sounded. -2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise. -2 To begin, commence ; प्रस्तूयतां विवादवस्तु M. 1. -3 To cause, produce; Mâl. 5. 9. -4 To say, relate, propound. —*Caus.* 1 To relate, allude to, tell; Mâl. 3. 3. -2 To begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. -2 A fit time or opportunity ; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction. -3 Mention, allusion, reference ; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः *S.* 7. -4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season ; fit or proper time ; स्वरप्रस्तावोयं न ख

परिहासस्य समयः Mâl. 9. 44; शिष्याय बृहतां पत्युः प्रस्तावमादिशद् दृशा Si. 2. 68. -5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. -6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The prelude or introductory words of a *Sâman*. -8 An introductory praise. (प्रस्तावे *ind.* on a suitable occasion, seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1. incidentally, occasionally. -2. suitably). **-Comp.** -यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. -2 Beginning, commencement; आर्य बालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिंडिमः Mv. 1. 54. -3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general); प्रस्तावना इयं कपटनाटकस्य Mál. 2. -4 Sounding forth. -5 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; (for definition, see आमुख).

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. -2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Begun, commenced. -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Happened. -5 Approached. -6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. -7 Expected, desired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Executed with effort or energy. -10 Made or consisting of. -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अधुना प्रस्तुतमनुस्रियतां. -2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. **-Comp.** -अंकुरः a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतांकुर.

प्रस्तुतिः *f.* Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance, march towards. -3 To walk, move; R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5 To be established. -6 To approach, come near. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to retire. -2 To send away, dismiss, despatch; तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70. -3 To drive away, banish, expel; Ku. 6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on.

प्रस्थ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वानप्रस्थ. -2 Going on a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding. -4 Firm, stable. -स्थः,-स्थं 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in ओषधिप्रस्थ, इंद्रप्रस्थ &c. -2 Table-land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेर्मृगनाभिगंधि किंचित् क्वणत्किन्नरमध्युवास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. -3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. -5 Anything measuring a *Prastha*. **-Comp.** -पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थंपच *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*.

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41; Amaru. 31. -2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatching. -4 Procession, march. -5 A march, the march of an army or assailant. -6 A method, system. -7 Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, despatching. -2 Appointment to an embassy. -3 Proving, demonstrating. -4 Using, employing. -5 Carrying off cattle. -ना Sending away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, despatched. -2 Established, proved. -3 Urged, pushed on.

प्रस्थायिन् *a.* 1 Departing, going forth. -2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. -2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध *a.* Very oily or greasy; S. 1. 14.

प्रस्नु 2 P. To distil, pour forth.

प्रस्नवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्नुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. **-Comp.** -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्नुषा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पंदनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्फुट् 10U.1 To pierce through, cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

प्रस्फुट *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). -2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). -3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Splitting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow. -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर् 6P. 1 To quiver, tremble. -2 To expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरन्नयनं Mb. -3 To spread far and wide; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं Subhâsh.

प्रस्फुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness.

प्रस्यंद् 1 A. 1 To flow forth, exude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

प्रस्यंदः-दनं Flowing forth, exudation; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्रंसिन् *a.* Miscarrying.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out, gush forth, ooze out. -2 To pour out, let flow.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for प्रस्नवेन) अभिवर्षंती वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R. 1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing scum of boiling rice. -वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) घटस्तनप्रस्रवणैर्व्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4 A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रस्रवणैः समंततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1

159. -5 Aspout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine. —णः N. of a mountain ; जनस्थानमध्यगो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्रविन् *a.* 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk ; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 =प्रस्रव (5) q. v.

प्रस्रुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापक *a.* 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् *a.* Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable *om* (repeated at the beginning of a Pâṭha or lesson).

प्रास्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay ; प्राघानिषत रक्षांसि येनाशानि वने मम । न प्रहण्मः कथं पापं वद पूर्वापकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit; गदाप्रहततनुः. -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.) ; see प्रहत.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृती R. 19. 14 ; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे (ने) मिः The moon.

प्रहस् 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock ; हसंत प्रहसंत्येता रुदंतं प्ररुदंति च Subhâsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke ; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce, a kind of low comedy ; S. D. thus defines it: —भाणवत्संधिसंध्यंगलास्यांगांकैर्विनिर्मितं । भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निंद्यानां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et seq.* ; *e. g.* कंदर्पकेलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of jasmine (पृथिका or वासंती q. v.). -2 A large firepan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. —तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire. -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of *Siva.* -6 Appearance, display; Ve. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage ; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासिन् *a.* 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with ; Mâl. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent ; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. —*m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Râvaṇa.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish ; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39; मंदिमेतौ प्रहास्येते Râm. -2 To let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहुः शूलपट्टिशान् Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. —*Pass.* 1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting ; *Si.* 4. 55.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहीण *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned. —णं Destruction, removal, loss.

प्राहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot ; विनाशात्तस्य वृक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मै महोपलं प्रजिघाय R. 15. 21 ; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch ; हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुरांगनां प्रजिघाय R. 8. 79 ; 11. 49 ; 12. 84 ; Bk. 15. 104.

प्रहाय्यः Ved. A messenger.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3 Sent, despatched, directed ; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. —तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहुतिः *f.* Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रहृ 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat ; लत्तया प्रहरति ' kicks ' ; R. 5. 58 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि *S.* 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62 ; 7. 59 ; 11. 84 ; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.)

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहोच्चारितानि गामानयेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. -2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assailing, attacking. -4 Hurting. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile; या (उर्वशी) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1 ; R. 13. 73 ; Mk. 5. 12; Bg. 1. 9; Mâl. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तृ *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting ; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44 ; मुष्टिप्रहार, तलप्रहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. -5 A kick ; as in पादप्रहार; लत्ताप्रहार. -6 Shooting. —Comp. —आर्त *a.* wounded by a blow. (-र्ति) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहृत *p. p.* 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. —तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice; न प्रहृष्येत् प्रियं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20; 11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body).-3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. —*Caus.* To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष (र्षि) णी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). -**Comp.** —आत्मन्, -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. —रूप *a.* looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेणकं 1 A kind of pastry (पिष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. -2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance; Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहेलिः *f.*, **प्रहेलिका** A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विदग्धमुखमंडन :—व्यक्तीकृत्य कमप्यर्थं स्वरूपार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र बाह्यांतरावर्थौ कथ्येते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आर्थी or शाब्दी; तरुण्यालिंगितः कंठे नितंबस्थलमाश्रितः । गुरूणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः (where the answer is ईषदूनजलपूर्णकुंभः) is an instance of the former kind; सदारिमध्यापि न वैरियुक्ता नितांतरक्ताप्यसितैव नित्यं । यथोक्तवादिन्यपि नैव दूती का नाम कांतेति निवेदयाशु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका), of the latter. Dandin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका; see Káv. 3. 96-124.

प्रहासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रह्लाद् 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. —*Caus.* To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रह्लन्न *p. p.* Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रह्लत्तिः *f.* Pleasure, delight.

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hiranya-Kasipu. [According to the Padma-Purana, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omni-present, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall"? Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist (according to another account, Hiranya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दन *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —नं Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाच्चंद्रः R. 4. 12.

प्रह्व *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; *Si.* 12. 56. -2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; एष प्रह्वोऽस्मि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47; 6. 37. -3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्वेष्वनिर्बंधरुषो हि संतः R. 16. 80. -4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. -**Comp.** —अंजलि *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रह्वयति Den. P. To make humble, subdue; तदौद्धत्यं क्वापि व्रजति विनयः प्रह्वयति मां U. 6. 11.

प्रह्वालिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रह्वायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु *a.* [प्रकृष्टाः अंशवोऽत्र] 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुर्महाभुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. -2 Long, extended; *S.* 2. 15. —शुः A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सफलानि निमित्तानि प्राक् प्रभातात्ततो मम Bk. 8. 106; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलात्मने Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78 *S.* 5. 21. -2 At first, already; प्रमन्यवः प्रागपि कोशलेंद्रे R. 7. 34. -3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं; Ms. 1. 71. -4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामात्प्राक् पर्वतः. -5 In front. -6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कडारात्. -7 At dawn or daybreak.

प्राकट्यं Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपो ऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

प्राकर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकर्षिकः 1 A catamite. -2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाम्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु Ku. 2. 11. -2 Wilfulness. -3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of *S*iva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकारः 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. -2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीयं हेमप्राकारं कुर्वद्भिरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229.

प्राकारीय *a.* 1 Fit for a wall. -2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. -2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. -2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं स्वगुणोदयेन गुणिनो गच्छंति किं जन्मना Pt. 1. 94.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता -ती *f.*)[प्रकृतेरयं प्रकृत्या निर्वृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्याताममित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि *Si.* 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). -2 Usual, common, ordinary. -3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभूयमानमात्मानं न रुणत्सि K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. -4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. -5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.;

प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakriti.' -6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. —तः A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. —तं A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays); तद्भवस्तत्समो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kâv. 1. 33; also 34, 35; त्वमप्यस्माद्दृशजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb.1.–Comp. —अरिः a natural enemy, *i. e.* the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Śi. 2. 36. —उदासीनः a natural neutral; *i. e.* a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. —ज्वरः a common or ordinary fever. —प्रलयः complete dissolution of the universe. —मित्रं a natural ally; *i. e.* a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (*i. e.* whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [प्रकृत्या निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. -2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30. -2 Old, ancient, early. -3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Ku. 6. 10. —नं (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) *n.* Fate, destiny.

प्राखर्यं 1 Sharpness.-2 Pungency. -3 Wickedness. -4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाध्वसत्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Proficiency, skill. -4 Development, greatness, maturity; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्य, तमःप्रागल्भ्य &c. -5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 'which has appeared'. -6 Eloquence, प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य नरस्य विद्या शस्त्रं यथा कापुरुषस्य हस्ते (where प्रा° may mean 'boldness' also); Mâl. 3. 11. -7 Pomp, rank. -8 Resoluteness, determination. -9 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्राग्रं The highest point. -Comp. —सर *a.* first, foremost; त्वमर्हतां प्राग्रसरः स्मृतोऽसि नः S. 5. 15. —हर *a.* chief, principal; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहरैः प्रवीणैः Ku. 7. 48; R. 16. 23.

प्राग्राटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्र्य *a.* Chief, formost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राघारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुणः, प्राघुणकः, प्राघुणिकः, प्राघूर्णकः, प्राघूर्णिकः A guest, visitor; चिरापराधस्मृतिमांसलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; श्रवणप्राघुणिकी कृता जनैः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रांगं A small kind of drum (पणव).

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, courtyard. -2 A floor (as of the house). -3 A kind of drum.

प्राच्, प्रांच् *a.* (चीं *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. -2 Eastern, easterly.-3 Prior, previous, former. —*m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. -2 Eastern grammarians. -Comp. —अग्र *a.* (प्रागग्र) having the point turned towards the east. —अभावः (प्रागभावः) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production. -2. (in law) non-possession of property (that may be possessed). —अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहीयसे Mâl. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. —आयत (प्रागायत) *a.* extending towards the east. —उक्तिः *f.* (प्रागुक्तिः) previous utterance. —उत्तर (प्रागुत्तर) *a.* north-eastern. —उदंच् *a.* (प्रागुदंच्) north-eastern. —उदीची (प्रागुदीची) *f.* the north-east. —कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) *n.* 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment.-3. a preliminary action in general. —कालः (प्राक्कालः) a former age. —कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. —कूल (प्राक्कूल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75. (—लं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. —कृतं (प्राक्कृतं) an act done in a former life. —केवल *a.* (प्राक्केवल) manifested from the first in a distinct form. —गामिन् *a.* (प्राग्गामिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3.going eastward. —चरणा (प्राक्चरणा) the female organ of generation. —चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) *ind.* in due or good time, before too late. —जन्मन् (प्राग्जन्मन्) *n.*, —जातिः (प्राग्जातिः) *f.* a former birth. —ज्योतिषः (प्राग्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kâmarûpa.-2. the people of this country (pl.) (-षं) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishṇu. —दक्षिण *a.* (प्राग्दक्षिण) south-eastern. —देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. —द्वार, —द्वारिक *a.* (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. —न्यायः (प्राङ्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचारेणावसन्नोपि पुनर्लेखयते यदि । सोऽभिधेयो जितः पूर्वं प्राङ्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते॥. —पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. —प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. —फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. —फ- (फा) ल्गुनी (प्राक्फल्गुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). °भवः 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. N. of Bṛihaspati. —फाल्गुनः, -फाल्गुनेयः (प्राक्फाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. —भक्तं (प्राग्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. —भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. —भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1. the top or summit of a mountain; Mâl. 9. 15. -2. the front part, fore-part or end (of anything); क्रांतकेरवचंडदातक्रुतिभृतप्राग्भारभामिस्तटैः Mâl. 5. 19. -3. a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129; Mâl. 5. 29. —भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous existence. -2. excellence, superiority. —मुख (प्राङ्मुख) *a.* 1. turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. —वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीनस्थूणो यज्ञशालाविशेषः Malli.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. —वृत्तं =प्राङ्न्यायः q. v. —वृत्तांतः (प्राग्वृत्तांतः) a former event. —शिरस् -स, -शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) *a.* having the head

turned towards the east. —संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. —सवनं (प्राक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward. (*-f.*) a river.

प्राची The east ; तनयमाचिरात् प्राचीवार्कं प्रसूय च पावनं *S.* 4. 18. -Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —मूलं the eastern horizon ; प्राचीमूले तनुमिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 89.

प्राचीन *a.* [प्राच् भवार्थे ख] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. -2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. -3 Old, ancient. —नः -नं A fence, wall. —नं *ind.* 1 In front. -2 Eastward (abl.). -3 Before. -Comp. —अग्र *a.* =प्रागग्र q. v. —आवीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a *S*râddha. —आवीतिन्, -उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm ; Ms. 2. 63. —कल्पः a former *kalpa* q. v. —गाथा an ancient story. —तिलकः the moon. —पनसः the Bilva tree. —बर्हिस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —मतं an ancient opinion.

प्राच्य *a.* [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. -2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, preceding, previous. -4 Ancient, old. —च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatî. -2 The people of this country. -Comp. —भाषा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly.

प्राचंड्यं 1 Vehemence, passion. -2 Fierceness, horrible look ; प्राचंड्यं वहति नखायुधस्य मार्गः Mâl. 3. 17.

प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. -2 A female falcon.

प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.

प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः A patronymic of Manu. -2 Of Daksha. -3 Of Vâlmîki.

प्राछ् *a.* (Nom. sing. प्राट्-ड्) Asking, inquiring, questioning ; as in शब्दप्राट्. -Comp. —विवाकः (प्राड्विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law ; Ms. 8. 79, 181 ; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman ; Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः -नं A whip, goad ; स्यन्दप्राजनरश्मिरंकिततनुः पार्थांकितैर्मार्गणैः Ve. 5. 10.

प्राजाहितः The Gârhapatya fire, q. v.

प्राजापत्य *a.* [प्रजापतिर्देवताऽस्य यक्] 1 Sacred to Prajâpati. -2 Born of Prajâpati (Brahmâ) ; Ku. 6. 34. -3 Belonging to Prajâpati ; R. 10. 52. —त्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together ; सहोभौ चरतां धर्ममिति वाचानुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30 ; or इत्युक्त्वा चरतां धर्मं सह या दीयतेऽर्थिने । स कायः (*i. e.* प्राजापत्यः) पावयेत्तज्जः षट् षड्वंश्यान्सहात्मना Y. 1. 60. -2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunâ (प्रयाग) ; (also *n.*). -3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausha. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A kind of fast or penance ; त्र्यहं प्रातस्त्र्यहं सायं त्र्यहमद्यादयाचितम् । त्र्यहं परं च नाश्नीयात् प्राजापत्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥. -6 The heaven of the Manes (पितृलोक). —त्यं Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः -प्राजिन् *m.* A hawk.

प्राजितृ *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman ; *S*i. 18. 7.

प्राजेशं The constellation Rohiṇî.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) [प्रज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. -2 Wise, learned, clever ; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः U. 4. —ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man ; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14 ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 A kind of parrot. —ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. -2 A clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. -2 The wife of a learned man. -3 N. of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपत्नी). -Comp. —कथा a story about a wise man. —मन्य, -मानिन् or प्राज्ञंमानिन् *a.* fancying oneself to be wise, conceited.

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many ; तव भवतु बिडौजाः प्राज्यवृष्टिः प्रजासु *S.* 7. 34 ; R. 13. 62 ; *S*i. 14. 25. -2 Great, large, important ; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18 ; अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तृणमिव परित्यज्य सहसा G. L. 5. -3 Lofty.

प्रांजल *a.* 1 Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere. -2 Straight, erect.

प्रांजलि *a.* [प्रसृतौ अंजली येन] Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, प्रांजलिन् See प्रांजलि.

प्राण् 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire, inhale air. -2 To live, be alive ; यदहं पुनरेव प्राणिमि K. 35 ; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थे Bk. 4. 38. -3. Ved. To blow (as the wind).

प्राण् *m.* =प्राण below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. -2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prâṇas being five ; प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान) ; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R 2. 53 ; 12. 54 ; (हृदि प्राणो गुदेऽपानः समानो नाभिसंस्थितः । उदानः कंठदेशस्थो व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः ॥). -3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs) ; Bg. 4. 29. -4 Wind, air inhaled. -5 Energy, vigour, strength, power ; as in प्राणसार q. v. -6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). -7 The Supreme Spirit. -8 An organ of sense ; Ms. 4. 143. -9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life, a beloved person or object ; कोशः कोशवतः [illegible]णाः प्राणाः प्राणा न भूपतेः H. 2. 92 ; अर्थपतेर्विमर्दको बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. -10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius ; inspiration. -11 Aspiration ; as in महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q.v. -12 Digestion. -13 A breath as a measure of time. -14 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. —अतिपातः killing a living being, taking away life. —अत्ययः loss of life. —अधिक *a.* 1. dearer than life. -2. superior in strength or vigour. —अधिनाथः a husband. —अधिपः the soul. —अंतः death. —अंतिक *a.* 1. fatal, mortal. -2. lasting to the end of life, ending with life. -3. dangerous. -4. capital

(as a sentence). (-कं) murder. -अपहारिन् *a.* fatal, destructive to life. -अपानं -नौ air inhaled and exhaled. -अयनं an organ of sense. -आघातः destruction of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आत्मन् *m.* the vital or animal soul. -आइ *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. -आबाधः injury to life. -आयामः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation to the five Prâṇas. -ईशः-ईश्वरः 1. a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. -2. wind. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणं,-उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कर *a.* refreshing or reviving the spirits. -कृच्छ्रं-बाधा peril of life, a danger to life. -ग्रहः the nose. -घातक *a.* destructive to life. -घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. -छिद् *a.* 1. murderous. -2. destructive. -छेदः murder. -त्यागः 1. suicide; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिशुनवाक्येष्वभिरुचिः H. 1. -2. death. -द *a.* life-giving. (-दं) 1. water. -2. blood. (-दः) Vishṇu. -दक्षिणा gift of life; प्राणदक्षिणां दा 'to grant one his life'. -दंडः capital punishment. -दयितः a husband. -दातृ *a.* 'life-giver', saviour, deliverer. -दानं 1. resigning life. -2. the gift of life, saving one's life. -दुरोदरं, -द्यूतं fighting for life. -द्रोहः an attempt upon any body's life. -धार *a.* living, animate. (-रः) a living being. -धारणं 1. maintenance or support of life. -2. vitality. -3. a means of supporting life. -नाथः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama. -निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. -पतिः 1. a lover, husband. -2. the soul. -पत्नी the voice. -परिक्रयः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -प्रद -दायक, -दायिन् *a.* restoring or saving life. -प्रयाणं departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. -भक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. -भास्वत् *m.* the ocean. -भृत् *a.* possessed of life, living, animate, sentient. (-*m.*) a living being; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद R. 2. 43. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -मोक्षणं 1. departure of life, death. -2. suicide. -यमः = प्राणायाम q. v. -यात्रा 1. support of life; maintenance, livelihood; पिंडपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भगवतीं Mâl. 1. -2. the act of breathing. -योनिः 1. the Supreme being. -2. wind. (*-f.*) the source of life. -रंध्रं 1. the mouth. -2. a nostril. -रोधः 1. suppressing the breath. -2. danger to life. -विनाशः, -विप्लवः loss of life, death. -वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वृत्तिः *f.* a vital function. -व्ययः cost or sacrifice of life. -शरीरः the Supreme being. -संयमः suspension of breath. -संशयः, -संकटं, -संदेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -संहिता a manner of reciting the Vedic text. -सद्मन् *n.* the body. -सम *a.* as dear as life (-मः) a husband, lover. (-मा) a wife. -सार *a.* 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गात्रं) बिभर्ति S. 2. 4. -हर -हारिन् *a.* 1. causing death, taking away life, fatal; पुरो मम प्राणहरो भविष्यति Gît. 7. -2. capital. -हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

प्राणथ *a.* Strong, powerful. -थः 1 Breathing. -2 Air, wind. -3 A sacred bathing place. -4 The lord of created beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. -2 Water -नं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life, living. -3 Producing life.

प्राणंतः Air, wind.

प्राणंती 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3 Hic-cough (हिक्का).

प्राणमय *a.* Living, breathing. **-Comp.** -कोशः the vesture of the vital airs; see कोश.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having breath, living, animated; यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः S. 1. 1. -2 Strong, powerful.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated.

प्राणिन् *a.* Breathing, living, alive. -*m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः S. 1. 1; Me. 5. -2 A man. **-Comp.** -अंगं a limb of an animal. -जातं a whole class of animals. -द्यूतं gambling with fighting-animals, (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा cruelty to animals. -हिंसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय्य *a.* (य्यी *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणीत्यं Debt.

प्रातर् *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early, in the morning. -2 Early on the morrow, the next or tomorro wmorning. **-Comp.** -अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. -आशः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयं Bk. 8. 98. -आशिन् *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *n.* -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony; a morning duty or rite (worship, prayer &c.). -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -गेयः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage in the morning with appropriate songs. -त्रिवर्गा (प्रातस्त्रिवर्गा) the river Ganges. -दिनं forenoon. -दोहः morning milk. -प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. -भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. -भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. -संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight. -2. the morning devotions or Sandhyâ adoration of a Brâhmaṇa -समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. -सवः, -सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of *Soma*. -स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution -होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरां *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरां पतत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रणमन् रविं Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. -2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकः संवृत्तः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (नी *f.*) Suitable against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञं The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदैवसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. -2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. -2 Produced in, or belonging to, the day called प्रतिपद् q. v.

प्रातिपदिक *a.* Express, explicit. **-कः** Fire. **-कं** The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (भी *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius. -2 Intellectual, mental. **-भं** Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाव्यं Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt ; श्रेणीप्रातिभाव्येनातिष्ठत् Dk.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. -2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोम्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order ; Ms. 10. 13. -2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्मकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). -2 A next-door neighbour (निरंतरगृहवासी Kull.).

प्रातिशाख्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any *Sâkhâ* of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c.(There exist four Prâtisâkhyas, one for the *Sâkala* branch of *Ri*gveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own. -2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिहंत्रं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्यं 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. -2 Working miracles. -3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of *S*antanu.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यंतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas, q. v.

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. -2 Standing bail for the trustworthineas of a debtor (as a प्रतिभू or surety).

प्रात्याहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकल्पिकः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैक्ष). -2 A Yogin just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. -2 Former, previous. -3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुस् *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू, कृ and अस्).

प्रादुरस् 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15; प्रादुःष्यात्क इव जित पुरः पररेण *Si*. 8. 12.

प्रादुर्भू 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. -2 To arise, come to light. -3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising ; वपुःप्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10. -2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. -3 Becoming audible. -4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, displayed.

प्रादुष्करणं Manirestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यं Manifestation.

प्रादेशः 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. -2 A spot, place, region.

प्रादेशनं A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having precedents, precedented. -2 Limitod, local. -3 Significant. **-कः** The owner of a district.

प्रादेशिन् *a.* A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादोष *a.* (षी *f.*), प्रादोषिक *a.* (की *f.*), Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकं A destructive weapon, any war-implement.

प्राधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most eminent or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. -2 Relating to or derived from Pradhâna, q. v.

प्राधान्यं 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. -2 Ascendancy, supremacy. -3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', 'principally '; Bg. 10, 19).

प्राधीत *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brâhmaṇa).

प्राध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राध्व *a.* [प्रकृष्टोऽध्वा अत्र समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long. -2 Bent, inclined. -3 Fastened, bound(बद्ध). -4 Favourable. **-ध्वः** A carriage. **-ध्वं** *ind.* 1 Favourably, agreeably or conformably, suitably ; सभाजने मे भुजमूर्ध्वबाहुः सव्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रयुंक्ते R. 13. 43. -2 Crookedly.

प्रांतः [प्रकृष्टोऽंतः] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः *S*. 4. 7. -2 Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.); Mâl. 4. 2 ; ओष्ठ°, नयन°. -3 Boundary, extremity. -4 Extreme verge, end ; यौवनप्रांत Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip. -6 The back part. -Comp. A **-ग** *a.* living close by. **-दुर्गं** a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort. **-विरस** *a.* tasteless in the end. **-शून्य** *a.* see प्रांतरशून्य. **-स्थ** *a.* one who inhabits the borders.

प्रांततः *ind.* Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रांतरं [प्रकृष्टमंतरं यत्र] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. -शून्यः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.).

प्राप् 5 P. To get, obtain, gain, acquire; R. 17. 1. -2 To attain to, go to, reach; यथा महाह्रदं प्राप्य क्षिप्तं लोष्टं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48; Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c.; प्राप्यावंतीन् Me. 30. -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion); परिच्छिन्नस्तावज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोषं, दंड &c.). -7 To suffer, endure.-8 To be changed into (in gram.). -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). —*Caus.* 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey; सपत्नीः प्रापयंत्यब्धिं सिंधवो नगनिम्नगाः Si. 2. 104; वसतिं प्रिय कामिनां प्रियास्त्वदृते प्रापयितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32; Ve. 3. 7, R. 14. 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide; अभिमन्युतनयमसून्प्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived'. -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप *a.* Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in दुष्प्राप.

प्रापक (पिका *f.*) [प्राप्-ण्वुल्] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

प्रापणं 1 Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित *p. p.* 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -3 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9 Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. -Comp. -अनुज्ञ *a.* one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart. -अपराध *a.* guilty of an offence. -अर्थ *a.* successful. (-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर *a.* 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2. timely, seasonable. (-रः) a fit or suitable time. -उदय *a.* one who has attained rise or exaltation. -कारिन् *a.* doing what is right. -काल *a.* 1. opportune, seasonable; suitable, see अप्राप्तकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (-लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (-लं) *ind* seasonably, opportunely, timely; Pt. 1. 63. -जीवन *a.* revived, restored to life. -दोष *a.* guilty. -पंचत्व *a.* resolved into the five elements, *i. e.* dead; cf. पंचत्व. -प्रसव *a.* 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement; U. 7. 2. -बुद्धि *a.* 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. -भारः a beast of burden. -मनोरथ *a.* one who has obtained his desired object. -यौवन *a.* being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. -रूप *a.* 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive. -4. fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार *a.* come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). -श्री *a.* one who owes his rise (to another); Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit; द्रव्य°, यशः°, सुख° &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with. -5 Range, reach. -6 A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production. -10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Siddhis q. v.). -11 Union, collection (संहति). -12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny; Pt. 2. 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखागम). -Comp. -आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play); उपायापायशंकाभ्यां प्राप्त्याशा प्राप्तिसंभवा S. D. 6. -समं a particular Jâti in Nyâya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be got or obtained. -2 Attainable, procurable; destined to be got; प्राप्तव्यमर्थं लभते मनुष्यः Pt. 2. 105. -3 To be reached, attainable. -4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader; आढ्यादिव प्रापणिकादजस्रं Si. 4. 11.

प्राबल्यं 1 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्राबा (वा) लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्राबोध (धि) कः 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभंजनं The lunar mansion Svâti.

प्राभंजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat. -2 Of Bhîma.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prabhâkara', a follower of that school of Mîmâmsâ philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राभृतं, प्राभृतकं 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king (Nazerâṇâ). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -4 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. -कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramâṇas of the Naiyâyikas, a logician. -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. -2 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. -वादिन् *a.* one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3

Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रामोद (दि) क *a.* (की *f.*) Charming, enchanting, delightful; अहो प्रामोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. l.

प्रायः [प्र-अय् घञ्, इ-अच् वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. -2 Seeking death by fasting, fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like आस्, उपविश् &c.); see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, majority, plurality; majority of cases. -4 Excess, abundance, plenty. -5 A condition of life. *N. B.* At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (*a*) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्रायौ 'about to fall;' मृतप्रायः 'almost dead, a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (*b*) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्रायं शरीरं U. 1; शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (*c*) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं वचनं &c. -Comp. -उपगमनं, -उपवेशः, -उपवेशनं, -उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशसदृशं व्रतमास्थितस्य Ve. 3. 10. -उपेत *a.* abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. -उपविष्ट, -उपवेशिन् *a.* fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. -दर्शनं an ordinary phenomenon. -भव *a.* common, usually met with.

प्रायणं 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. -2 The path of life. -3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. -4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय *a.* Introductory, initial, initiatory. -यं The first. -यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. -2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायशस् *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशाबंधः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19. (प्रायो नाम तपः प्रोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते। तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमितीर्यते॥ Hemâdri). -2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक *a.* 1 Expiating, expiatory. -2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्तिन् *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय *a.* Expiatory.

प्रायस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वगुणेषूत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांत्यापदः Bh. 2. 90. -2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तव प्रसादात्प्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीवितं Mb. -3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. -2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेषिन् *m.* A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness, piety.

प्रायोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Applied. -2 Applicable.

प्रारभ् 1 A. 1 To begin, commence; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; see आरभ्.

प्रारब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. -ब्धं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. -2 Fate, destiny.

प्रारब्धिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रारंभेपि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Mâl. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. -2 An undertaking, deed, enterprize; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20.

प्रारंभणं Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्ररोह.

प्रार्णं A chief debt.

प्रार्थ् 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवंतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. -2 To demand in marriage. -3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विघ्नवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयेत Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7. 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयध्वं तथा सीतां Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थ्यतामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक *a.* (र्थिका *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. -कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं -ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्धंते धनपतिपुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापेयं खलु प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2 (the object is expressed by the loc.; as in शकुंतलायां प्रार्थना). -Comp. -भंगः refusal of a requset. -सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. -2 To be wished or desired. -यं The third or Dvâpara age.

प्रार्थयितृ *m.* 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं S. 3. 14; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विडंब्यते S. 2.

प्रार्थित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wished, desired. -3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. -4 Killed, hurt. -5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थिन् *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. -2 Wishing, desiring; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्यामुपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. -3 Attacking, assailing.

प्रालंब *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down; प्रालंबद्विगुणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 2. 28. -बः 1 A kind of pearl-orna-

ment. -2 A female breast. —बं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंबं.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden necklace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रालेयप्लवमेच्छया Gît. 1; प्रालेयशीतमचलेश्वरमीश्वरोऽपि (अधिशेते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39. -Comp. —अद्रिः, -शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himâlaya; Me. 57. —अंशुः,-करः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —लेशः a hail-stone.

प्रावटः Barley.

प्रावणं A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey,

प्रावासिक *a,* (की *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वत्सेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. -2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). -3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.

प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. -2 N. of a district. -Comp. —कीटः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लंबदशाविशालं प्रावारकं सूत्रशतैर्हि युक्तं Mk. 8. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽनुप्रेषितः Mk. 1.

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावृत *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. —तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रावृतिः *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. -2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Secondary. -2 Well-informed. —कः A messenger.

प्रावृष् *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and श्रावण); कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्यं R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रावृट् प्रावृडिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. -Comp. —अत्ययः (प्रावृडत्ययः) end of the rainy season. —कालः (प्रावृट्कालः) the rainy season.

प्रावृषः -षा The rainy season, monsoons.

प्रावृषिक, प्रावृषीण *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock.

प्रावृषिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season. —जः A storm, stormy gale.

प्रावृषेण्य *a.* 1 Produced in, relating to, the rainy season; सा किं शक्या जनयितुमिह प्रावृषेण्येन ...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. -2 Abundant, copious, much (lit. coming in showers). -3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). —ण्यः 1 The Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. —ण्यं Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. —ष्यं Lapis lazuli.

प्रावेण्यं A fine woollen covering.

प्रावेशन *a.* (ना *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —नं A workshop, manufactory.

प्रावेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). -2 In the habit of entering.

प्राव्रज्यं, प्राव्राज्यं 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -2 Vagrancy, wandering habit.

प्राश् 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. -2 To taste; Ms. 2. 62. -3 To enjoy, sport with. -4 To drink.

प्राश् *f.* Ved. Food.

प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c. -2 Food.

प्राशकः An eater.

प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. -2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Food.

प्राशनीय *a.* Eatable, serving as food. —यं Food.

प्राशित *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —तं 1 An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं पितृतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74. -2 Eating.

प्राशित्रं 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. -2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. -3 Anything eatable.

प्राशस्त्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशास्त्रं 1 The office of a Prasâstṛi. -2 Government, rule.

प्राशु *a.* Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. —शुः 1 Eating. -2 One who eats Soma. -3 An enemy of Vṛitra.

प्राश्निक *a.* Containing questions. —कः 1 An examiner. -2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यंतरः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1.

प्रास् 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. -2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. -3 Insertion.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. -2 A die.

प्रासनं 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. -2 Throwing down.

प्रासिक *a.* Armed with a dart. —कः A lancer, spearman.

प्रास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. -2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. -2 Connected with, innate. -3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. -4 Relevant. -5 Seasonable, opportune. -6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught-ox.

प्रासादः [प्रसीदत्यस्मिन् प्र+सद् आधारे घञ् दीर्घः] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुटीबति प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. -2 A royal mansion. -3 A temple, shrine. -4 A raised platform for spectators. -Comp. —अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. —आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace.

—कुक्कुटः a tame pigeon. —तलं the surface or flat roof of a palace. —पृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. —प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. —मंडना a kind of orpiment. —शायिन् *a.* sleeping in a palace. —शृंगं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासादीय *a.* Palatial, splendid.

प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.

प्रासादिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Given as a favour. -2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

प्रासूतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhâminîvilâsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं 'prefatory remarks.' -2 Seasonable, opportune, timely. -3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand); अप्रास्ताविकी महत्येषा कथा Mâl. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. -2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Weighing a *Prastha* q. v. -2 Bought for a *Prastha.* -3 Containing a *Prastha.* -4 Sown with a *Prastha.*

प्रास्रवण *a.* (णी *f.*) Derived from a spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राह्णः The forenoon.

प्राह्णेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to, or happening in, the forenoon.

प्राह्णेतरां -मां *ind.* Very early in the morning.

प्रिय *a.* [प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क] (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. प्रेष्ठ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बंधुप्रियां Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Râm; R. 3. 29. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6. -3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8.; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. -4 Dear, expensive. -5 Ved. Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband; स्त्रीणामाद्यं प्रणयवचनं विभ्रमो हि प्रियेषु Me. 28. -2 A kind of deer. —या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; प्रिये चारुशीले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये Gît. 10. -2 A woman in general. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 News, information. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 A kind of jasmine. —यं 1 Love. -2 Kindness, ervice, favour; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे V. 1. 16.; मत्प्रियार्थं यियासोः Me. 22; प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. -3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियनिवेदयितारं S. 4. -4 Pleasure. —यं *ind.* In a pleasing or agreeable manner. **-Comp.** —अतिथि *a.* hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अपायः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय *a.* pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (-यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अंबुः the mango tree. —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. -2. amiable. (-र्हः) N. of Vishṇu. —असु *a.* fond of life. —आख्य *a.* announcing good news. —आख्यानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् *a.* amiable, pleasant, agreeable. —उक्तिः *f.*, -उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उपपत्तिः *f.* a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. —एषिन् *a.* 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. -2. friendly, affectionat e. —कर *a.* giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् *a.* acting in a kind or friendly manner. —कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम *a.* friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार *a.* 1. acting kindly, doing good to. 2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, -कारिन्, *a.* acting or treating kindly. (*-m.*) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् *m.* 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जानिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. —जीव *a.* living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —दर्श *a.* pleasant to look at. —दर्शन *a.* pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 10; एवमुत्सुकोऽपि प्रियदर्शनो देवः S. 6. (-नः) 1 a parrot. -2. a kind of date tree. -3. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. (-नं) the sight of a beloved object; Pt. 1. 128. —दर्शिन् *a.* looking kindly upon anytbing. (*-m.*) an epithet of king Asoka. —देवन *a.* fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसादनं propitiation of a husband. —प्राय *a.* exceedingly kind or courteous; प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः U. 2. 2. (-यं) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् *n.* a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेप्सु *a.* wishing to secure one's desired object. —भावः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. —भाषिन् *a.* speaking sweet words. —मंडन *a.* fond of ornaments; S. 4. 8. —मधु *a.* fond of liquor. (-धुः) an epithet of Balârama. —रण *a.* warlike, heroic. —वक्तृ *a.* flattering, a flatterer. —वचन *a.* speaking kind or agreeable words. (-नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंगु. —वस्तु *n.* a beloved object. —वाच् *a.* speaking kindly, affable in address. (*-f.*) kind or agreeable words. —वादिका a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् *a.* speaking kind or pleasing words, a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Râm. (-नी) a kind of bird. —श्रवस् *m.* an epithet of Krishṇa. —संवासः the society of a beloved person. —सखः 1. a dear friend. -2. the tree Khadira. (-खी *f.*) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सत्य *a.* 1. a lover of truth. -2. pleasant though true. —संदेशः 1. a friendly message, the message of a lover. -2. the tree called चंपक. —समागमः union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a beloved wife. —सुहृद् *m.* a dear or bosom friend. —स्वप्न *a.* fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद *a.* Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —दः 1

A kind of bird. -2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; *Si.* 4. 32. -2 The tree called नीप. -3 The creeper प्रियंगु. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of bird. -6 Saffron. **—कं** A flower of the *asana* tree; *Si.* 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार *a.* 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; **प्रियंकरो मे प्रिय इत्यनंदत्** R. 14. 48. -2 Agreeable. -3 Amiable.

प्रियंगुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); **प्रियंगुश्यामांगप्रकृतिरपि** Mál. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक). -2 Long pepper. **—गु** *n.* Saffron.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. **—मः** A lover, husband; **शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः** Me. 31, 70. **—मा** A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. -2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्णु, प्रियंभावुक *a.* Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyâl; see पियाल. **—ला** A vine.

प्री I. 9 U. (प्रीणाति, प्रीणीते, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; **प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः** Bh. 2. 68; **सस्नुः पितॄन् पिप्रियुरापगासु** Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104; 7. 64. -2 To be pleased, take delight in; **कच्चिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनवासे** Mb. -3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. -4 To be cheerful or gay. **—*Caus.*** (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c. -II. 4 A. (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; **प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनां प्रियः** *Si.*1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19.30; Y. 1. 245. -2 To feel affection for, love. -3 To assent, be satisfied.-III. 1 P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. -2 Old, ancient. -3 Previous.

प्रीणनं *a.* Pleasing, gratifying. **—नं** 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; **प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व** R. 2. 63; 1. 81, 12. 94. -2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4.- 3 Content. -4 Dear, beloved. -5 Kind, affectionate. **-Comp.** **—आत्मन्, -चित्त, -मनस्** *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिन्] *f.* Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; **भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः** Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 62. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. -4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; **द्यूत°, मृगया°**. -5 Friendliness, amity. -6 Conciliation. -7 A symbolical expression for the letter ध. -9 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (सपत्नी संजाता रत्याः प्रीतिरिति श्रुता). **-Comp.** **—कर** *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. **—कर्मन्** *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. **—जुषा** N. of the wife of अनिरुद्ध. **—तृष्** *m.* N. of cupid. **—द** *a.* inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (**—दः**) a jester or buffoon in a play. **—दत्त** *a.* given through affection. (**—त्तं**) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. **—दानं, -दायः** a gift of love, a friendly present; **तदवसरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य** Mâl. 4; R. 15. 68. **—धनं** money given through love or friendship. **—पात्रं** an object of love, any beloved person or object. **—पुरोग** *a.* affectionate, loving. **—पूर्वं, पूर्वकं** *ind.* kindly, affectionately. **—प्रमुख** *a.* friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. **—भाज्** *a.* enjoying friendship, loved. **—मनस्** *a.* 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy. -2. kind, affectionate. **—मय** *a.* arising from love or joy. **—युज्** *a.* dear, affectienate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. **—वचस्** *n.*, **-वचनं** a friendly or kind speech. **—वर्धन** *a.* increasing love or joy. (**—नः**) an epithet of Vishṇu. **—वादः** a friendly discussion. **—विवाहः** a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). **—श्राद्धं** a sort of *Srâddha* or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents. **—स्निग्ध** *a.* moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमत् *a.* 1 Full of love or affection, loving, fond, affectionate. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Content, glad. -4 Favourable.

प्रु 1 A. (प्रवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, spring. **—*Caus.*** To extend, reach as far as.

प्रुष् I 1 P. (प्रोषति, प्रुष्ट) 1 To burn consume. -2 To reduce to ashes. -II. 9 P. (प्रुष्णाति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To pour out, sprinkle. -3 To fill.

प्रुषित *a.* 1 Sprinkled, wetted. -2 Burning.

प्रुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

प्रुष्वः 1 The rainy season. -2 The sun. -3 A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रे (प्र-इ) 2 P. 1 To go forward. -2 To arrive at, reach. -3 To go out of, depart from; **धीराः प्रेत्यास्माल्लोकादमृता भवंति** Ken. -4 (Hence) to die, depart life; **प्रेत्य** 'after death; see **प्रेत्य** below.

प्रेत *p. p.* [प्र- इ-क्त] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; **स्वजनाश्रु किलातिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते** R. 8. 86. **—तः** 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. -2 A ghost, evil spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. **-Comp.** **—अधिपः** an epithet of Yama. **—अन्नं** food offered to the Manes. **—अस्थि** *n.* the bone of a dead man. °**धारिन्** an epithet of *S*iva. **—आवासः** a burial-ground, cemetery. **—ईशः, -ईश्वरः** an epithet of Yama. **—उद्देशः** an offering to the Manes. **—कर्मन्** *n.*, **—कृत्यं, -कृत्या** obsequial or funeral rites. **—गत** *a.* dead. **—गृहं** a cemetery. **—गोपः** the keeper of the dead. **—चारिन्** *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. **—दाहः** the burning of the dead, cremation. **—धूमः** the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. **—नदी** the river वैतरिणी. **—नरः** a goblin, ghost. **—निर्यातकः, -निर्हारकः** a man employed to carry out dead bodies. **—पक्षः** 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed; cf. पितृपक्ष. **—पटहः** a drum beaten at a funeral. **—पतिः** Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). **—पुरं** the city of Yama. **—भावः** death. **—भूमिः** *f.* a cemetery. **—मेघः** a funeral sa-

crifice. –राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी). –राजः an epithet of Yama. –लोकः the world of the dead. –वनं a cemetery. –वाहित *a.* possessed by a ghost. –शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. –शुद्धिः *f.*, –शौचं purification after the death of a relative. –श्राद्धं an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. –हारः 1. one who carries out a dead body. -2. a near relative.

प्रेतिः *f.* 1 Death, dying. -2 Departure, flight. -3 Food.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य *ind.* Having departed (from this world), after death, in the next world ; न च तत्प्रेत्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28 ; Ms. 2. 9, 26. -**Comp.** –जातिः *f.* position in the world to come. –भाज् *a.* enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world. –भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; तमायांतं प्रेक्ष्य Pt. 1 ; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47 ; Ms. 8. 147. -2 To look on, be a spectator, युष्माकं प्रेक्षमाणानां Ve. 3. -3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Viewing, seeing. -2 A view, look, appearance. -3 The eye; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82. -4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. -5 A dramatic representation; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3. -6 A place where public exhibitions are held. -**Comp.** – कूटं the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectacle.

प्रेक्षणिका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot. p.* 1 To bee seen, viewed, or gazed at ; visible, apparent. -2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at ; Me. 2 ; R. 14. 9. -3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle ; *Si.* 10. 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. -2 A look, view, sight, appearance. -3 Being a looker-on. -4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. -5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. -6 Intellect, understanding. -7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. -8 The branch of a tree. -**Comp.** –अ (आ) गारः -रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं 1. a theatre, or play-house. -2. a council-chamber. –कारिन् *a.* wise, prudent, circumspect ; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः Ki. 18. 28. –समाजः an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत् *a.* Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. –तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Looking at, viewing. -2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. -3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in मृगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य =प्रेक्षणीय q. v.

प्रेंख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate. –*Caus.* To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेंखः, -खं A swing.

प्रेंखण *a.* Wandering, moving, going towards, entering ; Bk. 9. 106. –णं 1 Swinging. -2 A swing. -3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sûtradhâra, hero &c ; S. D. thus defines it :—गर्भावमर्षरहितं प्रेंखणं हीननायकं । असूत्रधारमेकांकमविष्कंभप्रवेशकम् । नियुद्धसंफेटयुतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितं ॥ 547; *e.g.* वालिवध.

प्रेंखा 1 A swing. -2 Dancing. -3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. -4 A kind of building or house. -5 A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेंखित *p. p.* Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेंखोल् 10 U. (प्रेंखोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेंखोलः, -प्रेंखोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating ; Mâl. 9. 17. -2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेत्य &c. See under प्रे.

प्रेत्वन् *m.* 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire (in general). -3 Supposition, assumption.

प्रेप्सु *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रेमन् *m., n.* [प्रियस्य भावः इमनिच् प्रादेशः एकाचूकत्वात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Love, affection ; तत्प्रेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gît. 11 ; Me. 44. -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. –*m.* 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. -**Comp.** –अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection. –ऋद्धिः *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. –पर *a.* affectionate, loving. –पातनं 1. tears (of joy). -2. the eye (that sheds them). –पात्रं ' an object of love, any beloved person or thing. –बंधः बंधनं a bond or tie of affection. –भावः aflection, love.

प्रेमवती A mistress or beloved.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय q. v.). –*m.* 1 A lover, husband. -2 A dear friend ; Mâl. 10. 24. –*m.* -*n.* Flattery. –सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपत्यः A heron (fond of offspring.

प्रेर् *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. -2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth; R. 4. 24. *v. l.* -3 To incite, instigate, set on. -4 To cast, direct (as eyes) ; नयने बत्प्रेरयंत्या तया *S.* 2. 2. -5 To throw, hurl. -6 To send forth, despatch. -7 To utter. -8 To ask.

प्रेरक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणं, -णा 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion. -3 Throwing, casting ; इमूढानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Order, direction. -6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form. -7 Activity, exertion.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted ; Pt. 2. 144. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast ; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना *S.* 1. 23. -6 Touched. –तः An envoy, a messenger.

प्रेर्वन् *m.* Ved. The ocean. –*f.* (प्रेर्वरी) A river.

प्रेष् I. 4 P. 1 To drive forward,

drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. —*Caus.* 1 To send forth, cast, hurl, Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; किमर्थमृषयः प्रेषिताः स्युः *S.* 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). —II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move.

प्रेषः 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेषक *a.* 1 Despatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

प्रेषणं, -णा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

प्रेषित *p. p.* Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

प्रेष्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. —ष्यः 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. —ष्या A female servant, hand-maid. —ष्यं 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. **-Comp.** —जनः servants taken collectively. —भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. —वधूः 1. the wife of a servant. -2. a female servant, hand-maid. —वर्गः the body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेष्ठ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). —ष्ठः A lover, husband. —ष्ठा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र q. v.). **-Comp.** —कटा a rite in which no mats are allowed. —कर्दमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. —द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. —वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gaṇa to P. II. 1. 72).

प्रैयं Being kind, kindness, love.

प्रैषः 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

प्रैषणिक *a.* Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रैष्यः A servant, menial, slave; Ku. 6. 58. —ष्या A female servant. —ष्यं Servitude, slavery. **-Comp.** —भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

प्रोक्ष् 6 P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणात्यये तथा श्राद्धे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. —*Caus.* To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. —णी, -प्रोक्षणिः *f.* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.

प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोच्चंड *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोच्चारित *a.* Sounding loudly.

प्रोच्चैस् *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छून *a.* 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

प्रोच्छ्रित *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोज्जासनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रोज्झ् 6 P.=उज्झ् q. v.

प्रोज्झनं Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रोज्झित *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रोञ्छनं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants.

प्रोड्डीन *a.* Flown up or away.

प्रोढ, प्रोढि See प्रौढ, प्रौढि.

प्रोंठः A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रोत *p. p.* [प्र-वे-स्यूतौ-क्त संप्रसारणं] 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transfixed; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोतान् *i. e.* (चंद्रकिरणान्) बिसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. —तं A garment, woven cloth. **-Comp.** —उत्सादनं 1. an umbrella. -2. a cloth house, tent.

प्रोतयति Den. P. To insert, infix.

प्रोत्कट (*i. e.* भृत्यः) A favourite servant.

प्रोत्कंठ *a.* Lifting up or stretching out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

प्रोत्क्रुष्टं A loud noise or uproar.

प्रोत्तुंग *a.* Very high or lofty.

प्रोत्फुल्ल *a.* 1 Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

प्रोत्सारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रोत्सारित *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोत्साहः 1 Zeal, ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रोत्साहकः 1 An inciter, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहनं Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोथ् 1 U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); पुरोथस्मै न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 To subdue, overpower. -5 To destroy, slay.

प्रोथ *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षांतमुदकांतं च प्रियं प्रोथमनुव्रजेत् Tv. —थः -थं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; *Si.* 11. 11, 12. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. —थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोथिन् *m.* A horse.

प्रोद्गत *a.* Projecting, prominent.

प्रोद्घुष् 1 P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोद्घुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

प्रोद्घोषणं, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोद्दीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रोद्बोधः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोद्भूत *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोद्यत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोद्वाहः Marriage.

प्रोन्नत *p. p.* 1 Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

प्रोन्मील् 1 P. 1 To bloom, blossom. -2 To come to light, appear. —*Caus.* 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोन्मीलनं Disclosing &c.

प्रोल्लाघित *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Robust.

प्रोल्लेखनं Scratching; marking.

प्रोषः Burning, combustion.

प्रोषित *p. p.* Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. **-Comp.** —**भर्तृका** a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nâyikâs in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S.D.:-नानाकार्यवशाद्यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः। सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोषितभर्तृका ॥ 119. —**मरणं** dying in a foreign country.

प्रो (प्रौ) ष्ठः 1 A bull, an ox. -2 A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fiish (ष्ठी also). **-Comp.** —**पद्:** the month भाद्रपद. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा. —**पाद** *a.* born under the above Nakshtra.

प्रोष्ण *a.* Burning hot, scorching.

प्रो (प्रौ) ह *a.* 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. —**हः** 1 Reasoning, logic. -2 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढ *a.* [प्र+वह् -क्त वा वृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); प्रौढपुष्पैः कदंबैः Me. 25; प्रौढतालीविपांडु &c. Mâl. 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्तते हि मन्मथप्रौढसुहृदो निशीथस्य यौवनश्रीः Mâl. 8; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रौढं तमः कुरु कृतज्ञतयैव भद्रं Mâl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong. -5 Violent, impetuous. -7 Proud; Mv. 2. 3. -8 Luxuriant. -9 Married. - Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.) -11 Raised or lifted up. -12 Controverted, discussed. —**ढा** A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोडशाद्भवेत्बाला त्रिंशता तरुणी मता। पंचपंचाशता प्रौढा भवेद्वृद्धा ततः परम् ॥. **-Comp.** —**अंगना** a bold woman; see above. —**उक्तिः** *f.* a bold or pompous assertion. —**पाद** *a.* one whose feet are raised on a bench. —**पुष्प** *a.* having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. —**प्रताप** *a.* of great or mighty valour. —**यौवन** *a.* advanced in youth. —**वादः** an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

प्रौढत्वं Sublimity or felicity; Mâl. 1. 7.

प्रौ (प्रो) ढिः *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion. -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprize. **-Comp.** —**वादः** 1. a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

प्रौढीभू 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. -2 To increase.

प्रौण *a.* Clever, learned, skilful.

प्रौष्ठपदः N. of the month Bhâdrapada. —**दी** The full moon in the month of Bhâdrapada.

प्लकः Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अर्धांगभेद).

प्लक्ष् 1 U. To eat, consume.

प्लक्षः [प्लक्ष्यते कीटैः प्लक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 The Indian fig-tree; प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सैधतलं बिभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvîpas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. **-Comp.** —**जाता, -समुद्रवाचका** an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —**तीर्थं, -प्रस्रवणं, -राज्** *m.* the place where the Sarasvatî rises.

प्लाक्षं The fruit of प्लक्ष.

प्लिह् 1 A. (प्लेहते) To go, move.

प्ली 9 P. (प्लीनाति) To go, move.

प्लीहन् *m.* The spleen or its enlargement (प्लिहन् also); Mv. 5. 19. **-Comp.** —**अरिः** N. of the fig-tree. —**उदरं** enlargement of the spleen. —**उदरिन्** *a.* suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लीहा The spleen.

प्लु 1 A. (प्लवते, प्लुत) 1 To float, swim; किं नाम्नैतत् मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवंत इति Mv. 1; क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्लवंते R. 16. 60; प्लवंते धर्मलघवो लोकेऽभसि यथा प्लवाः Subhâsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 46. -5 To plunge into, bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear. -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip. -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel).—*Caus.* (प्लावयति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float.-2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; यैः प्लावयिष्यंति समंततोऽमी Si. 3. 74, 7. 74. -5 To cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel.). —With अभि 1. to over-flow.-2 to overwhelm, overcome.

प्लव *a.* [प्लु-अच्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. —**वः** Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाशयेच्च शनैः पश्चात्प्लवं सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38; सर्वं ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog.-6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope.-8 An enemy. -9 A sheep -10 A man of a low tribe, a Chândâla.-11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kârandava bird, a kind of duck. -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected.(=कुलक q. v.) -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17 Urging on, inciting. **-Comp.** —**गः** 1. a monkey; R. 12. 70. -2

a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरीष. -5. N. of the sun's charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. —गतिः a frog.

प्लवकः [प्लु वा हु० अक] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Châṇḍâla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

प्लवंगः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

प्लवंगमः 1 A monkey ; Si. 12. 55. -2 A frog. -Comp. —इंद्रः an epithet of Hanumat.

प्लवनं *a.* [प्लु-ल्युट्] Inclined, stooping down. —नं 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into ; Mâl. 1. 19. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge. -6 A declivity. -7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

प्लवाका A float, raft.

प्लविक *a.* [प्लवेन तरति ठन्] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

प्लावः [प्लु-घञ्] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to, overflowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

प्लावनं [प्लु णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, ablution. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 A flood, deluge.

प्लावित *p. p.* [प्लु णिच् क्त] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow. -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled ; Si. 12. 26; Ki.11. 36. -4 Covered with, smeared.

प्लाविन् *a.* [प्लु-णिनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. —*m.* A bird.

प्लुत *p. p.* [प्लु-क्त] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in. (See प्लु). —तं 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. —गतिः a hare. (-*f.*) 1. going by leaps. -2. a gallop, bounding motion.

प्लुतिः *f.* [प्लु-भावे क्तिन्] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring ; as in मंडूकप्लुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

प्लुष् I. 1. 4. 9. P. (प्लोषति, प्लुष्यति, प्लुष्णाति, प्लुष्ट) To burn, scorch, singe, sear, Rs. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (प्लुष्णाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

प्लुक्षिः 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

प्लुषः Burning, combustion.

प्लुष्ट *p. p.* Scorched, burnt, singed.

प्लोषः Burning, combustion (also (प्रोष).

प्लोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [प्लुष् ल्यु] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तार्तीयीकं पुरारेस्तदवतु मदनप्लोषणं लोचनं वः Mál. 1.v. 1. —णं Burning, scorching (प्रोषणं also).

प्लुस् 4P. (प्लुस्यति) 1 To burn. -2 To share.

प्लेव् 1 A. (प्लेवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

प्लोतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat, devour.

प्सा 1 Food. -2 Hunger.

प्सात *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Hungry.

प्सानं 1 Eating. -2 Food.

प्सुर *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

फ.

फ *a.* Obvious, evident. —फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. —फा 1 Useless or idle speech (*n.* also). -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An increaser. —फं 1 An angry speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक्क् 1 P. (फक्कति, फक्कित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फक्कः A cripple.

फक्किका 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained ; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका विषमा कुंडलनामवापिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism. -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फट् *ind.* An onomatopoetic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations ; अस्त्राय फट्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्विषेणापि सर्पेण कर्तव्या महती फटा (फणा v. l.); विषं भवतु मा भूद्वा फटाटोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. -2 A tooth. -3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

फडिंगा A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फण् 1 P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; रुरुजुर्भेजिरे फेणुर्बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. -2 To produce easily or without exertion ; (this sense according to some belongs to the *Caus.* of फण्). —*Caus.* (फाणयति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid.).

फणः-णा [फण्-अच्] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent ; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणं (फणां) कुरुते *S.* 6. 30 ; मणिभिः फणस्थैः R. 13.12; Ku. 6.

68 ; वहति भुवनश्रेणिं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35. -2 The expanded side of the nostril, (also फणं in this sense). -णः Ved. Scum. -Comp. -आटोपः the expanded hood (v. l. for फटाटोप); Pt. 1. 204. -करः a serpent -धरः 1. a serpent. -2. N. of Siva. -भृत् m. 1. a serpent. -2. the number 'nine' (there being nine chief Nâgas.). -मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent; Si. 9. 25. -मंडलं the rounded body of a serpent; करालफणमंडलं R. 12. 98 ; तत्फणामंडलोदर्चिर्मणिद्योतितविग्रहं 10. 7.

फण (णा) वत् m. A snake in general.

फणिन् m. [फणा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्गिरतो यद्गरलं फणिनः पुष्णासि परिमलोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 12, 58 ; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 2. 21. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahâbhâshya on Pâṇini's Sûtras; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका N. 2. 95. -Comp. -इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon Sesha. -2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. -3. of Patanjali. -केश (स) रः =नागकेशर. -खेलः a quail. -तल्पगः an epithet of Vishṇu (who uses Sesha as his couch). -पतिः 1. an epithet of Sesha or of Vâsuki. -2. of Patanjali. -प्रियः wind. -फेनः opium. -भाष्यं Mahâbhâshya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pâṇini's Sûtras). -भुज् m. 1 a peacock. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -मुखं a kind of spade used by house-breakers. -लता, -वल्ली betel-pepper.

फणिज्झकः Marjoram.

फंडः The belly.

फत्कारिन् m. A bird.

फरं A shield ; cf. फलक.

फरुवकं A betel-box.

फर्फरायते Den. A. To glance about, dart, to and fro, sparkle ; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb.

फर्फरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -कं 1 A young shoot or branch. -2 Softness. -का A shoe.

फल् I. 1 P. (फलति, पफाल, अफालीत्, फलिष्यति, फलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit ; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46 ; परोपकाराय द्रुमाः फलंति Subhâsh. ; त्रिधातुर्व्यापारः फलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Mâl. 1. 16 ; often used transitively in this sense ; मौर्यस्येव फलंति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मन्त्रीतयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. -2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः फलितास्तवेति R. 13. 59 ; 15. 78 ; यश्च न फेलुः क्षणदाचरणां (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113 ; 12. 66 ; नैवाकृतिः फलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. -3 To result, produce results or consequences; फलितमस्माकं कपटप्रबंधेन H. 1 ; फलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Mâl. 6 ; Ki 18. 25 ; खलः करोति दुर्वृत्तं नूनं फलति साधुषु H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -5 To fall to the lot of, befall. -6 To be useful. -II. 1 P. (फलति, फुल्ल or फुल्त in the first sense, and फलित in other senses) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave ; तस्य मूर्धानमासाद्य पफालासिवरो हि सः Mb. -2 To shine back, be reflected ; Ki. 5. 38. -3 To go.

फलं [फल्-अच्] 1 Fruit (fig. also) as of a tree ; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30; R. 4. 33 ; 1. 49. -2 Crop, produce ; कृषिफलं Me. 16. -3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect ; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83 ; फलेन ज्ञास्यसि Pt. 1 ; न नवः प्रभुराफलोदयात् स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. -4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); फलमस्योपहासस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. -5 A deed, an act (opp. words); ब्रुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कंठेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. -6 Aim, object, purpose ; परेंगितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43 ; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. -7 Use, good, profit, advantage ; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं Bv. 2. 61. -8 Profit or interest on capital. -9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. -10 A kernel (of a fruit). -11 A tablet or board (शारिफल). -12 A blade (of a sword). -13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c. ; barb ; Mu. 7. 10. -14 A shield. -15 A testicle. -16 A gift. -17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). -18 Product or quotient. -19 Menstrual discharge. -20 Nutmeg. -21 A ploughshare. -22 Loss, disadvantage. -23 The second term in a rule-of-three sum. -24 Correlative equation. -25 The area of a figure. -26 The three myrobalans (त्रिफला). -27 A point on a die. -Comp. -अदनः =फलाशन q. v. -अनुबंधः succession or sequence of fruits or results. -अनुमेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -अनुसरणं 1 rate of profits. -2. following or reaping consequences. -अंतः a bamboo. -अन्वेषिन् a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). -अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. -अपेत a. useless, unfertile, unproductive. -अम्लः a kind of sorrel. (-म्लं) tamarind. -अशनः a parrot. -अस्थि n. a cocoa-nut. -आकांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see फलापेक्षा. -आगमः 1. production of fruits, load of fruits ; भवंति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः S. 5. 12. -2. the fruit season, autumn. -आढ्य a. full of or abounding in fruits. (-ढ्या) a kind of plantain. -आरामः a fruit-garden, orchard. -आसक्त a. 1. fond of fruits. -2. attached to fruits, fond of getting fruit (of actions done). -आहारः feeding or living on fruits, fruit-meal. -उच्चयः a collection of fruits. -उत्तमा 1. a kind of grapes (having no stones). -2. = त्रिफला. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1. production of fruit. -2. profit, gain. (-त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written फलोत्पाति in this sense). -उदयः 1. appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आफलोदयकर्मणां R. 1. 5; 8. 22. -2. profit, gain. -3. retribution, punishment. -4. happiness, joy. -5. heaven. -उद्गमः appearance of fruits; S. 5. 12 (v. l.). -उद्देशः regard to results ; see फलापेक्षा. -उपजीविन् a. living by cultivating or selling fruits. -उपेत

a. yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. —कामना desire of fruits or consequences. —कालः fruit-season. —केसरः the cocoanut tree. —कोशः-षः, -कोशकः the scrotum (covering of the testicles). —खंडनं frustration of fruits or results, disappointment. —ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. —ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् *a.* (also फलेग्रहि and फलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season ; आद्यतां कुल-मुपैति पैतृकं स्यान्नवनोत्थतरुः फलेग्रहिः Kir. K. 3. 60; Mâl. 9. 39. (*-m.*) a fruit-tree. —ग्रहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. —छदनं a house built of wooden boards. —त्रयं,-त्रिकं the three myrobalans (त्रिफला). —द,-दातृ,-प्रद *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit ; Ms. 11. 143. -2. bringing in gain or profit. -3. giving a reward, rewarding. (-दः) a tree.—निर्वृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* production of fruit. —परिणतिः *f.* -परिणामः,-पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. -2. the fulness of consequences. —पाकांता, -पाकावसाना an annual plant. —पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पादपः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, -पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1. the giving of fruits. -2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant. —वंध्यः a tree barren of fruit. —बंधिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. —भागः a share in any product or profit. —भागिन्-भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit. —भूमिः *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (*i. e.* heaven or hell). —भृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. -2. usufruct. —मत्स्या the aloe plant. —योगः 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. -2. wages, remuneration. —राजन् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रयिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —शाडवः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. -2. sharing in the consequences. —शैशिरः the Badara tree. —श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. —संस्थ *a.* bearing fruit. —संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit. -2. success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. -2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree. —हारी an epithet of Kâlî or Durgâ. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39; द्यूत°, चित्र° &c. -2 Any flat surface ; चुंब्यमानकपोलफलकां K. 218, धृतमुग्धगंडफलकैर्विबभुः *Si.* 9. 47, 37 ; cf. तट. -3 A shield. -4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. -5 The buttocks, hips. -6 The palm of the hand. -7 Fruit, result, consequence. -8 Profit, gain. -9 Menstruation. -10 The head of an arrow. -11 The pericarp of a lotus. -12 A broad and flat bone (of the forehead. **-Comp.** —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhâskarâchârya. —सक्थ *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. -2 Armed with a shield. *-m.* 1 A wooden bench. -2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतस् *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [फल्-ल्युट्] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. -2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing.-2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. -3 Containing the result or end of a plot. *-m.* A fruit-tree. —ती The plant called प्रियंगु.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहकः A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —ता A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शैलेय).

फलिन् *a.* [फल अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also) ; पुष्पिणः फलिनश्चैव वृक्षास्तूभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47 ; Mk. 4. 10. -2 Advantageous, profitable. *-m.* A tree.

फलिन *a.* [फल-इनच्] Fruitful, bearing fruit ; Mâl. 6. 19. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, -फली The Priyangu creeper ; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree ; cf. R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p.p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्गु *a.* [फल् -उ गुक् च Un. 1. 18] 1 Pithless, unessential ; unsubstantial ; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1. -2 Worthless, useless, unimportant ; *Si.* 3. 76. -3 Small, minute. -4 Vain, unmeaning. -5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. -6 Untrue. -7 Beautiful, lovely. —ल्गुः *f.* 1 The spring season. -2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. -3 N. of a river at Gayâ. -4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus over one another at the Holi festival. **-Comp.** —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called *Holi.* —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्गुता -त्वं Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance ; Bh. 2. 9.

फल्गुन *a.* 1 Red. -2 Born under the consellation फल्गुनी. —नः 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 N. of Indra. -3 Of Arjuna.

फल्गुनी N. of a constellation ; Ku. 7. 6. **-Comp.** —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाट् *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. -2 Flour mixed with curds (करंभ).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फांट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). —टः -टं An infusion, decoction ; फांटमनायाससाध्यः कषायविशेषः Sk. ; फांटचित्रास्त्रपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary). —टं The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फांटक: A decoction, infusion.

फांडं The belly.

फाल: –लं 1 A ploughshare ; Ms. 6. 16. –2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमंतभाग) ; N. 1. 16. –3 A sort of spade. –4 A bundle. –5 The forehead (for भाल). —ल: 1 An epithet of Balarâma. –2 Of Siva. –3 The citron tree. —लं 1 A garment of cotton. –2 A ploughed field. -**Comp.** —आहत *a*. ploughed, tilled. —कृष्ट *a*. 1. tilled. –2. produced by cultivation. (–ष्टं) a ploughed field. —गुप्त: N. of Balarâma.

फालखेला A quail.

फाल्गुन: 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March). –2 An epithet of Arjuna ; Mb. thus explains the epithet :— उत्तराभ्यां फल्गुनीभ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामहं दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्गुनं विदुः ॥. –3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. -**Comp.**—अनुज: 1. the month Chaitra. –2. the vernal season (वसंतकाल). –3. an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

फाल्गुनाल: =फाल्गुन.

फाल्गुनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्गुन ; °भव: an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फि: 1 A wicked man. –2 Useless or idle talk. –3 Anger.

फिंगक: The fork-tailed shrike.

फिरंग: 1 The country of the Franks (*i. e.* of Europeans). –2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

फिरंगिन् *m*. A Frank, (*i. e.* a European).

फु: 1 A magical formula. –2 An idle talk.

फुक: A bird.

फुट: The expanded hood of a snake.

फु (फू) त् *ind.* An onomatopoetic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into iliquids &c. ; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt ; (फु फू) त्कृ 1 to blow into (a liquid);बाल: पायसदग्धो दध्यपि फूत्कृत्य भक्षयति H. 4. 103. 2. To scream aloud,cry, shriek. --**Comp** —कर: fire. —कार:,-कृतं, –कृति : *f*. 1. blowing into. –2. hissing, whizzing. –3. the hiss of a serpent. –4. sobbing.–5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell.—कृत *a*. 1. blown into &c. –2. blown up (as a bubble.)-3. screamed aloud. (-तं) 1. the sound of a wind-instrument. –2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

फुप्फु *ind.* An onomatopoetic word. –**Comp.** —कारक: *a*. panting, gasping.

फुप्फुस:–सं The lungs.

फुंफुआ *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

फुल्ल् 1 P. (फुल्लति,फुल्लित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower).–2 To swell, expand; Mâl. 5. 23.

फुल्ल *p. p.*(of फल्) 1 Expanded, opened,blown; पुष्पं च फुल्लं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां Rs. 6. 6; फुल्लारविंदवदनां Ch. P. 1. –2 Flowering, blossomed ; R. 9. 63. –3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes).–4 Smiling, gay. —ल्लं A full-blown flower.–**Comp.** —तुवरी alum. —नयन,-नेत्र-लोचन *a*. having eyes dilated (with joy); Pt. 1. 136. (–न:) a kind of deer. (–नं) a large, full eye.—फाल: the wind raised in winnowing corn.

फुल्लनं Inflating, filling with wind.

फुल्लि : *f*. Blossoming, blooming.

फुल्लरीक: 1 A district, place.–2 A snake.

फेट्कार: : A shriek, howl.

फेण:,-न: 1 Foam, froth ; गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 50; R.13. 11 ; Ms. 2. 61.–2 Foam of the mouth. –3 Saliva. –4 White cuttle-fish bone. -**Comp.** —अग्रं a bubble. —अशनि: N. of Indra; cf, नमुचि. —आहार *a*. living on foam. —गिरि: N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. —पिंड: 1. a mere bubble. –2. an empty idea, non-entity. —वाहिन् *m*. a filtering cloth.

फेण (न) क See फेन

फेनि (न) ल *a*. Foamy, frothy ; फेनिलमंबुराशिं R. 13. 2.

फेरः; फेरंडः A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal ; क्रंदत्फेरवचंडडात्कृति &c. Mâl. 5. 19. –2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. –3 A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेल् 1 P. (फेलति)To go, move.

फेलं, फेला, फेलिका, फेली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts.

ब.

ब: 1 N. of Varuṇa. –2 Water. –3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse ; ब: पुमान् वरुणे सिंधौ भगे तोये गते तु वा । गंधने तंतुसंताने पुंस्येव वपने स्मृतः ॥.

बंह् 1 A. (बंहते, बंहित) To increase, grow. —*Caus*. 1 To incrcase. –2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

बंहिमन् *m*. Abundance, multitude.

बंहिष्ठ *a*. Most abundant, very great, excessive ; (superl. of बहुल q. v.).

बंहीयस् *a*. More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (compar. of बहुल q. v.).

बक: 1 The Indian crane. –2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). –3 N. of a demon killd by Bhîma. –4 N. of another demon killed by Krishṇa. –5 N. of Kubera. —की=पूतना q. v. –**Comp.** —चर:, -वृत्ति: -व्रतचर:, -व्रतिक:, -व्रतिन् *m*. ‘acting like a crane’, a false devotee, religious hypocrite;

अर्थे दृष्टिनैकृतिकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः। शठो मिथ्याविनीतश्च बकव्रतचरो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. —जित् *m.* -निषूदनः epithets of 1. Bhîma. -2. of Krishṇa. —पंचकं the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kârtika. —यंत्रं a kind of retort. —व्रतं 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

बकुर *a.* Horrible. —रः Lighting; thunderbolt.

बकुलः 1 A kind of tree, Mimusops Elengi, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); कांक्षत्यन्यो (केसरः or बकुलः) वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनाऽस्याः Me. 78; बकुलः सीधुगंडूषसेकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). -2 A kind of drug. —लं The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

बकूलः The Bakula tree.

बकेरुका 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

बकोटः A crane.

बटुः A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt ; चाणक्यबटुः &c.; see वटु. -2 A young Brahmachârin. -**Comp.** —मात्रः a mere boy.

बटूकरणं Investiture with the sacred thread.

बाडि (लि) शं A fish-hook ; Bh. 3. 21.

बत *ind.* A particle expressing:— 1 Sorrow, regret (alas !); वयं बत विदूरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Mâl. 3. 18 ; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 45. -2 Pity or compassion ; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं *S.* 1. 10. -4 Addressing, calling ; बत वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितांतं G. M., R. 9. 47. -3 Joy or satisfaction ; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. -5 Wonder or surprise ; अहो बत महाचित्रं K. 154. -6 Censure. For the meanings of बत with अहो see under अहो.

बद् 1 P. To be steady or firm.

बदरः [बद् स्थैर्ये अरच्] 1 The jujube tree. -2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plant. —रा The cotton shrub. —रं 1 The fruit of jujube ; करबदरसदृशमखिलं भुवनतलं यत्प्रसादतः कवयः। पश्यंति सूक्ष्ममतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vâs. 1 ; Bv. 2. 8. -2 The pod of the cotton-shrub. -3 The berry used as a weight.-**Comp.** —कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. —पाचनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बदरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit ; अन्ये बदरिकाकारा बहिरेव मनोहराः H. 1. 94. -2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nârâyaṇa. -**Comp.** —आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikâ.

बदरिः *f.* The jujube tree.

बदरी 1 The jujube tree ; see बादरायण. -2 =बदरिका (2) above. -3 The cotton shrub. -**Comp.** —छदः a kind of perfume. —तपोवनं the penance-grove at Badarî ; Ki. 12. 33. —नाथः N. of a temple at Badarî. —नारायणः N. of a place. —पत्रं a kind of perfume (नखी). —फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. —वनं (णं) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. —वासा an epithet of Durgâ. —शैलः a rocky eminence at Badarî.

बध् 1 A. (बीभत्सते ; strictly the desiderative base of बध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.); येभ्यो बीभत्समानाः U. 1.

बधिर *a.* Deaf ; ध्वनिभिर्जनस्य बधिरीकृतश्रुतेः *Si.* 13. 3 ; Ms. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P., बधिरीकृ 8 U. To deafen (fig. also); बधिरिताशेषदिगंतरालं K.; Mv. 6. 30.

बधिरित *a.* Made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् *m.* Deafness.

बंदिन् See वंदिन्.

बंदिः -दी *f.* 1 Bondage, confinement. -2 A prisoner, captive ; Ku. 2. 61.

बंध् 9 P. (बध्नाति, बबंध, अभांत्सीत्, भंत्स्यति, बंद्धुं, बद्ध ; *pass.* बध्यते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten ; बंद्धुं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धोपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57 ; R. 7. 9 ; Ku. 7. 25 ; Bk. 9. 75. -2 To catch, capture, imprison, ensnare, make captive ; कर्मभिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14 ; बलिर्बबंधे Bk. 2. 39 ; 14. 56. -3 To chain, fetter. -4 To check, stop, suppress; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोष्ठ &c. -5 To put on, wear ; न हि चूडामणिः पादे प्रभवामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72 ; बबंधुरंगुलित्राणि Bk. 14. 7. -6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.); बबंध चक्षूंषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17 ; or बध्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. -7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eyes or mind), cast upon (with loc.) ; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; R. 3. 4 ; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. -8 To bind or fasten together (as hair) ; Mu. 7. 17. -9 To build, construct, form, arrange; बद्धोर्मिनाकवनितापरिभुक्तमुक्तं Ki. 8. 57; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं S. 2. 6; तस्यांजलिं बंधुमतो बबंध R. 16. 5 ; 4. 38 ; 11. 35, 78 ; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7. 77. -10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.) ; तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107 ; श्लोक एव त्वया बद्धः Râm. -11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12. 69 ; Ku. 5. 60 *v. l.*; *S.* 6. 3. -12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. -13 To punish , chastise. -14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). -15 To shut, close, stop. -16 To oppress, overpower. -17 To join, unite. -18 To produce, cause, effect. -19 To strike (as root). -20 To display , exhibit, show. (The senses of बंध् are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; *e. g.* भ्रुकुटिं बंध् to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown; मुष्टिं बंध् to clench the fist ; अंजलिं बंध् to fold the hands together in supplication; चित्तं,-धियं, -मनः, -हृदयं बंध् to set the heart on ; प्रीतिं, -भावं,-रागं बंध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of ; सेतुं बंध् to construct or build a bridge ; वैरं बंध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity ; सख्यं, सौहृदं बंध् to form friendship ; गोलं बंध् to form a globe; मंडलं बंध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle ; मौनं बंध् to maintain silence ; परिकरं -कक्षां बंध् to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything; see the compounds under बद्ध also). —*Caus.* To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c. ; R. 12. 70.

बद्ध *p. p.* [बंध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Chained, fettered. -3 Captured, caught. -4 Confined, imprisoned. -5 Put or girt on. -9 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. -7 Formed, built. -8 Cherished, entertained. -9 Combined, united. -10

Firmly rooted, firm. -11 Shut, stopped, closed. -12 Inlaid, studded. -13 Composed (as verses). -14 Formed, contracted; Ku. 1. 20. -15 Manifested, displayed. -16 Entangled, involved. -17 Congealed, clotted (as blood). -18 Effected, caused, formed, produced; बद्धं जालकं S. 1. 30; 2. 6; U. 6. 17; Mâl. 3. 7. -Comp. —अंगुलित्र, अंगुलित्राण a. having a finger guard fastened. —अंजलि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. —अनुराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. —अनुशय a. 1. feeling repentant. -2. of a fixed resolve. —आनंद a. joyful. —आयुध a. accoutred with arms. —आशंक a. one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. —उत्सव a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. —उद्यम a. making united efforts. —कक्ष, -कक्ष्य a. see बद्धपरिकर. —केसर a. 1. forming hair. -2. having the filaments formed. —कोप, -मन्यु, -रोष a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger.-2. suppressing or governing one's wrath. —गुदं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. —चित्त, -मनस् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. —जिह्व a. tongue-tied. —तूणीर a. equipped with a quiver. —दृष्टि, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. —धार a. continuously or incessantly flowing. —निश्चय a. firmly resolved, resolute. —नेपथ्य a. attired in a theatrical dress. —परिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready, prepared. —पुरीष a. having the bowels constipated. —प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. -2. firmly resolved. —प्रतिश्रुत् a. resonant with echoes.—भाव a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.); दृढं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. —भूः f. 1. the lowest floor. -2. ground prepared for the site of a house.—मुष्टि a. 1. having a closed fist. -2. close-fisted, covetous. —मूल a. deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. —मौन a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अदृश्यत त्वच्चरणारविंदविश्लेषदुःखादिव बद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. —राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. —वसति a. fixing an abode. —वाच् a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. —वेपथु a. seized with tremour. —वैर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. —शिख a. 1. one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). -2. one who is still in childhood, young. —सूतः a particular preparation of quicksilver. —स्नेह a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बंधः [बंध्-घञ्] 1 A tie, bond (in general)(आशाबंध &c.).-2 A hair-band, fillet; V. 4. 10; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of; गजबंध R. 16. 2.-6 (a) Forming, constructing, arranging; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6. (b) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining; R. 14. 13; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. -12 Manifestation, display, exhibition; R. 18. 52. -13 Bondage, confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति which is 'complete emancipation from the trammels of the world'); बंधं मोक्षं च या वेत्ति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30; बंधोन्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58; 18. 7. -14 Result, consequence.-15 A position, posture in general; आसनबंधधीरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimanjarî to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). -17 A border, frame-work. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape; e. g. खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, मुरजबंध (vide K. P. 9. ad loc.). 19 A sinew, tendon.-20 The body.-21 A deposit, pledge. -22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. —करणं fettering, imprisoning. —तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, i.e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. —पारुष्यं forced or unnatural construction of words. —स्तंभः a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. -2 A catcher.-3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds); ऋणं सदृशबंधकं Y. 2. 76. —कं Binding, confinement. —की 1 An unchaste woman; न मे त्वया कौमारबंधक्या प्रयोजनं Mâl. 7; Ve. 2. -2 A harlot, courtezan; बलात् धृतासि मयेति बंधकीधार्ष्ट्यं K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

बंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 (At the end of comp.) Dependent upon; cf. निबंधन. —नं [बंध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping; विनम्रशाखाभुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39; Pt. 5. 21; घटय भुजबंधनं Gît. 10; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie (fig. also); R. 12. 76; आशाबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity; as in बंधनागार. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S. 6. 19; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower); S. 3. 6; 6. 17; U. 2. 9; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. —नं-नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread.-4 A chain, fetter. -5 A bondage. -Comp. —अ (आ) गा-

रः-रं, -आलयः a prison, jail. —ग्रंथिः 1. the knot of a bandage. -2. a noose. -3. a rope for tying cattle. —पालकः, -रक्षिन् *m.* a jailor. —वेश्मन् *n.* a prison. —स्थः a captive, prisoner. —स्तंभः a tying-post, a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an elephant) is tied. —स्थानं a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बंधित्रः [बंध-इत्र] 1 The god of love. -2 A leathern fan (चर्मव्यजन). -3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [बध्नाति मनः स्नेहादिना बंध्-उ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general; यत्र द्रुमा अपि मृगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8: मातृबधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12; *S.* 6. 22; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-traveller; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother; *S* 4. 9. -3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally; (three kinds are enumerated; आत्म° personal, पितृ° paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see these three words). -4 A friend (in general); as in बंधुकृत्य below; oft. at the end of comp.; मकरंदगंधबंधो Mál. 1. 38 'a friend of, (*i. e.*) charged with fragrance' &c.; 9. 13. -5 A husband; वैदेहिबंधोर्हृदयं विददे R. 14. 33. -6 A father. -7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीव q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; *i. e.* one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबंधुनोऽङ्गिरो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4; cf. क्षत्रबधु. -11 Connection, relationship, association in general. **-Comp.** —काम *a.* affectionate towards kinsmen. —कृत्यं 1. the duty of a kinsman; त्वयि तु परिसमाप्तं बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां *S.* 5. 8. -2. the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service; कच्चित्सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. —जनः1 a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. —जीवः, जीवकः N. of a tree; बंधुजीवमधुराधरपल्लवमुल्लसितस्मितशोभं Git 2; R. 11. 24. —दग्धः an abandoned wretch (हतक). —दत्तं a kind of Strídhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; Y. 2. 144. —प्रीतिः *f.* 1. love of a relative; बंधुप्रीत्या Me. 49. -2. love for a friend. —भावः 1. friendship. -2. relationship. —वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. —हीन *a.* destitute of relatives or friends.

बंधुकः 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. -2 A bastard. —का, -की An unchaste woman (see बंधकी).

बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); Mál. 6. 18; 9. 21; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधुदा An unchaste woman.

बंधुमत् *a.* Having relations or kinsmen.

बंधुर *a.* [बंध्-उरच्] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42, U. 6. 25; Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed; बंधुरगात्रि R. 13. 47; (=संनतांगि). -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; कथं नु तं बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं *S.* 6. 12 (where it may mean 'undulating' also); समस्तशास्त्रस्मृतिबंधुरे मुखे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. —रः 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil-cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बंधुजीव tree. —राः (*m. pl.*) Parched corn or meal thereof. —रा An unchaste woman. —रं A diadem.

बंधुल *a.* [बंध्-उलच्] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. —लः 1 A bastard; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः परपुरुषैर्जनिताः परांगनासु। परधननिरता गुणेष्ववाच्या गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bandhulas* themselves to the Vidûshaka's question भोः के यूयं बंधुला नाम). -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. -3 The tree called बंधूक q. v.

बंधूकः [बंध्-ऊक] N. of a tree; तवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधूकसूनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव *Si.* 11. 46; Rs. 3. 5. —कं A flower of this tree; बंधूकद्युतिबांधवोऽयमधरः Git. 10; Rs. 3. 25.

बंधूर *a.* [बंध् ऊरच्] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely; cf. बंधुर. —रं A hole.

बंधूलिः [बंध्-उलि] The बंधुजीव tree.

बंध्य [बंध्-यत्] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; Y. 2. 243. -2 To be joined or bound together. -3 To be formed, built or constructed. -4 Detained, under arrest. -5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, uselss (said of persons or things); बंध्यश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75; अबंध्ययत्नाश्च बभूवुरत्र ते 3. 29; Ki. 1. 33. -6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. -7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. **-Comp.** —फल *a.* useless, vain, idle.

बंध्या 1 A barren woman; न हि बंध्या विजानाति गुर्वीं प्रसववेदनां Subhâsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume (बाल). **-Comp.**—तनयः, -पुत्रः सुतः, or दुहितृ, -सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman; *i. e.* a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; एष बंध्यासुतो ति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः; see खपुष्प.

बंध्रं A bond, tie.

बभ्रवी An epithet of Durgâ.

बभ्रु *a.* [भृ-कु द्वित्वं; बभ्र्-उ वा Uṇ. 1. 21] 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish-brown; ज्वालाबभ्रुशिरोरुहः R.15. 16; 19. 25; बबंध बालारुणबभ्रु वल्कलं Ku. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease.—भ्रुः 1 Fire. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair. -5 N. of a Yádava; Si. 2. 40. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishṇu. -8 The Châtaka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 N. of a country. —*n.* 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. **-Comp.** —धातुः1. gold. -2. red chalk (गैरिक), a kind of ochre. —वाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrângadâ. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishthira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Maṇipura, which was then ruled by Babhruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the *Pandavas*, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head

of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irriated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrangada ; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey]·

बंब् 1 P. (बंबति) To go, move.

बंभरः A bee.

बंभराली A fly.

बरटः A kind of grain.

बर्ब् 1 P. (बर्बति) To go, move.

बर्बटः A kind of grain (राजमाष).

बर्बटी 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष). -2 A harlot, prostitute.

बर्बणा A blue fly.

बर्बरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, block-head ; शृणु रे बर्बर H. 2.

बर्बुरः N. of a tree (Mar. बाभळ); उपसर्पेम भवंतं बर्बुर वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बर्सः Ved. A tip, point, knot.

बर्स्वः Ved. A socket of a tooth (?)

बर्ह् I. 1 A. (बर्हते) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent.-II.10 U. (बर्हयति-ते) To hurt, injure. —WITH नि to kill, destroy; Si. 1. 29.

बर्हः -र्हं [बर्ह्-अच्] 1 A peacock's tail ; क्वोल्काहतशेषबर्हाः R. 16. 14 ; (केशपाशे) सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4. 10 v. l. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); Me. 44 ; Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf ; आपांडुरं केतकबर्हमन्यः R. 6. 17.-5 A train, retinue. -Comp. —भारः 1. a peacock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बर्हण, बर्हस् a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

बर्हणं A leaf.

बर्हिः Fire. —n. The Kusa grass.

बर्हिणः A peacock ; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखबर्हिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17 ; 16. 14, 19. 37. -Comp. —वाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes.

—वाहनः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

बर्हिन् m. [बर्ह अस्त्यर्थे इनि] A peacock ; R. 16. 64 ; V. 3. 2 ; 4. 10 ; Rs. 2. 6. -Comp. —कुसुमं, -पुष्पं a kind of perfume. —ध्वजा an epithet of Durgâ. —यानः, -वाहनः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

बर्हिष्ठ a. (superl. of बृहत्) Largest, strongest. —ष्ठं A kind of fragrant grass.

बर्हिस् m., n. [बर्ह् कर्मणि इसि] 1 Kusa grass ; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. —m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. —n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -Comp. —केशः, -ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. —मुखः (बर्हिर्मुखः) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god (whose mouth is fire). —शुष्मन् m an epithet of fire. —सद् (बर्हिषद्) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (-m.) 1. the Manes (pl.). -2. a Pitṛi or deified progenitor.

बर्हिष्क a. Formed of, or covered with, sacrificial grass.

बर्हिष्मत् m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल् I. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. -III. 10 U. (बलयति-ते) To live. -IV. 10 A. (बालयते) To describe· —Caus. (बालयति-ते) To nourish, support.

बलं [बल्-अच्] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence ; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces,troops ; भवेद्भीष्ममद्रोणं धृतराष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43; Bg. 1. 10; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). -5 Body, figure, shape. -6 Semen virile, -7 Blood, -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बाहुबलेन जितः, वीर्यबलेन &c. ; बलात् 'perforce', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will' ; बलान्निद्रा समायाता Pt. 1 ; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Gît. 7). —लः 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Kṛishṇa ; see बलराम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. —अग्रं excessive strength or force. (-ग्रः) the head of an army. —अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). — अंचिता the lute of Balarâma. —अटः a kind of beam. —अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. — अधिकरणं the affairs of an army. —अध्यक्षः 1. a general or commander of an army ; Ms. 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. —अनुजः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —अन्वित a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. —अबलं 1. comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness ; R. 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance ; समय एव करोति बलाबलं Si. 6. 44. —अभ्रः an army in the form of a cloud. —अरातिः an epithet of Indra. —अवलेपः pride of strength. —अशः —असः 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). —आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हस्तिशुंडी). —आहः water. —उत्कट a. of mighty strength ; Pt. 2. 40; 3. 114. —उपपन्न, -उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. —ओघः a multitude of troops, numerous army ; Si. 5. 2. —कर, -कृत् a. strengthening. —क्षोभः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. —चक्रं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. —ज a. produced by power. (-जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap of grain ; Si. 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. marrow, pith. -6. a pretty figure. (-जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, jasmine (Arabian). —दः an ox a bullock. —दर्पः pride of strength. —देवः 1. air, wind. -2. N. of the elder brother of Kṛishṇa ; see बलराम below. —द्विष् m., -निषूदनः epithets of Indra ; बलनिषूदनमर्थपतिं च तं R. 9. 3. —निग्रह a. weakening, enervating. —पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an epithet of Indra. —प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. —प्रसूः N. of Rohiṇî, mother of Balarâma. —भद्र a. strong, powerful. (-द्रः) 1. a strong or powerful man.-2. a kind of ox. -3. N. of Balarâma, q. v. below. -4. the tree called लोध्र. -5. N. of Ananta. (-द्रा) a maiden. —भिद् m. an epithet of Indra ; S. 2. —भृत् a. strong, powerful. —रामः 'the

strong Râma', N. of the elder brother of Krishṇa. [He was the seventh son of Vasudava and Devakî; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarama under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarama was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharati war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; see the quotation under हल]. —वर्धन *a.* invigorating, strengthening. —विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. —व्यसनं the defeat of an army. —शालिन् *a.* strong. —सूदनः an epithet of Indra. —स्थ *a.* strong, powerful. (—स्थः) a warrior, soldier. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. a camp; an encampment. -2. a royal camp. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Balarâma. -3. phlegm. —हीन *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक्ष *a.* [बलं क्षायत्यस्मात् क्षै-क] White; द्विरदरदंतबलक्षमलक्ष्यत स्फुरितभृंगमृगच्छवि केतकं *Si.* 6. 34. —क्षः The white colour. -**Comp.** —गुः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; यथानत्यर्जुनाब्जन्मसदृक्षांको बलक्षगुः Kâv. 1. 45 (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gauḍîyas).

बलनं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening.

बलयति Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate.

बलायते Den. A. To put forth strength.

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -2 Stout, robust. -3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). -4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215.-5 More important, of greater weight; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -6 Accompained by an army. —*ind.* 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly; पुनर्वशित्वाद्बलवान्निगृह्य Ku. 3. 69. -2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः *S.* 1. 2; शीतार्ति बलवदुपेयुषेव नीरैः *Si.* 8. 62; *S.* 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. -2 Superiority, excellence.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvâmitra to Râma and Lakshmaṇa); तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9. (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला).

बलाकः-का [Uṇ. 4. 14] A crane; सेविष्यते नयनसुभगं खे भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9; Mk. 5. 18, 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् *a.* Abounding in cranes; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku. 7 39.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction; R. 10. 47; बलात्कारेण निर्वर्त्य &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत *a.* Forced, overcome.

बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease).

बलासिन् *a.* Consumptive.

बलाहं Water.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छेदविभक्तरागामकालसंध्यामिव धातुमत्तां Ku. 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Vishṇu.

बलिः [बल्-इन्] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः *S.* 4. 20; U. 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c. to all creatures, (also called भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; see Ms. 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तपूर्वः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; अवचितानि बलिकर्मपर्याप्तानि पुष्पाणि *S.* 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307.-7 The handle of a *chowrie*. -8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virechana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Gît. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven *Chirajivins;* cf. चिरजीविन्]. —लिः *f.* 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written वलि q. v.). -2 The fold of skin in stout persons or females. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -**Comp.** —कर *a.* 1. paying tribute. -2. offering sacrifices. -3. producing wrinkles. —कंभः a sacrificial cake. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. offering oblations to all creatures. -2. the act of worshipping. -3. payment of tribute. —दानं 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. -2. offering oblations to all creatures. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —नंदनः,-पुत्रः,-सुतः epithets

of Bâṇa, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः, -भोजनः a crow. —प्रियः the *Lodhra* tree. —बंधनः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow. -3. a crane. —मंदिरं,-वेश्मन्,-सद्मन् *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —मुखः a monkey. —व्याकुल *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures ; Me. 85. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् *a.* [बलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16. 37; Ms. 7. 174. -2 Stout, robust. —*m.* 1 A buffalo. -2 A hog. -3 A camel. -4 A bull. -5 A soldier. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 The phlegmatic humour. -8 An epithet of Balarâma.

बलिन, बलिभ See बलिन-भ.

बलिंदमः A epithet of Vishṇu.

बलिमत् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready ; R. 14. 15. -2 Receiving taxes. -3 Wrinkled.

बलिमन् *m.* Strength, might, power.

बलिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.). —ष्ठः A camel.

बलिष्णु *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. -2 More effective. -3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.). —*adv.* Powerfully, very much; बलीयः खलु भीतोस्मि *S.* 7.

बलूल *a.* Strong, powerful.

बल्य *a.* [बलाय हितं यत्] 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Giving strength. —ल्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यं Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See बलीवर्द.

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलीनः A scorpion.

बली (री) वर्दः A bull, an ox ; गोरपत्यं पुमान् बलीवर्दः

बल्लवः 1 A cowherd ; कुंजेष्वाक्रांतवीरुन्निचयपरिचया बल्लवाः संचरंतु Ve 6. 2 ; Si 11. 8. -2 A cook. -3 The name assumed by Bhîma when serving as a cook at the court of Virâṭa. —वी A cowherdess ; Ki. 4. 17. **-Comp.** —युवतिः-ती *f.* a young cowherdess (गोपी) ; हरिविरहाकुलबल्लवयुवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयं Git. 4.

बल्वजः -जा A kind of coarse grass ; Ms. 2. 43.

बाल्हिकाः, बल्हीकाः (*pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first Karaṇa or astrological division of the day.

बष्कय *a.* Full-grown (as a calf).

बष्कय (यि) णी (नी) *f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown ; N. 16. 92. -2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves.)

बस्तः A goat. **-Comp.** —कर्णः the *S*ala tree. —गंधा a shrubby basil.

बहल *a.* [बंह्-कलच् नलोपश्च] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, strong ; U. 1. 38 ; 3. 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. -2 Thick, dense. -3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहलोत्तुगलांगूल Mâl. 3. -4 Hard, firm, compact. -5 Harsh (as a sound). —लः A kind of sugar-cane. —ला Large cardamoms. **--Comp.** .—गंधः a kind of sandal. —त्वच: the white flowering *lodhra.*

बहिस् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside (with abl.): निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्बहिः R. 8. 14; 11. 29. -2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. -3 Externally, outwardly ; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानां Mâl. 1. 40, 14 ; H. 1. 94 -4 Apart, separately. -5 Beside, except. **-Comp.** —अंग *a.* outer, external. (-गं) 1. an external part. -2. an outer limb. -3. property. -4. a stranger. -5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —इंद्रियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance ; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयंते Mâl. 1. 24. —कुटीचरः a crab. —गेहं *ind.* out of doors, abroad. —चर *a.* outer, external, outward ; बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. (-रः) a crab. —देशः 1. a foreign country. -2. the outskits of a village. -3. a place without a town or village. --द्वारं an outer door. —निःसारणं expulsion. —प्राणः 1. the external or outer breath or life ; (hence) anything as dear as life. -2. money. —भव *a.* external. —भवनं emanation. —भूत *a.* expelled. -2. expired (time &c.). -3. inattentive, careless. —मुख *a.* 1. turning one's face away from. -2. averse from, indifferent to. -3. greatly devoted to external things. -4. coming out of the mouth.(-खः) a god or deity. —यात्रा,-यानं excursion, expedition abroad. —योग *a.* external. —लंब-*a.* obtuse-angled. (-बः) an obtuse-angled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. —वृत्ति *f.* an external aspect or appearance ; Pt. 4. 87. —व्यसनं licentiousness, immorality, evil or lewd practices. —व्यसनिन् *a.* dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क *a.* External, outer.

बहिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of ; Ms. 8. 380 ; Y. 1. 93. -2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. -2 Expulsion from. -3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion, exclusion. -2 Excommunication.

बहिस्तात् *ind.*On the outside,abroad.

बहु *a.* (हु or ह्वी *f.* ; compar. भूयस् ; superl. भूयिष्ठ) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great ; तावतेवास्य बहु कृतं *S.* 4 ' even this was much for him ' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र Mu. 3 ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2.47. -2 Many, numerous ; as in बहुधन, बहुप्रकार. -3 Frequented, repeated. -4 Large, great. -5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंटको देशः &c. —*ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. - Somewhat, nearly, almost ; as in बहुतृण. (किं बहुना ' why say much', ' in short' ; बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; स्वहस्तंभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. 6. 20 ; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव *S.* 4. 6 ; 7. 1 ; R. 12. 89 ; Bg. 2. 35 Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 84, 8. 12). **-Comp.** —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अच्, -अच्क *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप,-अप *a.* watery. —अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. -2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (-त्यः) 1. a hog. -2. a mouse, rat. (-त्या)

a cow that has often calved. –अपाय *a.* exposed to many risks; Pt. 2. 166. –अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. -2. having many objects. -3. important. –आशिन् *a.* voracious, gluttonous. –उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. –उपाय *a.* effective. –ऋच् *a.* having many verses.(-*f.*) a term applied to the *R*igveda. –ऋच *a.* having many verses. (–चः) one conversant with the *R*igveda. –एनस् *a.* very sinful. –कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. -2. useful in many ways. (–रः) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. -2. a camel. (–री) a broom. –कालं *ind.* for a long time. –कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. –कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. –क्रमः a Krama of more than three words; cf. क्रम. –क्षम *a.* patient; Ku. 5. 40. (–मः) 1. a Buddha. -2. a Jaina deified saint. –गंध *a.* strong-scented. (–धं) cinnamon. –गंधदा musk. –गंधा 1. the Yûthiká creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. –गुण *a.* having many threads or qualities. –जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. –तंत्रिक *a.* many-stringed. –तृणं anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः *Si.* 2. 50. –त्वक्कः, त्वच् *m.* a kind of birch tree. –द *a.* liberal, generous. –दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. -2. liberal, munificent. –दर्शक -दर्शिन् *a.* prudent, circumspect. –दायिन् *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. –दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (–ग्धः) wheat. (–ग्धा) a cow yielding much milk. –दृश्वन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. –दृष्ट *a.* very experienced. –दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. -2. full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58. –धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. –धारं the thunderbolt of Indra. –धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. –नादः a conch-shell. –पत्नीकता polygamy –पत्रः an onion. (–त्रं) talc.(–त्री) the holy basil. –पद्, -पाद्, -पाद *m.* the fig-tree. –पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. -2. the Nimba tree. –प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (–रं) *ind.* in many ways, manifoldly. –प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (–जः) 1. a hog. -2. the *munja* grass. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. -2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. –प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. –प्रसूः the mother of many children. –प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones. –फल *a.* rich in fruits. (–लः) the Kadamba tree. (–ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree. –बलः a lion. –भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. –भाषिन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. –भुजा an epithet of Durgá. –मंजरी the holy basil. –मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. -2. having many different opinions. –मतिः *f.* great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. –मलं lead. –मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (–नं a) gift given by a superior to an inferior. –मान्य *a.* respectable, esteemable. –माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. –मार्गः a place where many roads meet. –मार्गगा 1. N. of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. -2. a wanton or unchaste woman. –मार्गी a place where several roads meet. –मुख *a.* much, excessive; अस्या भर्तुर्बहुमुखमनुरागं *S.* 6. –मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. –मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (-र्तिः *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. –मूर्धन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. –मूल्य *a.* costly, high-priced. (–ल्यं) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. –मृग *a.* abounding in deer. –रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. –रस *a.* juicy, succulent. –राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms. –रूप *a.*1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. -2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (–पः) 1. a lizard, chameleon. -2. hair. -3. the sun. -4. N. of *S*iva. -5. of Vishṇu. -6. of Brahmâ. -7. of the god of love. –रूपक *a.* multiform, manifold –रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmà. –रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-*m.*) a sheep. –लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. –वचनं the plural number (in gram.). –वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. –वारं *ind.* many times, often. –वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. –विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. –विघ्न *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. –विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. –वी (बी) जं the custard apple. –व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. –व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (–हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrîhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); *i. e.* चक्रपाणि, शशिशेखर, पीतांबर, चतुर्मुख, त्रिनेत्र, कुसुमशर &c. –शत्रुः a sparrow. –शल्यः a species of Khadira. –शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. –शिख *a.* having many points. –शृंगः an epithet of Vishṇu –श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. -2. well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. –संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (–तिः) a kind of bamboo. –सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (–रः) the Khadira tree. –सूः 1. a mother of many children. -2. a sow. –सूतिः *f.* 1. a mother of many children. -2. a cow that often calves. – स्वन *a.* vociferous. (–नः) an owl. –स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. –कः 1 The sun. -2 The sun-plant (अर्क). -3

A crab. -4 A kind of gallinule. -5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता,-त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. -2 Majority or plurality. -3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथ *a.* Much, long, many ; काले गते बहुतिथे *S.* 5. 3 ; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथास्तिथयः Ki. 12. 2. -थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places.

बहुथा *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -4 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधाकृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge.). -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. -गत *a.* scattered.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बंहीयस्; *superl.* बंहिष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (*a*) Broad, wide, capacious; (*b*) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous ; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Mâl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं नु दुःखमतःपरं H. 1. 184 ; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades.-8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष) ; प्रावृतास बहुलक्षपाछविः R. 11 15 ; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने संधुक्ष्यमाणेव शशांकरेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. -ला 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. -लं *ind.* Often, frequently ; बहुलं छंदसि. -Comp. -आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलता-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U.1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact ; *Si.* 13. 44. -4 To increase, extend, aggrandize ; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing ; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed ; threshed.

बहुलीभू 1 P, 1 To spread, increase, multiply ; छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति Pt. 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide-spread ; बहुलीभूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते *S.* 6 ; पौरेषु सोऽहं बहुलीभवंतं...सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुशस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully ; Me. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times ; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि बहुशो वेपथुमतीं *S.* 1. 24; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुलं The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाड् 1 A (बाडते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाडवः See वाडव.

बाडवेय See वाडवेय.

बाडव्य See वाडव्य.

बाडीरः A servant, hireling.

बाढ *a.* (*compar.* साधीयस्; *superl* साधिष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. -ढं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really ; oh yes (in answer to questions) ; चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एष ते निश्चयः । चंदन-बाढं एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1 ; बाढमेषु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much ; *Si.* 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed ; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलझिंटी ; *f.* also) ; विकचबाणदलावलयो ऽधिकं रुरुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः *Si.* 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali ; cf. उषा . -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century ; see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works ; (Govardhana in his *Aryâsaptasatî v.* 37 speaks in these terms of Bâṇa :—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तथावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाप्तुं वाणी बाणो बभूवेति ॥ ; so हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. -णः, -णा The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -Comp. -असनं a bow. -आवलिः-लीः *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Râvaṇa's arrow. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. -तूणः,-धिः a quiver. -पथः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. -मुक्ति *f.*, -मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -संधानं the fitting of an arrow to the bow-string. -सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. -सुता an epithet of Ushâ, daughter of Bâṇa ; see उषा. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

बाणिनी See वाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1. Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton -रः The cotton shrub. -रं 1 The jujube. -2 Silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -रा The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदर्यां भवः फक्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the *Sâ*rîraka Sûtras of the Vedânta philosophy (generally identified with Vyâsa). -Comp. -सूत्र the Vedânta aphorisms. -संबंधः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of *S*uka, son of Vyâsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A. (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhâsh.; Me. 53; Ms. 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 14. 45.-2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. —*Caus.* 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. —WITH अभि 1. to hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment. —आ to vex, torment, injure. —परि to trouble, afflict; *S.* 7. 25. —सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्या सह जृंभते मदनबाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति *S.* 1.-3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; Y. 2. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्वाभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. —धा Refutation. -**Comp.** —अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बाध् ण्वुल्] 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. -2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annulling. -4 Suspending, contradicting, invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5 Hindering. —कः A particular disease of women (ऋतुकाले प्रजाजननशक्तिप्रतिरोधकः).

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing.-2 Refuting, controvering. —नं [बाध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; *S.* 1. -2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspension. -4 Refutation, contradiction. -5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Precluding. —ना Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [बाध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed.-2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested. -5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted. -7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile); साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः; *e. g.* वह्निरनुष्णः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubled. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3 To be annulled. -**Comp.** —रेतस् *a.* impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness.

बांधकिनेयः A bastard.

बांधवः [बंधु स्वार्थे इदमर्थे वा अण्] 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); यस्यार्थास्तस्य बांधवाः H. 1; Ms. 5. 74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal relation. -3 A friend; धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके Subhâsh. -4 A brother. -**Comp.** —जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4 78.

बांधव्य Consanguinity, relationship.

बाभ्रवी An epithet of Durgâ.

बाभ्रुक *a.* (की *f.*) Brown, brownish.

बार्बटीरः 1 The kernel of the mango-fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बार्ह *a.* (र्ही *f.*) [बर्ह-अण्] Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बार्हद्रथः, बार्हद्रथिः A patronymic of king Jarâsandha, q. v.

बार्हस्पत *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृहस्पति-अण्] Related to, descended from or sacred to, Bṛihaspati.

बार्हस्पत्य *a.* [बृहस्पति-यक्] Relating to Bṛihaspati. —त्यः 1 A pupil of Bṛihaspati. -2 A follower of Bṛihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -3 An epithet of Agni. —त्यं 1 The constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

बार्हिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [बर्हिन्-अण्] Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms. 8. 70; बालाशोकमुपोढरागसुभगं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; so बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. -3 New, waxing (as the moon); पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile -5 Ignorant, unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit for sacrifice). —लः 1 A child, an infant; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं); Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth, young person. -3 A minor (under 16 years of age); बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षात् Nârada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A fool, simpleton; Pt. 4. 91. -6 (*a*) A tail. (*b*) An elephant's or a horse's tail. -7 Hair; Ku. 1. 48. -8 An elephant five years old. -9 A kind of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut. -**Comp.** —अग्रं the point of a hair. —अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children. —अपत्यं youthful progeny. —अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). —अरुण *a.* red like early dawn. (—णः) early dawn; morning sun. —अर्कः the newly-risen sun; R. 12. 100. —अवबोधः -धनं instruction of the young; Pt. 1. —अवस्थ *a.* juvenile, young; V. 5. 18. —अवस्था childhood. —आतपः morning sunshine. —इंदुः the new or waxing moon; Ku. 3. 29. —इष्टः the jujube tree. —उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treatment of children. —उपवीतं 1. a piece of cloth used to cover the privities.-2. the sacrificial cord.—कदली a young plantain tree. —कांडं the first book of the Râmâyaṇa. —कुंदः, -दं a kind of young jasmine. (—दं) a young jasmine blossom; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65. —कृमिः a louse. —कृष्णः Kṛishṇa as a boy. —क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. —क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (—कः) 1. a ball. -2. an epithet of Siva. —क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. —खिल्यः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. —गर्भिणी a cow with calf for the first time. —गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishṇa, as the boy-cowherd. —ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. —घ्नः a child-slayer, infanticide. —चंद्रः, -चंद्रमस् *m.* the young or waxing moon; Mâl. 2. 10. —चरितं 1. juvenile sports. -2. ear-

ly life or actions; U. 6. —चर्यः N. of Kârtikeya. (-र्या) the behaviour of a child. —ज *a.* produced from hair. —तनयः the Khadira tree. —तंत्रं midwifery. —तृणं young grass. —वल्कः the Khadira. —धिः a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73; Ki. 12.47. —पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree. —पाश्या 1. an ornament worn in the hair when parted. -2. a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. —पुष्टिका, -पुष्टी, -पुष्पी a kind of jasmine. —बोधः 1. instructing the young -2. any work adapted to the capacities of the young or experienced. —भद्रकः a kind of poison. —भारः a large bushy tail; बाधेतोल्काक्षपितचमरीबालभारो दवाग्निः Me. 53. —भावः childhood, infancy. —भृत्यः a servant from childhood. —भैषज्यं a kind of collyrium. —भोज्यः pease. —मृगः a fawn. —मूलं a young radish. —मृणालः a tender filament or fibre (of a lotus.). —यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. —राजं lapis lazuli. —रोगः a child's disease. —लता a young creeper· R. 2. 10. —लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. —वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a pigeon. —वायजं lapis lazuli —वासस् *n.* a woollen garment. —वाह्यः a wild goat. —विधवा a child-widow. —वैधव्यं child-widowhood. —व्यजनं a *chowrie* or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yâk or *Bos Grunniens* and used as one of the royal insignia): यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1.13; R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57.—सखि, *m.* a friend from childhood. —संध्या early twilight. —सात्म्यं milk. —सुहृद् *m.* a friend of one's youth. —सूर्यः, -सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. —हत्या infanticide. —हस्तः a hairy tail.

बालक *a.* (लिका *f.*) [बाल स्वार्थे क] 1 Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. -2 Ignorant. —कः 1 A child, boy. -2 A minor (in law). -3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or blockhead. -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair. —कं 1 A finger-ring. -2 A bracelet. -Comp. —प्रिय *a.* fond of children. (-या) colocynth or plantain. —हत्या infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, a female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसो वीर्यं सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं *S.* 3. 1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant घृतकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp —हत्या female infanticide.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karaṇas.

बालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see वालि. -Comp. —हन्, -हंतृ *m.* an epithet of Râma.

बालिन् *m.* N. of a monkey; see वालि.

बालिनी The constellation Asvini.

बालिमन् *m.* Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश *a.* 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young. -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. -4 Careless. —शः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A child, boy. —शं A pillow.

बालश्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकं A kind of perfume. बालुका See वालुका.

बालुकी, बालुंकी, बालुंगी A kind of cucumber.

बालूकः A kind of poison.

बालेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [बलये हितं ढक्] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Tender, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. —यः An ass.

बाल्यं [बालस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बाल्हकाः, बाल्हिकाः, बाल्हीकाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people. —कः 1 A king of the Bâlhikas. -2 A horse of the Balkh breed. —कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fœtida.

बाल्हिः N. of a country (Balkh). -Comp. —ज *a.* bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.

बाष्पः —ष्पं [बाध्-पृषो° सत्वं°षत्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः *S.* 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 Iron. -Comp. —अंबु *n.* tears. —आकुल -आप्लुत *a.* dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्भवः the starting of tears. —कंठ *a.* having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —कल *a.* inarticulate or indistinct through tears. —दुर्दिनं a flood of tears. —पूरः a gush or flood of tears; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35. —प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामर्पितवती *S.* 6. 8. —मोक्षः-मोचनं shedding tears. —बिंदुः a tear-drop. —संदिग्ध *a.* indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पायते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep; तत्किमिति बाष्पायितं भगवत्या Mâl. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त *a.* (स्ती *f.*) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः 1 The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिंगितांगनाभिः शाखाबाहाभिः *S.* 4. -Comp. —बाहवि *ind.* hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहूबाहवि.

बाहीक *a.* (की *f.*) External, outer. —काः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाध् कु धस्य हः Tv.] 1 The arm; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The forefoot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सक्थि). -8 The bar of a chariot-pole. -9 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. —हू (du.) The lunar mansion *Ardrâ*. -Comp. —उत्क्षेपं *ind.* having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहूत्क्षेपं क्रंदितुं च प्रवृत्ता *S.* 5. 30. —कुंठ, -कुब्ज *a.* crippled in the arms. —कुंथः a wing (of a bird). —चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. —जः 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहू राजन्यः कृतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. —ज्या a sine

(in math.). —त्रः, -त्रं, -त्राण vantbrass (armour for the arms). —दंडः 1. a stafflike arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. —पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. 2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. —प्रतिबाहौ the opposite sides of a figure. —प्रसारः -प्रसारणं stretching the arms(for embracing &c). —प्रहरणः a boxer. (-णं) boxing. —फलं (in geom.) the result for the base sine. —बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —भूषणं, -भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —मूलं 1 the armpit. -2. the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic ncounter, boxing. —योधः, -योधिन् *m.* a pugilist, boxer. —लता an arm-like creeper. °अंतरं the breast, bosom. —विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming. —वीर्यं strength of arm. —व्यायामः athletic exercise. —शालिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Bhîma —शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रभृत् *m.* an epithet of king Kârtavîrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुक *a.* 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. —कः 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमत् *m.* An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदंतिन् *m.* बाहुदंतेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifoldness, variety.

बाहुल *a.* Manifold. —लः 1 Fire. -2 The month Kârtika. —लं 1 Manifoldness. -2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. —ली The day of full moon in the month of Kârtika. -**Comp.** —ग्रीवः a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifoldness. -2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms ; a term frequently used in grammar ; बाहुलकाच्छंदसि.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kârtikeya.

बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात्-ल्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुश्रुत्यं Erudition, great learning.

बाहूबाहवि *ind.* Arm to arm, hand-to hand, in close encounter; (बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रहृत्येदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [बहिर्भवः ष्यञ् टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without ; विरहः किमिवानुतापयेद्वद बाह्यविषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89; बाह्योद्यान Me. 7 ; Ku. 6. 46 ; बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name', *i. e.* the address or superscription written on the back of a letter ; अस्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेखयित्वा Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange ; Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from, out of the pale of ; जातास्तदूर्वोरुपमानबाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, outcast. —ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner ; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —ह्यं, -बाह्येन, बाह्य *ind.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

बाह्वृच्यं Traditional teaching of the *R*igveda.

बिट् 1 P. (बेटति) 1 To swear To curse.-2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To address harshly.

बिटकः -कं, बिटका A boil.

बिठं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

बिडं A kind of salt.

बिडालः 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. —ली A female cat. -**Comp.** —पदः, -पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Mâshas.

बिडालकः 1 A cat. -2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —कं Yellow orpiment.

बिडौजस् *m.* An epithet of Indra ; *S.* 7. 34.

बिद्, बिंद् 1 P. (बिंदति) 1 To split-2 To divide.-3 To form apart.

बिदलं See विदल.

बिंदविः A drop.

बिंदुः [बिंद् -उ] 1 A drop, small particle ; जलबिंदुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिंदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतबिंदुरिवांभसि 7. 34 ; अधुना (कुतूहलस्य) बिंदुरपि नावशेषितः *S.* 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant ; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher ; न रोमकूपौघमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure. -7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in cauterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident (which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies importan elements in the development of the plot; it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Bîja' is that of the principal one); अवांतरार्थविच्छेदे बिंदुरुच्छेदकारणं S. D. 319. -**Comp.** —चित्रकः the spotted antelope. —जालं,-जालकं 1. a number of drops. -2. marks of coloured-paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —तंत्रः 1. a die. -2. a chess-board. —देवः an epithet of *S*iva. —पत्रः a kind of birch tree. —फलं a pearl. —रेखकः 1. an anusvâra. -2. a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासरः the day of conception.

बिब्बोकः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride ; मनाक्प्रियकथालापे बिब्बोकोऽनादरक्रिया Pratâparudra;or बिब्बोकस्त्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनादरः S D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures ; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय

कश्चिद्विब्बोकैर्बकसहवासिनां परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29 (विलसैः Malli.). (Also written बिब्बोक and विब्बोक).

बिभित्सा A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

बिभित्सु *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

बिभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

बिभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). —णं, -णा 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. —णः N. of a demon and brother of Râvaṇa. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Ravana, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sita to Rama if he cared to live ; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins ; see चिरजीविन्.]

बिभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away ; यदि ते संति संत्येव केयमन्या बिभीषिका U. 4. 29.

बिभ्रक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. —क्षुः Fire.

बिभ्रज्जिषु *a.* Wishing to fry. —षुः Fire.

बिंबः -बं 1 The disc of the sun or moon ; वदनेन निर्जितं तव निलीयते चंद्रबिंबमंबुधरे Subhâsh. ; so सूर्य°, रवि° &c. -2 Any round or disc-like surface ; as in नितंबबिंबः &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection ; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिबिंब to which it is compared). —बः A lizard.—बं The fruit of a tree (which, when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared) ; रक्ताशोकरुचा विशेषितगुणो बिंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5 ; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82 ; cf. N. 2. 24. -Comp. —ओष्ठ *a.* (बिंबो-बौ-ष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit ; M. 4. 14. (-ष्ठः) lip like the Bimba fruit. —फल the Bimba fruit ; उमामुखे बिंबफलाधरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

बिंबकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

बिंबटः The mustard plant.

बिंबिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

बिंबित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

बिल् 6 P., 10 U. (बिलति, बेलयति-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

बिलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow ; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखभंगं हि Pt. 3. 17 ; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. —लः 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -Comp. —ओकस् *m.* any animal that lives in holes. —कारिन् *m.* a mouse. —योनि *a.* of the breed of Bila ; यत्राश्वा बिलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. —वासः a pole-cat. —वासिन् (also बिलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. —शायिन् *m.* any animal living in burrows.

बिलंगमः A serpent, snake.

बिलेशयः 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in burrows. -4 A hare.

बिलमं Ved. A (broken) helmet.

बिल्लं 1 A pit. -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). -3 The plant Asa Fœtida. -Comp. —सूः a mother of ten children.

बिल्वः A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. —ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particular weight (=one pala). -Comp. —दंडः an epithet of Siva. —पेशिका, -पेशी the shell of the Bilva fruit. —वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

बिल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिस् 4 P. (बिस्यति) 1 To go, move. -2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. -3 To throw, cast. -4 To split. -5 To grow.

बिसं 1 The fibre of a lotus. -2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; बिसमलमशनाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22 ; Me. 11 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; 4. 29. -Comp. —कंठिका, -कंठिन् *m.* a small crane. —कुसुमं -पुष्पं, -प्रसूनं a lotus ; जक्षुर्बिसं धृतविकाशिबिसप्रसूनाः Si. 5. 28. —खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. —ग्रंथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —जं a lotus-flower, lotus. —तंतुः the lotus-fibre. —नाभिः *f.* the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). —नासिका a sort of crane. —वर्त्मन् *n.* a particular disease of eyelids.

बिसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

बिसवती A place abounding in lotus fibres.

बिसिनी 1 The lotus-plant ; Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses.

बिसिल *a.* Coming from or relating to a Bisa, q. v.

बिस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 *Raktikas* or *gunjâs*).

बिल्हणः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramánkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain ; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15 ; बीजांजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9 ; R. 19. 57 ; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause ; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1 v. l. -4 Semen virile ; Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c. ; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the *Mantra* of a deity.-9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means, 1 to sow with seed; व्योमनि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. -2 to plough over after sowing). -Comp.—अक्षरं the first syllable of a *Mantra*. —अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 1. 223. (-रौ) seed and sprout. °न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout ; see under न्याय. —अध्यक्षः an epithet of Siva. —अपहारिणी a witch. —अश्वः a stallion. —आढ्यः -पूरः, -पूरकः the citron tree. (-रं-रकं the fruit of citron. —उत्कृष्टं good seed. —उदकं hail. —उप्तिः *f.* sowing seed. —कर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. —कृत् *a.* producing semen. (-*n.*) an aphrodisiac. —कोशः, कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. -2. the seed-vessel of the lotus. (-शी) a pod, legume.

—क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. -2. the science of Algebra. —गुप्तिः f. a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्यं coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पः -पूरणः the citron tree. —पेशिका the scrotum. —प्रदः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. —रुहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. -2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापः 1. a sower of seed. -2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of *S*iva. —सूः the earth. —सेक्तृ *m.* a procreator, progenitor. —हरा, -हारिणी a witch.

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. -2 A lemon or citron. -3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल *a.* Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक *a.* Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. —*m.* 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 *et seq.* -2 A father in general. -3 The sun.

बीज्य *a.* 1 Born from seed. -2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स *a.* [बध् स्वार्थे सन्] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; हंत बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Mâl. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. -2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. -3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. -4 Estranged in mind. -5 Loathing, detesting. -6 Sinful, wicked. —त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. -2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry; जुगुप्सास्थायिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236 (*e. g.* Mâl. 5. 16.). -3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्सु *a.* Loathing, abhorring, detesting. -2 Disgusted. —त्सुः An epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्यां कर्म बीभत्सं युध्यमानः कथंचन। तेन देवमनुष्येषु बीभत्सुरिति विश्रुतः ॥.)

बीरिटः Ved. 1 The air. -2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् *ind.* An imitative word. -Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. -2. the cry of an animal.

बुक्क् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्कति, बुक्कयति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. -2 To speak, talk. -3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः-क्कं 1 The heart. -2 The bosom, chest; बुक्काघातैर्युवतिनिकटे प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. -3 Blood. —क्कः 1 A goat. -2 Time (समय). —क्का Blood.

बुक्कन् *m.* The heart.

बुक्कनं 1 Barking, yelping. -2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कसः A chândâla.

बुक्का-क्की The heart.

बुट् 1 P., 10 U. (बोटति, बोटयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुड् 6 P. (बुडति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. -2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. -2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुदः 1 A bubble; सततं जातविनष्टाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt.5.7. -2 A type of anything very transitory. -3 Embryo five days old; पंचरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुध् 1 U., 4 A. (बोधति-ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः *S*i. 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. -2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark: हिरण्मयं हंसमबोधि नैषधः N. 1. 117; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. -3 To deem, regard, cansider, esteem &c. -4 To heed, attend to. -5 To think, reflect. -6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; ददर्शापि गिरमंतर्बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः *S*i. 11. 4; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6. -7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैरबोधि सुग्रीवः सोऽलुंचीत्कर्णनासिकं Bk. 15. 57. -8 To advise, admonish.

—*Caus.* (बोधयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. -2 To teach, communicate, impart. -3 To advise, admonish; बोधयंतं हिताहितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. -4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वां न स बोधितोऽपि सन् *S*. 4. 1. -6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरवा मधुबोधितमाधवी *S*i. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येव *S*. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. —*Desid.* (बुबु-बो-धिषति-ते, बुभुत्सते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [बुध्-क्त] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुध्). —द्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvâṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of *S*âkyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishṇu; thus Jayadeva says :—निंदसि यज्ञविधेरहह श्रुतिजातं सदयहृदय दर्शितपशुघातं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1). —द्धं Knowledge. -Comp. —आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. —उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. —गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. —मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* [बुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुंतुदा बुद्धिः *S*i. 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1.

2; so कृपण°, पाप° &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impresison, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; वृत्तान्तमवलोक्य व्याघ्रबुद्ध्या पलायंते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief'; अनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mâl. 4. 10. -10 (In Sân. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sânkhyas. -**Comp.** —अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. —अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अप्राप्तकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन्। प्राप्नोति बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं॥ Pt. 1. 63.—इंद्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेंद्रिय); (these are five:—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). —गम्य, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of, or attainable to, intellect.—जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. —तत्त्वं the second element of the Sânkhya philosophy. —पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. —पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं, -पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. —भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. —योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. —लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. —वैभवं strength of intellect. —शस्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. —शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. —शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. —सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. —हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता -त्वं Wisdom, sagacity.

बुध *a.* [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. —धः A wise or learned man; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -4 The planet Mercury; रक्षत्येनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. —धा Spikenard. -**Comp.** —जनः a wise or learned man. —तातः the moon. —दिनं, -वारः -वासरः Wednesday.—रत्नं an emerald. —सुतः an epithet of Purûravas.

बुधान *a.* [बुध्-आनच् किच्] 1 One who teaches the Vedas -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, learned, prudent. -4 Waking (Ved.). 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुध्य *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awaked or roused.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्न्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुंद्, बुंध् 1 U. (बुंदति-ते, बुंधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

बुबुरं Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्विकरेण भुंक्ते Udb.

बुभुक्षु *a.* 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. मुमुक्षु).

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुत्सु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभूषा Wish to be or become.

बुभूषु *a.* Wishing to be or become; प्रभुर्बुभूषुर्भुवनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

बुल् 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति प्लवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* Fear (भय).

बुलव *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

बुसं (षं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्त् 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्तं 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बूक्कं =बुक्क q. v.

बूसी, बृषी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृंह् I. 1. 6. P. (बृंहति, बृंहित) 1 To grow, increase; बृंहितमन्युवेग Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. —*Caus* To cause to grow, nourish. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृंहति, बृंहयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृंहण *a.* Fostering, nourishing. —णः A kind of sweetmeat. —णं 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); *S*i. 18. 3.

बृंहित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. —तं The roaring of an elephant; *S*i. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह् 1. 6. P. (बर्हति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. -With उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88.—नि to destroy, remove; *S*i. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृह्-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mâl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिलीपसूनोः स बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54. -3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; देवदारुबृहद्भुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-grown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eldest, or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud (as sound). —*m.* N. of Vishṇu. —*f.* Speech; *S*i. 2. 68. —ती 1 A large lute. -2 The lute of Nârada. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the body between the breast and backbone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N. of a metre.—*n.* 1 The Veda. -2 N. of a Sâman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brahman. (बृहत्, बृहता *ind.* 1 Greatly, highly. -2 Clearly, brightly) -**Comp.** —अंग, -काय *a.* large-bodied, gigantic. (-गः) a large elephant. —आरण्यं,-आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the *S*atapatha Brâhmaṇa. —एला large cardamoms. —कथा N. of a work ascribed to Guṇâḍhya. —काय *a.* big-bodied, bulky, gigantic. —कुक्षि *a.* large-

bellied. —केतुः an epithet of Agni. —गृहः N. of a country. —गोलं a water-melon. —चित्तः the citron tree. —जनः an illustrious person. —जघन a. broad-hipped. —जीवंतिका, -जीवंती a kind of plant. —ढक्का a large drum. —तृणं 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo cane. —नटः,-नलः-ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virâṭa. —नलः the arm. —निवेश a. large, protuberant. —नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. —पाटलिः the thorn-apple. —पादः the fig-tree. —पालः the Indian fig-tree. —पालिन् m. wild cumin. —फल a. 1. having or bearing large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit or reward. —भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgâ. —भानुः fire. —भास a. very bright, brightly shining. —रथः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king, father of Jarâsandha. —वादिन् a. talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. —राविन् m. a kind of small owl. —श्रवस् a. highly praised, far-famed. —स्फिच a. broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

बृहतिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहतः वाचः पतिः पारस्करादि°] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Târâ by the moon, see under तारा to सोम.) -2 The planet Jupiter; बुधबृहस्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the author of a Smriti; Y. 1. 4. -Comp. —पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. —वारः,-वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).

बेडा A boat.

बेहृ 1 A. (बेहते) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

बैजिक a. (की f.) [बीजेन निवृत्तं ठक्] 1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating to conception. -4 Relating to sexual union. —कः A sprout, young shoot. —कं 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैडाल a. (ली f.) [बिडालस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to a cat. -2 Peculiar to cats. -Comp. —व्रतं 'a cat-like observance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. —व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). —व्रतिकः,-व्रतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor.

बैद्ल See वैदल.

बैंबिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिंबोष्ठि बैंबिकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व a. (ल्वी f.) [बिल्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva trees. —ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध a. Knowing, understanding. —धः [बुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T. S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. -4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciouness. -5 Opening, blooming, expanding. -6 Instruction, advice, admonition. -7 Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet, designation. -9 N. of a district. -Comp. —अतीत a. unknowable, incomprehensible. —कर a. one who teaches or informs. (—रः) 1. a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. -2. an instructor, a teacher. —गम्य a. intelligible. —पूर्व a. intentional, conscious; cf. अबोधपूर्व S. 5. 2. —वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kârtika when Vishṇu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रबोधिनी.

बोधक a. (धिका f.) [बुध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Informing, apprising. -2 Instructing teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4 Awakening, rousing. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A minstrel, bard.

बोधन a. [बुध्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 Informing, acquainting. -2 Explaining, indicating. -3 Arousing, waking. -4 Kindling, inflaming. —नः The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5. 21. —नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; भयरुषोश्च तदिंगितबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2 Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing, awakening; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभवबोधनं सममबोधिषत Si. 9. 24. -4 Observing, perceiving. -5 Waking, being awake. -6 Making attentive. -7 Burning incense. —नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kártika when Vishṇu rises from his four months' sleep. -2 Long pepper. -3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधयितृ m. 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A waker.

बोधान a. [बुध्-आनच्] Wise, prudent. —नः 1 A wise man. -2 An epithet of Bṛishapati.

बोधिः [बुध्-इन्] 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. -2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. -3 The sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An epithet of Buddha. -Comp. —तरुः, -द्रुमः,-वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. —दः an *arhat* (of the Jainas). —सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Mál. 10. 21.

बोधित p. p. [बुध्-णिच् क्त] 1 Made known, informed, apprised. -2 Reminded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् a. [बुध्-णिनि] 1 Knowing, familiar with. -2 Acquainting, informing, making known. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य a. 1 To be known or understood. -2 Intelligible, perceivable. -3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बौद्ध a. (द्धी f.) [बुद्ध-द्धि-अण्] 1 Relating to *Buddhi* or understanding. -2 Relating to Buddha. —द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha.

बौधः [बुध-अण्] 'Budha's son,' an epitbet of Purûravas.

बौधायनः N. of an ancient writer.

ब्रध्नः 1 The sun. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A day. -4 The *arka* plant. -5 Lead (*m.* ?). -6 A horse. -7 An epithet of Śiva or Brahmá. -8

The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्मन् *n.* [बृंह्-मनिन् नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्वं; cf. Uṇ. 4. 145] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedàntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति तावन्नित्यशुद्धबुद्धमुक्तस्वभावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.) ; समभूिता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh.; 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas ; Ku. 6. 16 ; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable *om* ; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brâhmaṇical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brâhmaṇa ; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious peacne or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity ; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते *S.* 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brâhmaṇa portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brâhmaṇa. -16 Truth. —*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, tc whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects ; but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahma—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (*Ramayana*) Brahma sprang from ether ; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreatar of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu ; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.*). Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishṇu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatî. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by *S*iva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. -2 A Brâhmaṇa ; *S.* 4. 3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four *Ritvijas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajâpatis:—मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Bṛihaspati. -10 Of *S*iva.

-Comp. —अक्षरं the sacred syllable *om.* —अंगभुः 1. a horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). —अंजलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). —अंडं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe ; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः Dk. 1. °पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —अद्रि (द्रि) जाता an epithet of the river Godâvarî. —अधिगमः, —अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. —अंभस् *n.* the urine of a cow. —अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. —अयनः, —नः an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. —अरण्यं 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. —अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the *S*râddha in which no Piṇḍas or rice-balls are offered. —अस्त्रं a missile presided over by Brahman. —आत्मभूः a horse. —आनंदः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma ; ब्रह्मानंदसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. —आरंभः beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. —आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatî and Dṛishadvatî (north-west of Hastinâpura); सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्देवनद्योर्यदंतरं । तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me. 48. —आसनं a particular position for profound meditation. —आहुतिः *f.* 1. the offering of prayers ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. —उज्झता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57(अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.). —उत्तर *a.* 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brâhmaṇas. —उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. °नेतृ *m.* the Palâsa tree. —ऋषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः) a Brâhmaṇical sage. °देशः N. of a district; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः शूरसेनकाः। एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तादनंतरः Ms. 2. 19). —ओदनः -नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. —कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatî. —करः a tax paid to the priestly class. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the religious duties of a Brâhmana. -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. —कला an epithet of Dâkshâyaṇî (who dwells in the heart of men). —कल्पः an age of Brahman. —कांडं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. —काष्ठः the mulberry tree. —कूर्चं a kind of penance ; अहोरात्रोषितो भूत्वा पौर्णमास्यां विशेषतः। पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥. —कृत् *a.* one who prays. (*-m.*) an epithet of Vishṇu. —कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas ; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9. —गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. —गोलः the universe. —गौरवं respect for the missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 76 (मा भून्मोघो ब्राह्मः पाश इति). —ग्रंथिः N. of a particular joint of the body. —ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुरुषः, -रक्षस् *n.*, -राक्षसः a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brâhmaṇa, who during his life time indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brâhmaṇas ; (परस्य योषितं हृत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). —घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* the murderer of a Brâhmaṇa. —घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. —घोषः 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas

collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. —घ्नः the murderer of a Brâhmaṇa. —चर्यं 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brâhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविप्लुतब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. —2. religious study, self-restraint. —3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (—र्यः) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. (—र्या) chastity, celibacy. °व्रतं a vow of chastity. °स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. —चारिकं the life of a religious student. —चारिन् a. 1. studying the Vedas. —2. practising continence or chastity. (—m.) a religious student, a Brâhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87.—2. one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. —3. an epithet of Śiva. —4. of Skanda. —चारिणी 1. an epithet of Durgâ. —2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —जः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —जन्मन् n. 1. spiritual birth.—2. investiture with the sacred thread. —जारः the paramour of a Brâhmaṇa's wife. —जीविन् a. living by sacred knowledge. (—m.) a mercenary Brâhmaṇa (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brâhmaṇa who lives by sacred knowledge. —ज्ञ, —ज्ञानिन् a. one who knows Brahma. (—ज्ञः) 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. —2. of Vishṇu. —ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. —ज्येष्ठः the elder brother of Brahman. —ज्योतिस् n. 1. the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. —2. an epithet of Śiva. —तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —तेजस् n. 1 the glory of Brahman. —2. Brâhmaṇic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brâhmaṇa. —दः a spiritual preceptor. —दंडः 1. the curse of a Brâhmaṇa. —2. a tribute paid to a Brâhmaṇa. —3. an epithet of Śiva. —दानं 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. —2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —दायः 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. —2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. —3. the earthly possession of a Brâhmaṇa. —दायादः 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brâhmaṇa. —2. the son of a Brâhmaṇa. —दारुः the mulberry tree. —दिनं a day of Brahman. —देय a. married according to the Brâhma form of marriage. —दैत्यः a Brâhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मग्रह. —द्विष्, —द्वेषिन् a. 1. hating Brâhmaṇas. —2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —द्वेषः hatred of Brâhmaṇas. —धर a. possessing sacred knowledge. —नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्वाणं absorption into the supreme spirit. —निष्ठ a. absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (—ष्ठः) the mulberry tree. —नीडं the resting-place of Brahman. —पदं 1. the rank or position of a Brâhmaṇa. —2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. —पवित्रः the Kuśa grass. —परिषद् f. an assembly of Brâhmaṇas. —पादपः, —पत्रः the Palâśa tree. —पारायणं a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. —पाशः N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. —पितृ m. an epithet of Vishṇu. —पुत्रः 1. a son of Brahman. —2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himâlaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (—त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —पुरं the heart. —पुरं, —पुरी 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). —2. N. of Benares. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —पुरुषः a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). —प्रलयः the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —प्राप्तिः f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —बंधुः 1. a contemptuous term for a Brâhmaṇa, an unworthy Brâhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भटुर्गा); M. 4; V. 2. —2. one who is a Brâhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brâhmaṇa. —बीजं 1. the mystic syllable om. —2. the mulberry tree. —ब्रुवः, —ब्रुवाणः one who pretends to be a Brâhmaṇa. —भवनं the abode of Brahman. —भागः 1. the mulberry tree. —2. the share of the chief priest. —भावः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —भावनं imparting religious knowledge. —भुवनं the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. —भूय a. become one with Brahma, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. —भूतिः f. twilight. —भूयं 1. identity with Brahma, absorption or dissolution into Brahma, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. —2. Brâhmaṇahood, the state or rank of a Brâhmaṇa. —भूयस् n. absorption into Brahma. —मंगलदेवता an epithet of Lakshmî. —महः a festival in honor of Brâhmaṇas. —मित्र a. having Brâhmaṇas for friends. —मीमांसा the Vedânta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahma or Supreme Spirit. —मूर्ति a. having the form of Brahman. —मूर्धभृत् m. an epithet of Śiva. —मेखलः the Muñja plant. —यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder), teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). —योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —योनि a. 1. sprung from Brahman; गुहया ब्रह्मयोनिना R. 1. 64. (—निः) f. 1. original source in Brahman. —2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. °स्थ a. intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ms. 10. 74. —रत्नं a valuable present made to a Brâhmaṇa. —रंध्रं an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. —राक्षसः see ब्रह्मग्रह. —रातः an epithet of Śuka. —राशिः 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. —2. an epithet of Paraśurâma. —रीतिः f. a kind of brass. —रे (ले) खा —लिखितं, —लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. —लोकः the world of Brahman. —वक्तृ m. an expounder of the Vedas. —वद्यं knowledge of Brahma. —वधः, —वध्या, —हत्या the murder of a Brâhmaṇa. —वर्चस् n., —वर्चसं 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63;

Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of a Brâhmaṇa; S. 6. —वर्चसिन्,-वर्चस्विन् *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (*-m.*) an eminent or holy Brâhmaṇa. —वर्तः see ब्रह्मावर्त. —वर्धनं copper. —वादिन् *m.* 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas ; U. 1; Mâl. 1.-2. a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. (-नी) an epithet of Gâyatrî. —वासः the abode of Brâhmaṇas. —विद्, -विद *a.* 1. knowing the Supreme Spirit. (*-m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. —विद्या, -विद्त्वं knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —विं (बिं) दुः a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas. —विवर्धनः an epithet of Indra. —वृक्षः 1. the Palâsa tree. -2. the Udumbara tree. —वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood of a Brâhmaṇa. —वृंदं an assemblage of Brâhmaṇas. —वेदः 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahma. -3. the Veda of the Brâhmaṇas (opp. क्षत्रवेद). -4. N. of the Atharvaveda. —वेदिन् *a.* knowing the Vedas ; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. —वैवर्त N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —व्रतं a vow of chastity. —शाला 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas. —शासनं 1. a decree addressed to Bráhmaṇas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Bráhmaṇa. -4. instruction about sacred duty. —शिरस्, -शीर्षन् *n.* N. of a particular missile. —संसद् *f.* an assembly of Brâhmaṇas. —सती an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —सत्रं 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (=ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —सत्रिन् *a.* offering the sacrifice of prayer. —सदस् *n.* the residence of Brahman. —सभा the hall or court of Brahman. —संभव *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (-वः) N. of Nârada. —सर्पः a kind of snake. —सवः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit ; cf. ब्रह्मभूय. —सार्ष्टिका identification with Brahma; Ms. 4. 232. —सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. —सुतः 1. N. of Nárada, Marîchi &c. -2 a kind of *Ketu*. —सूः 1. N. of Aniruddha. -2. N. of the god of love. —सूत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brâhmaṇas or the twice-born over the shoulder. -2. the aphorisms of the Vedânta philosophy by Bâdarâyaṇa. —सूत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. —सृज् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्तंबः the world, universe ; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. —स्थानः the mulberry tree. —स्वं the property or possessions of a Bràhmaṇa ; Y. 3. 212. °हारिन् *a.* stealing a Brâhmaṇa's property. —स्वरूप *a.* of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. —हत्या, -वधः Brâhmaṇicide, killing a Brâhmaṇa. —हन *a.* murdering a Brâhmaṇa. —हुतं one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदयः -यं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य *a.* [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahma. -2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. -3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. -4 Fit for a Brâhmaṇa. -5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brâhmaṇa. —ण्यः 1 One well-versed in the Veda, Mv. 3. 26. -2 The mulberry tree. -3 The palm tree. -4 Munja grass. -5 The planet Saturn. -6 An epithet of Vishṇu. -7 Of Kârtikeya. —ण्या An epithet of Durgâ. -**Comp.** —देवः an epithet of Vishṇu.

ब्रह्मण्वत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता -त्वं Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -2 Divine nature. -3 Godhead. -4 The state of a Brâhmaṇa, Brâhmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय *a.* Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence ; ज्वलन्निव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. -2 Fit for a Brâhmaṇa. —यं A missile presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahma or the Supreme Spirit. -2 To the care of Brâhmaṇas.

ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. -3 A kind of perfume (=रेणुका). -4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् *a.* Retating to Brahma. —*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious ; ब्रह्मिष्ठमाधाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्वतनुप्रसूतं R. 18. 28. —ष्ठा An epithet of Durgâ.

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मेशयः 1 An epithet of Kârtikeya. -2 Of Vishṇu.

ब्राह्म *a.* (ह्मी *f.*) [ब्रह्मण इदं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः] 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit ; R. 13. 60 ; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. -2 Brâhmanical, belonging to Brâhmaṇas. -3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. -4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. -5 Holy, sacred, divine. -6 Presided over by Brahman as a मुहूर्त (see ब्राह्ममुहूर्त), or a missile. -7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. —ह्मः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्त्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58 ; Ms. 3. 21, 27. -2 N. of Nârada. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king ; आवृत्तानां गुरुकुलात् विप्राणां पूजको भवेत् । नृपाणामक्षयो ह्येष ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते॥. —ह्मं 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. -2 Holy or sacred study. -3 N. of a Purâṇa. -4 N. of the constellation Rohiṇî. -**Comp.** —अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. —ऊढा a girl to be married according to the Brâhma form. —मुहूर्तः a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे मुहूर्तो ब्राह्म उच्यते) ; cf. ब्राह्मे मुहूर्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण *a.* (णी *f.*) [ब्रह्म वेदं शुद्धं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brâhmaṇa. -2 Befitting a Bràhmaṇa. -3 Given by a Brâhmaṇa. -4 Relating to religious worship. -5 One who knows Brahma. —णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brâhmaṇa (born from the mouth of the *Purusha*) ; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31, 96 ; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्काराद्द्विज उच्यते ।

विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन वृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च । एभिर्युक्तो हि यस्तिष्ठेन्नित्यं स द्विज उच्यते ॥). -2 A priest, theologian. -3 An epithet of Agni. -4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. **—णं 1** An assemblage or society of Brâhmaṇas. **-2** That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. -3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brâhmaṇa portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brâhmaṇa or Brâhmaṇas:—ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशीतकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the *Rigveda*; शतपथ to the Yajurveda; पंचविंश and षड्विंश and six more, to the Sâmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda). -3 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. **-Comp.** **—अतिक्रमः** offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brâhmaṇas, insult to Brâhmaṇas; ब्राह्मणातिक्रमत्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. **—अपाश्रयः** seeking shelter with Brâhmaṇas. **—अभ्युपपत्तिः** *f.* protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brâhmaṇa. **—आत्मक** *a.* belonging to Brâhmaṇas. **—घ्नः** the slayer of a Brâhmaṇa. **—चांडालः** 1. a degraded or outcast Brâhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. -2. the son of a *S*ûdra father by a Brâhmaṇî woman. **—जातं, -जातिः** *f.* the Brâhmaṇa caste. **—जीविका** the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brâhmaṇa; अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥षण्णां तु कर्मणामस्य त्रीणि कर्माणि जीविका। याजनाध्यापने चैव विशुद्धाच्च प्रतिग्रहः ॥. **—द्रव्यं, -स्वं** a Brâhmaṇa's property. **—निंदकः** a blasphemer or reviler of Brâhmaṇas. **—प्रियः** N. of Vishṇu. **—ब्रुवः** one who pretends to be a Brâhmaṇa, one who is a Brâhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणब्रुवा निवसंति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. **—भूयिष्ठ** *a.* consisting for the most part of Brâhmaṇas. **—वधः** the murder of a Brâhmaṇa, Brâhmanicide. **—संतर्पणं** feeding or satisfying Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brâhmaṇa (only in name). -2 A family of such a Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brâhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा *ind.* Among Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् *ind.* In the possession of Brâhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् *m.* N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called *Brahman* q. v.

ब्राह्मणायणः A Brâhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -3 Intellect; (बुद्धि according to नीलकंठ). -4 A kind of lizard. -4 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. **-Comp.** **—गामिन्** *m.* the paramour of a Brâhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य *a.* Befitting a Brâhmaṇa. **—ण्यः** An epithet of the planet Saturn. **—ण्यं 1** The station or rank of a Brâhmaṇa, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं शपे ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. **-2** A collection of Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. **-2** Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -3 Speech. **-4** A tale or narrative. **-5** A pious usage or custom. **-6** N. of the constellation Rohiṇî. **-7** N. of Durgâ. **-8** A woman married according to the *Bráhma* form of marriage. **-9** The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. **-10** A kind of medicinal plant. **-11** A kind of brass. **-12** N. of a river. **-Comp** **—कंदः** a species of bulbous plant. **—पुत्रः** the son of a Brâhmî, see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्म्य *a.* (**म्री** *f.*) [ब्रह्मण इदं ष्यञ्] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. **-2** Relating to the Supreme Spirit. **-3** Relating to the Bráhmaṇas. **—म्यं 1** Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). **-2** Worship of the Brâhmaṇas. **-Comp.** **—मुहूर्त**=ब्राह्ममुहूर्त q. v. **—हुतं** hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from वच्) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तां......ब्रूया एवं Me. 101; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk.; किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूमहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2. **-3** To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate;ब्रुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कंठेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 48; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंडलाभ्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 13. **-4** To name, call, designate; छंदांसि यस्य ये कवयस्तन्मनीषध्यं ते ब्रुवते *S*rut. 15. **-5** To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. **-6** To call or profess one self to be. **-With** अनु to say, speak, declare. **—निस्** to explain, derive. **—प्र** to say,speak, tell; Bk 8.85.**—प्रति** to speak in reply, answer or reply; प्रत्यब्रवीच्चैनं R. 2. 42. **—वि** 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण *a.* Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

ब्लेष्कं A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of *Sukra*. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural ; cf. अंग and पद. —भं 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. —इनः,-ईशः the sun. —कक्षा the path of the asterisms. —गणः, -वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. —गोलः the starry sphere. —चक्रं, -पंजरः, -मंडलं the zodiac. °नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. —पतिः the moon. —सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्किका A cricket.

भक्त *p. p.* [भज् -क्त] 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to. -8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). —क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant ; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3 ; 9. 31 ; 7. 23. —क्तं 1 A share, protion. -2 Food ; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice ; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. —अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. —उपसाधकः a cook. —कंसः a dish of food. —करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. —कारः a cook. —छंदं appetite. —जा nectar. —तूर्यं a musical instrument played during meals. —द,-दातृ,-दायक *a.* supporter, maintainer. —दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services ; Ms. 8. 415. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. —मंडः the scum of boiled rice. —रुचिः *f.* appetite. —रोचन *a.* stimulating appetite. —वत्सल *a.* kind to worshippers or devotees. (—लः) N. of Vishṇu. —शाला 1. an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall. —सिक्थ=भक्तमंड q. v.

भक्तिः *f.* [भज् -क्तिन्] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 (*a*) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness ; Ku. 7. 37 ; R. 2. 63 ; Mu. 1. 15. (*b*) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति विरलभक्तिर्म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74. -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment ; आबद्धमुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10, 94 ; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19; R. 13. 55, 75; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to.-Comp. —छेदः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration ; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishṇu. —नम्र *a.* making a humble obeisance. —पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं *ind.* devoutly, reverentially. —भाज् *a.* 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —मार्गः the way of devotion ; *i. e.* devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रागः affection, deep devotion. —वादः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith. -2 Loyally devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. -3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तृ *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. -2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष् 10 U. (भक्षयति-ते, भक्षित) 1 To eat, devour ; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि Pt. 1. -2 To use up, consume. -3 To waste, destroy. -4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. -2 Food. -3 Drink, drinking (Ved.). -Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्रा betel pepper.

भक्षक *a.* (क्षिका *f.*) [भक्ष्-ण्वुल्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. -2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण *a.* (णी *f.*) Eating, one who eats or devours. —णं [भक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. -2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय *a.* Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. -2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Slurred over. —तं Food. -Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य *a.* [भक्ष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] Eatable, fit for food. —क्ष्यं 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also) ; भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपत्तेरिव कारणं H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. -2 Water. -Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यंकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु *n.* eatables, victuals.

भगः [भज्-घ] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun ; the sun. -2 The moon. -3 A form of *Siva*. -4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness ; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br. ; भगमिंद्रश्च वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो ददुः Y. 1. 282. -5 Affluence, prosperity. -6 Dignity, distinction. -7 Fame, glory. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 Excellence, distinction. -10 Love, affection. -11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. -12 The pudendum muliebre ; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. -13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). -14 Effort, exertion. -15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. -16 Final beatitude. -17 Strength. -18 Omnipotence; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). -19 N. of an *Aditya* presiding over love and marriage. -20 Knowledge. -21 Desire, wish. -22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight *Siddhis* or powers of *Siva*; see अणिमन्. —गं 1 The asterism called

उत्तराफल्गुनी. -2 The perinæum of males.-Comp. -अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. -आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. -घ्नः an epithet of Siva. -देवः a thorough libertine. -देवता the deity presiding over marriage.-दैवत *a.* conferring conjugal felicity. (-तं) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. -नंदनः an epithet of Vishṇu. -नेत्रघ्नः an epithet of Siva. -भक्षकः a pander, precurer. -वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. -हन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu.

भगंदरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. -2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81: so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. -3 Fortunate (Ved.). -*m.* 1 god, A deity. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Jina. -5 Of Buddha. -Comp. -गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work (it is an episode of the great Bhârata and purports to be a dialogue between Kṛishṇa and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 Of Lakshmî. -3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishṇu.

भगालं A skull.

भगालिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. -2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा पित्रादीनां द्रव्यादानेऽस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 A sister. -2 A fortunate woman. -3 A woman in general. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara.-Comp. -पथः,-प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagîratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. -सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भग्न *p. p.* [भंज्-क्त] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. -2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed.-3 Checked, arrested, suspended. -4 Marred, impaired. -5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. -6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भंज्).-ग्नं Fracture of the leg. -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of the moon. -आपद् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. -आश *a.* disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. -उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. -उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धाताऽपि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165. -क्रमः, violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभंग. -चेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated -दर्प *a.* humbled, crest-fallen.-निद्र *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. -पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the sides. -पृष्ठ *a.* 1. having a broken back. -2. coming in front.-प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. -2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभंगः. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promises. -मनस् *a.* discouraged, disappointed. -मनोरथ *a.* disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. -मान *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. -व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. -संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated. -संधिकं butter-milk.

भग्नी A sister.

भंका (गा) री A gad-fly.

भंक्तिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भंज्-भावादौ घञ्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्यर्गलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. -2 A break, fracture, breach. -3 Plucking off, lopping; आम्रकलिकाभंग S. 6. -4 Separation, analysis. -5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभंगभिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; R. 16. 16. -6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य°, सत्त्व° &c. -7 Breaking up, dispersion; यात्राभंग Mâl. 1. -8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. -9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, आशाभंग &c. -10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. -11 A chasm, fissure. -12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° &c. -13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. -14 Taking to flight, flight. -15 (*a*) A bend, fold. (*b*) A wave. -16 Contraction, bending, knitting; भ्रूविभंगाभिरामं *S.* 1. 7; so भ्रूभंग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. -नयः removal of obstacles. -वासा turmeric. -सार्थ *a.* dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. -कटं the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-गी *f.* 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दृग्भंगीभिः प्रथममधुरा संगमे चुंबितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यंतरेण कथयात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथ्यते &c.; बहुभंगिविशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यप्रतिबिंबभंग्या धारांभसः फेनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step; R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. -भक्तिः *f.* division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन् *a.* 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत् *a.* Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमन् *m.* 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिलं A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर *a.* [भंज्-घुरच्] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः

H. 1. 188 ; Si. 16. 72. -3 Changeful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled ; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरभ्रूः Gît. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river. -Comp. -निश्चय *a.* vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यं A field of hemp.

भज् I. 1 U. (भजति-ते but usually Atm. only; बभाज, भेजे, अभाक्षीत्, अभक्त, भक्ष्यति-ते, भक्त) 1 (*a*) To share, distribute, divide ; भजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्थं Ms. 9. 104 ; न तत्पुत्रैर्भजेत्सार्धं 209, 119. (*b*) To assign, allot, apportion ; गायत्रीमग्नयेऽभजत् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of ; पित्र्यं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10. 59. -3 To accept, receive ; Mâl. 5. 25. -4 (*a*) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to ; शिलातलं भेजे K. 179 ; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64 ; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते *S*. 5. 10 ; Bv. 1. 83 ; R. 17. 28. (*b*) To practise, follow, observe ; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21 ; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain ; विधुरपि भजतेतरां कलंकं Bv. 1. 74 ; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80 ; व्यक्तिं भजंत्यापगाः *S*. 7. 8 ; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 ; Mâl. 3. 9 ; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve ; R. 2. 23 ; Pt. 1. 181 ; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). -8 To choose, select, perfer, accept , संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to ; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, engage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected :—*e. g.* निद्रां भज् to go to sleep ; मूर्छां भज् to swoon ; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c). —*Caus.* 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pursue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भजकः [भज्-ण्वुल्] A divider, distributer. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं [भज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adoration, worship -2 Waiting or attending upon.

भजमान *a.* 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoying. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भंज् I. 7 P. (भनक्ति, बभंज, अभांक्षीत्, भंक्ष्यति, भंक्त, भग्न ; *desid.* बिभंक्षति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split ; ननञ्जिन सर्वमर्यादाः Bk. 6. 38 ; भंक्त्वा भुजौ 4. 3 ; बभंजुर्वलयानि च 3. 22 ; धनुरभाजि यत्त्वया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down ; भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle ; पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend ; as in भग्ननिद्रः. -6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिभूय रामाक्षत्राच्चयाऽभज्यत स द्विजेंद्रः N. 22. 133. -With अव to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. —प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10 U. (भंजयति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भंजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) [भंज्-ण्वुल्] Breaking, dividing.

भंजन *a.* (नी *f.*) [भंज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Causing violent pain. —नं 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away ; तदुदितभयभंजनाय यूनां Gît. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrating. -5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. -6 Afflicting, paining —नः Decay of the teeth.

भंजनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भंजरुः A tree growing near a temple.

भंजा N. of Durgâ.

भट् I. 1 P. (भटति, भटित) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. (भटयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant ; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12 ; वादित्रवृद्धिर्ववृते भटस्य 22. 22 ; Bk. 14. 101. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. —टा Coloquintida (इंद्रवारुणी).

भटित्र *a.* Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-तन्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.). -2 A title used with the names of learned Brâhmaṇas ; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1 ; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists ; क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. —आचार्यः 1. a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. —प्रयागः=प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टार *a.* [भट्टं स्वामित्वमृच्छति, ऋ-अण्] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचंद्रस्य पद्मबंधो नृपायते Hch. —रः A noble lord.

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above. —कः 1 A sage, saint. -2 The sun. -3 A god, deity. -4 (In dramas) A king. -5 An epithet applied to great and learned men. -Comp. —वारः,-वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. -2 A goddess, tutelary deity.

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess ; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). -2 A lady of high rank. -3 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa.

भडः A particular mixed caste.

भाडिलः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति,भणित) 1 To say, speak ; पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितव्ये V. 3 ; Bk. 14. 16. -2 To describe ; काव्यः स काव्येन सभामभाणीत् N. 10. 59. -3 To name, call. -4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation ; न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39 ; 2. 77 ; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Gît. 7 ; इह रसभणने *ibid.*

भंड् I. 1 A. (भंडते) 1 To chide, upbraid. -2 To mock, deride. -3 To speak. -4 To jest, joke. -II. 10 U. (भंडयति-ते) 1 To make fortunate. -2 To cheat (properly भंद्). -3 To be fortunate. -4 To do an auspicious act.

भंडः [भंड्-अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime ; त्रयो वेदस्य कर्तारो भंडधूर्तनिशाचकाः Sarva. S. -2 N. of a mixed caste ; cf. भड. -**Comp.** —तपस्विन् *m.* a pseudo ascetic. —हासिनी a harlot, courtezan.

भंडकः A species of wag-tail.

भंडनं [भंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Mail, armour. -2 War, battle.-3 Mischief, wickedness.

भंडिः-डी *f.* [भंड्-इ] A wave.

भंडिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. —लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. -2 A messenger. -3 A workman, artisan. -4 The *Sirisha* tree.

भदंतः [Uṇ. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist ; भदंत तिथिरेव न शुध्यति Mu. 4. -2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भदाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भंद्-रक् नि० नलोपः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Good, happy, prosperous. -2 Auspicious, blessed ; as in **भद्रमुख.** -3 Foremost, best, chief, पप्रच्छ भद्रं विजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. -6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful ; Pt. 1. 181. -7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. -8 Beloved, dear. -9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —द्रं 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3 ; 6. 7 ; त्वयि वितरतु भद्रं भूयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48 ; oft. used in pl. in this sense ; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु ; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. -2 Gold. -3 A fragrant grass.-4 Iron, steel -5 The seventh Karaṇa. —द्रः 1 A bullock. -2 A species of wag-tail. -3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. -4 An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. -5 N. of *Siva.* -6 An epithet of mount Meru. -7 The Devadâru tree. -8 A kind of *Kadamba.* (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving). -**Comp.** —अंगः an epithet of Balarâma. —अश्वः N. of a Dvîpa. —आकार,-आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. —आत्मजः a sword. —आश्रयः the sandal tree. —आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. -2. a particular posture in meditation. —ईशः an epithet of *Siva.* —एला large cardamoms. —कपिलः an epithet of *Siva.* —कारक *a.* propitious. —काली N. of Durgâ. —काष्ठ the tree called Devadâru. —कुंभः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. —गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. —घटः-घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. —दारु *m., n.* a sort of pine. —नामन् *m.* 1. a wag-tail. -2. the wood-pecker. —पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne ; R. 17. 10. -2. a kind of winged insect. —बलनः an epithet of Balarâma. —मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir,' 'gentle sir'; *S.* 7. (-खी) good lady ; V. 2. —मृगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. —वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. —शाखः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —श्रयं,-श्रियं sandal-wood. —श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. —सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. -2 Handsome, beautiful. —कः 1 The Devadârn tree. -2 A kind of bean.

भद्रंकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. —*n.* The Devadâru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow.-2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. -3 The celestial Ganges. -4 N. of various plants. -5 N. of Subhadrâ, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarâma.-**Comp.**—श्रयं sandal wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. -2 =भद्रा (2) above.

भन् 1 P. (भनति) 1 To worship. -2 To cry, shout, resound.

भंद् I. 1 A. (भंदते) 1 To tell a good news. -2 To be glad. -3 To be fortunate. -4 To be excellent.-5 To honor, worship. -6 To shine. -II. 10 U. (भंदयति-ते) 1 To do an auspicious act.-2 To cause to thrive.

भंदिलं 1 Prosperity, good fortune. -2 Tremulous motion. -3 A messenger (*m.?*)

भंभः 1 A fly. -2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gad-fly. -2 A gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-अपादाने अच्] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension, (oft. with abl.); भोगे रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते नृपालाद्भयं Bh. 3. 35 ; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 Fright, terror ; जगद्भयं &c. -3 A danger, risk, hazard ; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्यथोचितं H. 1. 57. -4 The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैक्लव्यजं भयं S. D. 6. —यः Sickness, disease. -**Comp.** —अन्वित, -आक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear. —अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. (-हः) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a king. —आतुर, -आर्त *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. —आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. -2. risky; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. —एकप्रवण *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. —कंपः tremour of fear. —कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful.-2. dangerous, perilous; so भयकारक, भयकृत्. —कृत् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —डिंडिमः a drum used in battle. —त्रातृ *a.* a deliverer from fear. —दर्शिन् *a.* 1. fearful. -2. intimidating. —द्रुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. —नाशन removing fear. (-नः) N. of Vishṇu. —प्रतीकारः warding off or removal of fears. —प्रद *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. —प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. —ब्राह्मणः a timid Brâhmaṇa, a Brâhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his

caste relying on the inviolability of a Brâhmaṇa. —भ्रष्ट a. put to flight. —विद्रुत a. panic-struck. —व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील a. timid. —स्थानं,-हेतुः a cause of fear. —हर्तृ, हारिन् a. removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर a. =भयकर q. v. (-रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक a.[बिभेत्यस्मात्,-भी-आनक्;Un. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2; Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. -2 N. of Râhu. -3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; see under रस. —कं Terror, fear.

भर a. [भृ-अप्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 A burden, load, weight; खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20; भरव्यया Mu. 2. 18. -2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94, 54; Si. 9. 47. -3 Bulk, mass. -4 Excess; निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति गुणोज्ज्वलेति Mâl. 6. 17; शोभाभरैः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरेण Gît. 3. -5 A particular measure of weight. -6 Theft, taking away. -7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). -8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरटः [भृ-अटन्] 1 A potter. -2 A servant.

भरण a. (णी f.) [भृ-ल्युट् ल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —णं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24; S. 7. 33. -2 (a) The act of bearing or carrying. (b) Wearing, putting on. -3 Bringing or procuring. -4 Nutriment. -5 Hire, wages. —णः The constellation Bharaṇî.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars.—Comp. —भूः an epithet of Râhu.

भरंडः [भृ-अंडन्] 1 A master, lord. -2 A prince, king. -3 An ox, a bull. -4 A worm.

भरण्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Wages, hire. -3 The lunar mansion Bharaṇî. —ण्या 1 Wages, hire.-2 A woman.—Comp. —भुज् m. a hired servant, hireling.

भरण्युः 1 A master. -2 A protector. -3 A friend. -4 Fire. -5 The moon. -6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तनोति तन्-ड] 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalâ, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas; cf. S. 7. 33. -2 N. of a brother of Râma, son of Kaikeyî, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Râma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyî, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Râma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. -3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. -4 An actor, a stage-player; तदिकभित्गुद्दासते भरताः Mâl. 1. -5 A hired soldier, mercenary. -6 A barbarian, mountaineer.-7 An epithet of Agni. -8 A weaver. -9 N. of the sage Jaḍabharata. —Comp.—अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Râma; R. 14. 73. —ऋषभः, -शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata.—खंडं N. of a part of India. —ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —पुत्रकः an actor. —वर्षः 'the country of Bharata', *i. e.* India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्य (occurring in every play).

भरथः 1 A sovereign, king. -2 Fire. -3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world(लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. -2 A sky-lark.

भरि a. Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उदरंभरि &c.

भरित a. 1 Nourished, maintained. -2 Filled with, full of; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33. -3 Green. —तः The green colour.

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् m. 1 Supporting, nourishing. -2 A family.-3 N. of Vishṇu.

भरुः 1 A husband. -2 A lord. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 Gold. -6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी f.) A jackal.

भरुटकं Fried meat.

भर्गः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Radiance, lustre. -4 Roasting.

भर्ग्यः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. [भ्रस्ज् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Roasting, frying, baking. -2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. -2 A frying-pan.

भर्तृ m. [भृ-तृच्] 1 A husband; यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. -2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुःशापेन Me. 1; गण°, भूत° &c. -3 A leader, commander, chief; R. 7. 41. -4 A supporter, bearer, protector. -5 The creator. -6 N. of Vishṇu. —Comp. —घ्नी a woman who murders her husband. —दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir-apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —दारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). —व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृंगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यपदीय and भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तृमती A married woman whose husband is living; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17.

भर्तृसात् ind. In the possession of a husband; °कृता married.

भर्त्री 1 A mother. -2 A female supporter.

भर्त्स् 10 A.(भर्त्सयते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. -2 To revile, reproach, abuse. -3 To deride.

भर्त्सकः [भर्त्स्-ण्वुल्] A threatener, reviler.

भर्त्सनं, भर्त्सना [भर्त्स्-ल्युट्] 1 Threat-

ening, reviling. -2 A threat, menace. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 A curse.

भर्त्सित p. p. Reviled, reproached, abused. —तं Reviling &c. See भर्त्सन.

भर्म 1 Wages, hire. -2 Gold. -3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् n. [भृ-मनिन्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. -2 Wages, hire. -3 Gold. -4 Gold coin. -5 The navel. -6 A burden, load. -7 A house.

भल् 1. 10 A. (भालयते, भालित) To see, behold. -II. 1 A. 1 See भल्ल्. -2 To expound, explain.

भल्ल् 1 A. (भल्लते, भल्लित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. -2 To wound, hurt, kill. -3 To give.

भल्लः -ल्ली -ल्लं [भल्ल् -अच्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow; क्वचिद्भकर्णविकृष्टभल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66; 4. 63; 7. 58. —ल्लः 1 A bear. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The marking-nut-plant (भल्ली also).

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लातः, भल्लातकः The marking-nut-plant; (also n.)

भल्लुकः A bear.

भल्लूकः 1 A bear; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनां U. 2. 21. -2 A dog.

भव a. [भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अप्] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). -2 Birth, production; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14, S. 7. 27. -3 Source, origin. -4 Woldly existence; mundane or worldly life, life; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c; Ku. 2. 51. -5 The world. -6 Well-being, health, prosperity. -7 Excellence, superiority. -8 N. of Siva; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21; 3. 72. -9 A god, deity. -10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —वौ (dual) Siva and Bhavânî. -**Comp.** —अतिग a. overcoming worldly existence. —अंतकृत् m. 1. N. of Buddha. -2. an epithet of Brahman. —अंतरं another existence (previous or future); Pt. 1. 121. —अब्धिः,-अर्णवः, -समुद्रः, -सागरः,-सिंधुः the ocean of worldly life. —अभवौ (m. dual.) 1. existence. -2. prosperity and adversity. —अभीष्टं bdellium. —अयना -नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Gaṇesa or Kârtikeya. —आर्त a. sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. —ईशः N. of Siva. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence; R. 14. 74. —क्षितिः f. the place of birth. —घस्मरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद् a. cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवच्छिदस्त्र्यंबकपादपांशवः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth; Si. 1. 35. —दारु n. the devadáru tree. —नाशिनी N. of the river Sarayû. —प्रतिसंधिः coming into being. —बंधेशः N. of Siva. —भाज् a. living in the world of mortals. —भूः the source of all beings, i. e. the Supreme being. —भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.); भवभूतेः संबंधाद्भूधरभूरेव भारती भाति । एतत्कृतकारुण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति ग्रावा ॥ Aryâ S. 36. —मोचनः N. of Krishṇa. —रुद् m. a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —वीतः f. 1. liberation from worldly existence; Ki. 6. 41. -2. end of the world.

भवक a. 1 Living, existing. -2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् a. (न्ती f.) 1 Being, becoming, happening. -2 Present; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78. —pron. a. (ती f.) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1; भवंत एव जानंति रघूणां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23; R. 2. 40, 3. 48; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also; यन्मां विधेयविषये सभवान्नियुंक्ते Mâl. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. -2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं [भू-आधारे ल्युट्] Being, existence. -2 Production, birth. -3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवनप्रत्ययात् प्रविष्टोस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. -4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. -5 A building. -6 A field. -8 Nature. -**Comp.** —उदरं the interior of a house. —पतिः, -स्वामिन् m. the lord of the house, a pater familias.

भवनीय a. 1 To be about to take place. -2 Impending.

भवंतः -तिः The time being, present time.

भवंती 1 A virtuous wife. -2 Time being, present time. -3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Pârvatî, wife of Siva; आलंबताग्र्यकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 36, 44. -**Comp.** —गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himâlaya. —पतिः an epithet of Siva; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृक्ष a. (क्षी f.), भवादृश् a. भवादृश a. (शी) Like your honour, like you.

भविक a. (की f.) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. -2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य pot. p. About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव्य impersonally, i. e. in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word; त्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen; भवितव्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्मनसि स्थितं Subhâsh

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6; सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23.

भवितृ a. (त्री f.) [भू-तृच्] 1 About to become, future; R. 6. 52; Ku. 1. 50. -2 Imminent, impending. -3 Being or faring well.

भविन् a. Living, being. —m. A living being.

भविनः A poet; also भविनिन् m.

भविल a. [भू भाविष्यति इलच्] 1 Being, living. -2 Future. —लः 1 A paramour. -2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्णु [भू-इष्णुच्] 1 To be about to become or take place. -2 Future.

भविष्य a. 1 Future. -2 Imminent, impending; Pt. 1. 91. —ष्यं The future, futurity. -**Comp.** —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

भविष्यत् a. (ती or न्ती f.) About to be, become or come to pass, fu-

ture. —*n*. The future time.—Comp. —आक्षेपः 1. denying the occurrence of a possible future event. –2. a kind of Alankâra or figure of speech; see Káv. 2. 126. —कालः futurity. —वक्तृ, –वादिन् *a*. predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य *a*. [भू-कर्तरि निःयत्] 1 Existing, being, being present. –2 Future, about to be. –3 Likely to become. –4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. –5 Good, nice, excellent. –6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. –7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. –8 Calm, tranquil, placcid. –9 True. —व्या N. of Pârvatî. —व्यं 1 Existence. –2 Future time. –3 Result, fruit. –4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 58. –5 A bone.

भवदीय *a*. Your honour's, your, thine.

भष् 1 P. (भषति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. –2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भषः,–भषकः A dog.

भषणः A dog. —णं The barking of dog, a grolw.

भस् I. 3 P. (बभस्ति) 1 To shine. –2 To revile, blame, abuse. –II. 1 P. (भसति) To eat.

भसद् *m*. [Uṇ. 1. 127] 1 The sun. –2 Flesh. –3 A kind of duck. –4 Time. –5 A float (प्लव). –6 The hinder parts (said to be *f*. and *n*. also). –7 Pudendum muliebre. –8 A month.

भसनः A bee.

भसंतः Time.

भसित *a*. Reduced to ashes. —तं Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रका, –भस्त्रा, –भस्त्रि *f*. [भस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A bellows. –2 A leathern vessel for holding water. –3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. –2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. –3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n*. [भस्-मनिन्] 1 Ashes; (कल्पते) ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. –2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); (भस्मनि हु 'to sacrifice in ashes', *i. e.* to do a useless work). –Comp. —अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —अवशेष *a*. remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72; *S*. 3. 2. —आह्वयः camphor. —उद्धूलनं, –गुंठनं smearing the body with ashes; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कूटः a heap of ashes. —गंधा, गंधिका, –गंधिनी a kind of perfume. —तूलं 1. frost, snow. –2. a shower of dust. –3. a number of villages. —प्रियः an epithet of *S*iva. —भूत *a*. dead. —मेहः a sort of gravel. —रोगः a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes. —विधिः any rite performed with ashes. —वेधकः camphor. —शायिन् *m*. N. of *S*iva. —स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind*. 1 To the state of ashes; °कृ 'to reduce to ashes.' °भू to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कृ 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. –2 Completely consuming or burning. –3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a*. 1 Reduced to ashes. –2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्मीभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; *caus*. भापयति–ते; *desid*. बिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना। कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20; R. 3. 18. –2 To seem, appear; बुभुक्षितं न प्रति भाति किंचित् Mbh. –3 To be, exist. –5 To show oneself.

भा [भा अङ् टाप्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. –2 A shadow, reflection. –3 Likeness, resemblance. –4 The shadow of a gnomon. –Comp. —कोशः –षः the sun. —गणः the whole group of constellations. —निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. —नेमिः the sun. —मंडलं a halo of light. —रूपः the soul. (–पं) Brahman. —वनं a mass of rays or light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a*. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. –2 Fit for food. –3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. –4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष *a*. (क्षी *f*.) [भक्षा शीलमस्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [भज् भावे घञ्] 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर, भागशः &c. –2 Allotment, distribution, partition. –3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. –4 A part of any whole, a fraction. –5 The numerator of a fraction. –6 A quarter, one-fourth part. –7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. –8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. –9 The quotient. –10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. –Comp. —अनुबंधजातिः *f*. assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. —अपहारजातिः *f*. assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —अर्थिन् *a*. desirous of a share. —अर्ह *a*. entitled to a share or inheritance. —कल्पना allotment of shares. —जातिः *f*. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). —धेयं 1. a share, part, portion; नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः R. 1. 50. (*b*) –2. fortune, destiny, luck. –3. good fortune or luck; तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूनां Bh. 2. 12. –4. property. –5. happiness (–यः) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेते तपस्विनो निर्वपंति *S*. 2. –2. an heir. —भाज् *a*. interested, a sharer or partner. —भुज् *m*. a king, sovereign. —लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहल्लक्षणा; *e. g*. सोयं देवदत्तः. —हरः 1. a coheir. –2. division (in math.). —हारः division (in math). —हारिन् *a*. entitled to a share, inheriting. (–*m*.)1. an heir. –2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the zodiac. –3 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशस् *ind*. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. –2 According to the share.

भागिक *a*. 1 Relating to a part. –2 Forming a part. –3 Fractional.

-4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one part in a hundred', *i. e.* one per cent; so भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. -2 Sharing, having a share. -3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. -4 Concerned in, affected by. -5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. -6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. -7 Lucky, fortunate. -8 Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir. —नी A coheiress.

भागवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [भगवतः भगवत्या वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishṇu. -2 Pertaining to a god. -3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. —तं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

भागिनेयः [भगिन्या अपत्यं ढक्] A sister's son. —यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [भगीरथेन सानीता तेन भागीरथी स्मृता] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरसीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. -2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्य *a.* [भज्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 To be divided, divisible. -2 Entitled to a share. -3 Forming a part. -4 Subject to fractional deduction. -5 Lucky, fortunate. —ग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; स्त्रियाश्चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhâsh; oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. -2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. -3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17. -4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily).-**Comp.** —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतःपरं S. 4. 17. —उदयः 1. dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. —विप्लवः ill-luck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. —वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. -2 Prosperous.

भांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भंगाया इदं अण्] Made of hemp, hempen.

भांगीनं [भंगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं घञ्] A field of hemp.

भांगकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भज् *caus.*

भाज् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पाप° Ku. 5. 83; दोष° guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुख°, रिक्थ°. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as in कुहरभाज्, दरीभाज् &c.-7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3 21.

भाजकः [भाज्-ण्वुल्] 1 Dividing. -2 (In arith.) A divider.

भाजनं [भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.). -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं *S.* 4; R. 5. 22. -4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवादृशा एव भवंति भाजनान्युपदेशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas.*

भाजित *a.* Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाजिन् *m.* [भज्-णिनि] A servant.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य *a.* [भज्-ण्यत्] Divisible. —ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः *f.* 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः [भट्टस्यानुयायी, अण्] A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mîmâmsâ philosophy which was founded by Kumârila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्याद्धूर्तचरितो नानावस्थांतरात्मकः। एकांक एक एवात्र निपुणः पंडितो विटः॥ S. D. 513; see the next stanzas also; *e.g.* वसंततिलक, मुकुंदानंद, लीलामधुकर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांड [भांड्-अच् भण्-ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभांडं 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांडं 'a milk-pail'; सुरा°, मद्य° &c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षुरभांडं Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument.-5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मथुरागामीनि भांडानि Pt. 1.-6 A bale of goods. -7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; शांतं वा रघुनंदने तदुभयं तत्पुत्रभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trappings or harness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड). -11 An ornament in general. —डाः (*m.* pl.) Wares, merchandise. -**Comp.** —अ (आ) गारः,-रं 1. a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागाराण्यकृत विबुधां सा स्वयं भोगभांजि Vikr. 18. 45. -2. treasury; ज्ञाम°.-3 .a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer. —पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्पः a sort of snake. —प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —भरकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भांडकः-कं A small vessel, cup. —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडारं A store-house, store.

भांडारिकः = भांडागारिक q. v.

भांडारिन् *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

भांडिः *f.* A razor-case. -**Comp.** —वाहः a barber. —शाला a barber's shop.

भांडिकः-लः A barber.

भांडिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भांडिनी A chest, basket.

भांडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* [भा-क्त] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* [भा-क्तिच्] 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भानु: The sun.

भाद्र:, भाद्रपद: [भद्रामियुक्ता पौर्णमासी भाद्री सा यस्मिन् मासे अण्] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). **-दा:** (*f*. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhâdrapada.

भाद्रमातुर: The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरपत्यं).

भानं [भा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भानु: [भा-नु Uṇ. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलदिक्प्रांताश्चंडांशोः पांतु भानवः Bv. 1. 129; *S*i. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. -3 The sun; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव *S*. 5. 4; भीमभानौ निदाघे Bv. 1. 30. -4 Beauty. -5 A day. -6 A king, prince, sovereign. -7 An epithet of *S*iva. **-*f*.** A handsome woman. **-Comp.** **-केश (स) र:** the sun. **-ज:** the planet Saturn. **-दिनं**, **-वार:** Sunday.

भानुमत् *a*. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. **-*m*.** 1 The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Rs. 5. 2. **-ती** N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

भाम: [भाम्-घञ्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. **-मा** 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Krishṇa, usually called सत्यभामा. **-Comp.** **-नी** *m*. the Supreme being.

भामिन् *a*. 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते मुखस्य नित्यं Bv. 2. 1. **-Comp.** **-विलास:** N. of a poem by Jagannâth Paṇḍit.

भार: [भृ-घञ्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so श्रोणीभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mâl. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुच °, जटा °. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** **-आक्रांत** *a*. heavily laden, over-burdened. **-उद्वह:** a porter, burden-carrier. **-उपजीवनं** living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. **-भृत** *m*. an epithet of Vishṇu. **-यष्टि:** a pole for carrying burdens. **-वाह** *a*. (भारौहि *f*.) bearer of burdens. **-वाह:** a burden-carrier, porter. (**-ही**) indigo. **-वाहन:** a beast of burden. (**-नं**) a cart, waggon. **-वाहिक:** a porter. **-सह** *a*. 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. **-साधन** *a*. effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. **-हर:**, **-हार:** a burden-bearer, porter. **-हारिन्** *m*. an epithet of Krishṇa.

भारक *a*. (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. **-कं** A load, burden, weight.

भारायते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् *a*. 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. **-*m*.** A burden-carrier, porter.

भारंगी A female supporter.

भारंड: A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुंड); Pt. 5. 102.

भारत *a*. (**-ती** *f*.) [भरतस्येदं, भारतान् भरतवंश्यानधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. **-त:** 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Bharatavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. **-तं** 1 India, the country of Bharata; *S*i. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyâsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; भासागरं निर्यासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे । भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यदंकितां भारती वहति ॥ Aryâ S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. **-ती** Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatî. -3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतप्रायो वाग्व्यापारो नटाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाज: [भरद्वाजस्यापत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven *R*ishis. -5 A sky-lark. **-जं** A bone. **-जी** The wild cotton shrub.

भारय: A sky-lark.

भारवं A bow-string. **-वी** The sacred basil.

भारवि: N. of the author of the Kirâtârjunîya; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनर्माघे भारवेर्भा रवेरिव ॥; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb. See App. II.

भारि: A lion.

भार्ग: A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गव: [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of *S*ukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurâma; see परशुराम. -3 An epithet of *S*iva. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jamadagni. -7 Of Mârkaṇḍeya. -8 N. of an eastern country. **-Comp.** **-प्रिय:** a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Dûrvâ grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmî. -3 Of Pârvatî. -4 Of Devayânî.

भार्य *a*. [भृ-ण्यत्] To be supported or cherished. **-र्य:** A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [भर्तुं योग्या] 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. **-Comp.** **-आट** *a*. living by the prostitution of his wife. **-ऊढ** *a*. married (as a man); भार्योढं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. **-जित:**, **-आटिक:** 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2. a kind of deer.

भार्यारु: 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्द्य 1 Violence, vehemence. -2

Excessiveness, intensity.

भालं [भा-लच्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्धात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभसितजालास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light. -3 Darkness. -Comp. —अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. —चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Gaṇesa. (-द्रा) N. of Durgâ. —दर्शनः N. of Siva. —दर्शनं red lead. —दर्शिन् a. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. —दृश् m., —लोचनः an epithet of Siva. —पट्टः -ट्टं the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु (लू) कः, भल्लु (ल्लू) कः A bear.

भावः [भू-भावे घञ्] 1 Being, existing, existence; नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातरभावः, विवर्णभावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेष्यभावं; किंकरभावं &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion; त्वयि मे भावनिबंधना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhâvas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty four in number, and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G first *ânana*, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attachment; द्रुमाणि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (बबंध) R. 6. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Mâl. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विवृतभावत्वात् Mâl. 1. 12; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (=भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयमस्मि V. 1; तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mâl. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे क्तः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -Comp. —अनुग a. not forced, natural. (-गा) a shadow. —अंतरं a different state. —अद्वैतं 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. —अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c). -2. the subject-matter. —आकूतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. —आत्मक a. real, actual. —आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. —आलीना a shadow. —एकरस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. —गंभीरं ind. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. —गम्य a. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. —ग्राहिन् a. 1. understanding the sense. -2. appreciating the sentiment. —जः 1. love. -2. the god of love. —ज्ञ,-विद् a. knowing the heart. —दर्शिन् a. see भालदर्शिन्. —बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. —बोधक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. —मिश्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas); प्रसीदंतु भावमिश्राः S. 6. —रूप a. real, actual. —वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. —वाचकं an abstract noun. —वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. —शबलत्वं a mixture of various emotions (भावानां बाध्यबाधकभावमापन्नानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रण R. G., *vide* examples given *ad loc.*). —शुद्धिः f. purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. —शून्य a. devoid of real love; M. 3. 3. —संधिः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंधिरन्योन्यानभिभूतयोरन्योन्याभिभावनयोग्ययोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). —समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. —सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; *i. e.* the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). —स्थ a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. —स्थिर a. firmly rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. —स्निग्ध a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक a. [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. -2 Promoting any one's welfare. -3 Fancying, imagining. -4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. -2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भावन a. (नी f.) [भू-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. —नः 1 An efficient cause. -2 A creator. Mâl. 9. 4. -3 An epithet of Siva; -4 Of Vishṇu. —नं,-ना 1 Creating, manifesting. -2 Promoting any one's interests. -3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरिपुरहमिति भावनशीला Gît. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. -4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. -5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. -6 A supposition, hypothesis. -7 Observing, investigating. -8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. -9 Remembering, recollection. -10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. -11 The cause of memory which arises from

direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. -12 Proof, demonstration, argument. -13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. -14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfumes. -15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition. -16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.). —ना 1 A crow. -2 Water. —नं Apprehension, perception. -Comp. —आश्रयः N. of Śiva. —मय a. imaginary. —युक्त a. 1. thoughtful. -2. anxious.

भावाटः [भावं भावेन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच् वा] 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. -2 The external indication of the feeling of love. -3 A pious or holy man. -4 An amorous man. -5 An actor. -6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक a. (की f.) [भावेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. -2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. -3 Future. —कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —कं 1 Language full of love or passion. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammaṭa; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः। तद्भाविकं K. P. 10.

भावित p. p. [भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. -2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषवेगविक्रियः Dk. -3 Cherished, fostered. -4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known recognized, acknowledged. -5 Thought of, meditated upon. -6 Made to become, transformed into. -7 Sanctified by meditation; see भावितात्मन्. -8 Proved, established. -9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. -10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. -11 Perfumed, scented. -12 Mixed with. -13 (In math.) Involving the products of unknown quantities. —तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. -Comp. —आत्मन्,-बुद्धि a. 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. -2. pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66.-3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74 -4. engaged in, occupied with; Śi. 12. 38. (-m.) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्रं [भू-णि त्रन्] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. -2 Futurity. -3 Predestination.

भावित्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविन् a. [भू-भविष्यति णिनि] 1 Being, becoming; भूत्यभावि R. 11. 49. -2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. -3 Future; सनतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. -4 Capable of taking place '-5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H 1. -6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. -7 Attached or devoted to. -8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.). —m. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. —नी 1 A handsome woman. -2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. -3 A wanton woman.

भावुक a. [भू-उकञ्] 1 About to be or happen. -2 Becoming. -3 Prosperous, happy. -4 Auspicious, blessed. -5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; स रातु वो दुश्च्यवनो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). -2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य a. [भू-ण्यत्] 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v.; किं तैर्भाव्यं मम सुदिवसैः Bh. 3. 41. -2 Future. -3 To be performed or accomplished. -4 To be conceived or imagined. -5 To be proved or demonstrated. -6 To be determined or investigated. —व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. -2 Futurity.

भावत (ती f.); **भावत्क** a. (की f. Your honor's, your (respectfully).

भावाव a. Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वय्येकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीतां प्रियामेत्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आखंडलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. -2 To speak to, address; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. -3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. -4 To speak or talk about. -5 To name, call. -6 To describe. -WITH अनु 1. to speak, say. -2. to communicate, announce; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक a. [भाष्-ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [भाष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. -2 Speech, words, talk. -3 Kind words.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चारुभाषः. -2 Language, tongue; Ms. 8. 164. -3 A common or vernacular dialect; (a) the *spoken* Sanskrit language (opp छंदस् or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prákṛita dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ms 9. 332. -4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law-suit; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. —अंतरं 1. another dialect or language. -2. translation (?). —पादः a charge, plaint; see भाषा (6) above. —समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prâkṛita (one or more of its varieties); e. g. मंजुलमणिमंजीरे कलगंभीरे विहारसरसीतीरे। विरसासि केलिकीरे किमालि धीरे च गंधसारसमीरे॥ S. D. 642 (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतशौरसेनीप्राच्यावंतीनागरापभ्रंशेष्वेकविध एव); किं त्वां भणामि विच्छेददारुणायासकारिणि। कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mál. 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or *Sauraseni*); so 6. 10.

भाषिक a. Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. [भाष्-कर्मणि -क्त] Spoken, said, uttered. —तं Speech, utterance words, language; Ms.

8. 26. -**Comp.** —पुंस्क=उक्तपुंस्क q. v.

भाषिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking ; as in अल्प° &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्यं [भाष्-ण्यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary ; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains *Sûtras* or aphorisms word by word with comments of its own ; (सूत्रार्थो वर्ण्यते यत्र पदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः । स्वपदानि च वर्ण्यंते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) ; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः । सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवंतु मे *Si.* 2. 24 ; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pâṇini's Sûtras. -6 A sort of house. -**Comp.** —करः, -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. (भासते, भासित) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright ; तावत्कामनृपातपत्रसुषमं बिंबं बभासे विधोः Bv. 2. 74 ; 4. 18 ; Ku. 6. 11 ; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind ; स्वदंगमार्दवे दृष्टे कस्य चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशशभृल्लेखाकदलीनां कठोरता Chandr. 5. 42. -3 To appear. —*Caus.* (भासयति-ते) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate ; अधिवसंस्तनुमध्वरदीक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21 ; Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest ; Bk. 15. 42.

भास् *f.* [भास्-भावे क्विप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; वृथा निशीथीवरचारुभासा N. 22. 43 ; R. 9. 21 ; Ku. 7. 3. -2 A ray of light ; Ki. 5. 38, 46 ; 9. 6 ; Ratn. 1. 24 ; 4. 16. -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** —करः 1. the sun ; *Si.* 11. 49 ; R. 11. 7 ; 12. 25 ; Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of *Siva.* -5. N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold. °द्युतिः N. of Vishṇu. °प्रियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha. —करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [भास्-भावे घञ्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet ; भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22 ; M. 1.

भासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) [भास्-ण्वुल्] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. —कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity.

भासनं [भास्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. —ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासस् *n.* Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर *a.* [भास्-घुरच्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid ; Ki. 5. 5 ; R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. —रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् *a.* Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent ; Ku. 1. 2 ; 6. 60. —*m.* 1 The sun ; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhâsh ; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. —ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर *a.* [भास्-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. —रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भास्मन *a.* (नी *f.*) [भस्मनो विकारोऽण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy ; *Si.* 4. 65.

भिक्ष् 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.), भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To beg (as alms) ; न यज्ञार्थं धनं शूद्राद्विप्रो भिक्षेत कर्हिचित् Ms. 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed. -5 To obtain.

भिक्षणं [भिक्ष्-ल्युट्] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष्-अ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting ; Ms. 6. 56. -2 Anything given as alms, alms ; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -**Comp.**—अटनं wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant. —अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. —अयनं (णं) =भिक्षाटन q. v. —अर्थिन् *a.* begging for alms or charity. (-*m.*) a beggar. —अर्ह *a.* worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. —आशिन् *a.* 1. living on alms. -2. dishonest. —आहारः begged food. —उपजीविन् *a.* living on alms, a beggar. —करणं asking alms, begging —चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. —चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. —पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish ; so भिक्षाभांडं, भिक्षाभाजनं. —माणवः a young beggar (used as a term of contempt). —वासस् *n.* a beggar's dress. —वृत्तिः *f.* living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाकः (की *f.*) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित *p. p.* Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष्-उन्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general ; भिक्षां च भिक्षवे दद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a *Sannyàsin.* -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -**Comp.** —चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. —संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants. —संघाटी old or tattered clothes (चीवर). —सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुकः [भिक्ष्-उक] A beggar, mendicant ; Ms. 6. 51. —की A female mendicant.

भिद् I. 1 P. (भिंदति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिनत्ति, भिंत्ते, बिभेद, बिभिदे, अभैत्सीत्, अभिदत्, अभित्त, भेत्स्यति-ते, भेत्तुं, भिन्न) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down ; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः H. 3. 45 ; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34 ; *Si.* 8. 39 ; Ms. 3. 33 ; R. 8. 93 ; 12. 77. -2 To dig or tear up, excavate ; U. 1. 23. -3 To pass through ; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (*a*) To divide, separate ; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. (*b*) To displace ; R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe ; समयं लक्ष्मणोऽभिनत् R. 15. 94 ; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिंदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To

remove, take away ; *Si.* 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt ; as in समाधिभेदिन्. -8 To change, alter ; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1.11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः *S.* 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open ; सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32,नवोषसा भिन्नमिवैकपंकजं *S.* 7. 16; Me.107.-10 To disperse, scatter, scare away ; भिन्नसारंगयूथः *S.* 1. 33 ; V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dissolve ; पर्यंकबंधं निबिडं बिभेद Ku. 3. 59. -13 To disclose, divulge.-14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. —*Pass.* (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered ; Mk. 5. 22 ; Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or separated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed ; प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बबंध नीविं R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37 ;U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed ; Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —*Caus.* (भेदयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To destroy, dissolve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. —*Desid.* (बिभित्सति-ते) To wish to break &c.

भित्तं [भिद् -क्त नि० तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति *f.* [भिद् -क्तिन्] 1 Breaking, splitting ; dividing. -2 A wall, partition ; समया सौधभित्ति Dk. ; *Si.* 4. 67. -3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon ; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A mat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity. -Comp. —खातनः a rat. —चौरः a house-breaker. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2. a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting ; destroying &c. —*f.* 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद् -क्वुन्] A sword. —कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा [भिद् -भावे अङ्] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing ; *Si.* 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर *a.* [भिद् -कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled ; नलिाइन्द्युतीभिदुरांभसोऽपरत्र *Si.* 4. 26 ; 19. 58, 20. 1. —रः The *Plaksha* tree. —रं A thunderbolt.

भिदेलिम *a.* Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river.-2 N. of a particular river ; तोयदागम इवोद्ध्यभिद्ययोर्नामधेयसदृशं विचेष्टितं R. 11. 8 ; (see Malli.) ; Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्रं A thunderbolt,

भिंद (दि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. -2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिंदु *a.* Destroying. —दुः A drop; cf. बिंदु. —दुः *f.* A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न *p. p.* [भिद् -क्त] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, separated. -3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. -4 Expanded, blown, opened. -5 Different from, other than (with abl.);तस्मादयं भिन्नः.-6Different, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviating from. -10 Changed. -11 Furious, in rut. -12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्). —न्नः A defect or flaw in a gem. —न्नं 1 A bit, fragment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients ; प्रयांति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतां घनाः *Si.* 12. 68; Me. 59: Rs. 3. 5. —अर्थ *a.* clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नार्थमुदाहरद्वचः *Si.* 16. 1. (-र्थं) *ind.* clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्ववगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयतां *S.* 2. —उदरः ' born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. —कट *a.* furious, in rut ; R. 4. 83. —करटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट *a.* deprived of a leader (as an army). —क्रम *a.* out of order, disordered. —गति *a.* 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. —गर्भ *a.* broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multiplication of fractions. —घनः the cube of a fraction. —दर्शिन् *a.* making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश *a.* belonging to different places; *S.* 2. 17. —देह *a.* wounded. —नौ *a.* ship-wrecked. —परिकर्मन् *n.* any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार *a.* of a different kind or sort. —भाजनं a potsherd. —मर्मन् *a.* wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded. —मर्याद *a.* 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आस्तातापवाडुभिन्नमर्याद U. 5. -2. unrestrained, uncontrolled. —रुचि *a.* having different tastes ; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिंगं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस, -वर्चस्क *a.* voiding excrement. —वर्ण *a.* 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त *a.* 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions. -3. having different occupations. —व्यवकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति *a.* disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, -संकलितं addition of fractions. —स्वर *a.* 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. —हृदय *a.* pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरिंटिका N.of a plant (श्वेतगुंजा).

भिल्लः N. of a wild tribe. —ल्ली The *lodhra* tree. -Comp.—गवी the female of the *Bos gavæus.* —तरुः the *lodhra* tree. —भूषणं the *gunjá* plant.

भिल्लोटः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् *m.* [बिभेत्यस्मात् रोगः,भी-षुक् ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1.134]1 A physiciand,octor भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. —*m. dual.* The two Asvins (phy-

sicians of gods).–Comp.–जितं a drug or medicine. –पाशः a quack doctor. –वरः an excellent physician. (-रौ) the two Asvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of Krishṇa.

भिषज्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A remedy, cure.

भिष्मा, भिष्मिका -टा, भिस्सटा, भिस्सिटा, Parched or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (बिभेति, बिभाय-बिभयांचकार, अभैषीत्, भेष्यति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्बिभेषि किं बाल न स भीतं विमुंचति; रावणाद्बिभ्यतीं भृशं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.) –*Caus.* (भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुंचिकयैनं भाययति Sk.; (भापयते, भीषयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुंडो भापयते Sk.; स्तनितेन भीषयित्वा धाराहस्तैः परामृशसि Mk. 5. 28.

भियस् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension.

भीः *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वपुष्मान् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी-क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27.-2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. –तं Fear, dread. –तं *ind.* Timidly. -Comp.–भीत *a.* exceedingly afraid.

भीतंकारं *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतंकारं *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी-क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk.–Comp. –नाटितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम *a.* [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी अपादाने मक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54. –मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (=भयानक q. v.). -4 N. of the second Pâṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhima. He had a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhsasana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhsasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virata, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. –मं Horror, terror.–Comp.–उदरी an epithet of Umâ. –एकादशी the eleventh day in the light half of Mâgha. –कर्मन् *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15.–तिथिः *f.* =भीमैकादशी. –दर्शन, -मुख *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. –नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. -2. a lion. -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world.–पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Vishṇu. –पुरं N. of Kuṇḍinapura q. v. –रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तसप्ततिमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिर्भीमरथी नाम नराणामतिदुस्तरा). –रूप *a.* of terrific form. –विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess.–विक्रांत *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion. –विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. –वेग *a.* terribly swift. –शासनः an epithet of Yama. –सेनः 1. N. of the second Pâṇḍava prince. -2. a kind of camphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved. Fearful.

भीमरं War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (रु or रू *f.*) [भी-क्रु; cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षांत्या भीरुः H. 2. 26.- 2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पाप°, अधर्म°, प्रतिज्ञाभंग° &c. –रुः 1 A jackal.-2 A tiger.-3 A kind of sugar-cane.–रु *n.* Silver.–*f.* 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. –चेतस् *m.* a deer. –रंध्रः an oven, a furnace. –सत्त्व *a.* timid, fearful. –हृदयः a deer.

भीरु (लु) क *a.* [भी-क्रु-क्रुकन्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. –कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. –कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-त्वं Timidity, cowardice.

भीलु (लू) कः A bear.

भीरू (लू) *f.* A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-णिच्-षुक् ल्यु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; बिभ्युर्बिडालेक्षणभीषणाभ्यः Si. 3. 45. –णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. -2 N. of Siva. -3 A pigeon, dove.-4 The olibanum tree. –णं 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक =भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* [भी-णिच्-षुक्-अपादाने मक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. –ष्मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see भयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangâ. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Ganga; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyavati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhîshma.* He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyavati, on

the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king *Kasiraja* (see *Ambika*), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pandavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of *Sikhandin* and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. –ष्मं Horror, horribleness. **-Comp.** –अष्टमी the eighth day in the light half of Mâgha (when Bhîshma died). –जननी an epithet of the Ganges. –पंचकं N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kârtika (said to be sacred to Bhîshma) –सू: *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of *Santanu* by Gangâ. –2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇî was earried off by Kṛishṇa.

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुग्न) 1 To bend. –2 To curve, make crooked. –II. 7 U. (भुनक्ति-भुंक्ते, भुक्त) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न भुंजीत Ms. 4. 74 ; 3. 146 ; Bk. 14. 92 ; Bg. 2. 5. –2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1 ; Ms. 8. 146 ; Y. 2. 24. –3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सदयं बुभुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4 ; सुरूपं वा कुरूपं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Ms. 9. 14. –4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्यं न्यासमिवाभुनक् R. 12. 18 ; एकः कृत्स्नां (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति *S.* 2. 15. –5 To suffer, endure, experience ; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि भुंक्ते Sk. –6 To pass, live through (as time). –7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. –*Pass.* 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. –2 To be possessed. –3 To be brought under the influence of. –*Caus.* (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. –*Desid.* (बुभुक्षति-ते) To wish to eat &c.

भुक्त *p. p.* [भुज्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Eaten. –2 Enjoyed, used. –3 Suffered, experienced. –4 Possessed, occupied (in law). –5 Passed (as time). –क्तं 1 The act of eating or enjoying. –2 That which is eaten, food. –3 The place where any one has eaten. **-Comp.** –उच्छिष्टं, -शेषः, -समुज्झितं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, orts. –भोग *a.* 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). –2. that which has been used, enjoyed, or employed. –वृद्धिः *f.* the swelling of food (in the stomach). –सुप्त *a.* sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः *f.* [भुज्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating, enjoyment. –2 (In law) Possession, fruition ; Pt. 3. 94 ; Y. 2. 22. –3 Food. –4 The daily motion of a planet. –5 A limit. **-Comp.** –प्रदः a kind of plant (मुद्ग). –वर्जित *a.* not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुग्न *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping ; as in वायुभुग्न, रुजाभुग्न &c. –2 Crooked, curved ; Bk. 11. 8 ; V. 4. 32. –3 Broken (for भग्न).

भुज् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing ; स्वधाभुज, हुतभुज्, पाप°, क्षिति°, मही° &c. –2 Useful, serviceable. –*f.* 1 Enjoyment. –2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः [भुज्यतेऽनेन, भुज्-घञर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm ; त्रास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S.* 1. 13 ; R. 1. 34, 2. 7 , 3. 55. –2 The hand. –3 The trunk of an elephant. –4 A bend, curve. –5 The side of a mathematical figure ; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' –6 The base of a triangle. –7 A branch (of a tree). –8 (In astr.) The base of a shadow. **-Comp.** –अग्रं 1. the hand. –2. the shoulder. –अंतरं-अंतरालं the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32 ; M. 5. 10. –आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. –कोटरः the arm-pit. –ज्या the base sine. –दंडः a staff-like arm. –दलः -लं the hand. –प्रतिभुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. –बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); घटय भुजबंधनं Git. 10 ; Ku. 3. 39. –बलं -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. –मध्यं the breast; R. 13. 73. –मूलं the shoulder. –शालिन् *a.* possessing strong arms. –शिखरं, -शिरस् *n.* the shoulder. –सूत्रं the base-sine.

भुजगः [भुज-वक्रो क, भुजः कुटिलीभवन् सन् गच्छति, गम् ड] A snake, serpent ; भुजगाश्लेषसंवीतजानोः Mk. 1. 1 ; Me. 60. –गी The *Asleshâ* Nakshatra. **-Comp.** –अंतकः, -अशनः, -आभोजिन् *m.*, –दारणः, -भोजिन् *m.*, epithets of 1. Garuḍa. –2. a peacock. –3. an ichneumon. –ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of *Sesha*.

भुजंगः [भुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-खच् मुम् डिच] 1 A serpent, snake ; भुजंगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. –2 A paramour, gallant ; अभूमिरेषा भुजंगभंगिभाषितानां K. 196. –3 A husband or lord in general. –4 A catamite. –5 The dissolute friend of a king. –6 The constellation आश्लेषा. –7 The number 'eight'. **-Comp.** –इंद्रः an epithet of *Sesha*, the lord of snakes. –ईशः an epithet of 1. Vâsuki. –2. of *Sesha*. –3. of Patanjali. –4. of the sage Pingala. –कन्या a young female snake. –भं the asterism आश्लेष. –भुज् *m.* 1. an epithet of 1. Garuḍa. –2. a peacock. –लता betel-pepper (तांबूली). –हन् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa ; see भुजगांतक &c.

भुजंगमः 1 A snake. –2 An epithet of Râhu. –3 The number 'eight'. –4 The constellation आश्लेषा. –मी A female snake. –मं Lead.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितभुजालतयैकयोपकंठं *Si.* 7. 71. –2 The hand. –3 The coil of a snake (भोग). –4 Winding. **-Comp** –कंटः a finger-nail. –दलः the hand. –मध्यः 1. the elbow. –2. the breast. –मूलं the shoulder.

भुजिः Fire. –(dual) Ved. The two *Asvins*, or eaters of oblations.

भुजिष्य [भुज्-किष्यन्] Independent. –ष्यः 1 A slave, servant. –2 A companion. –3 The string worn round the wrist. –4 A disease (रोग). –ष्या 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave ; अथांगराजादवतार्य चक्षुर्याहीति जन्यामवदत्कुमारी भुजिष्या R. 6. 53 ; Mk. 4. 8 ; Y. 2. 290. –2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुज्युः [भुज् युच् न अनादेशः] 1 Food. –2 A pot, vessel. –3 Fire. –4 A sacrifice.

भुंड् 1 A. (भुंडते) 1 To support, maintain. –2 To select. –3 To take.

भुरण्युः (dual) An epithet of the *Asvins*.

भुरिज् *f.* Ved. 1 The two arms. –2 Earth and heaven. –3 The earth itself.

भुर्भुरिका, भुर्भुरी A kind of sweatmeat or eatable.

भुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (भुर्वोलोक).

भुवद्वत् *m. pl.* An epithet of the *Adityas.*

भुवनं [भवत्यत्र, भू -आधारादौ -क्युन्] 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen; इह हि भुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुंजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45; भुवनविदितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. **-Comp.** —ईशः a lord of the earth, king. —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Siva. —ओकस् *m.* a god. —कोशः the receptacle of beings. —त्रयं the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere, and heaven; or heaven, earth, and lower regions). —पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. —भर्तृ *m.* the supporter of the earth. —शासित् *m.* a king, ruler.

भुवन्युः [भू-कन्युच्] 1 A master lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

भुवर्, भुवस् *ind.* 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyâhṛitis, (भूर्भुवःस्वः).

भुविस् *m.* The ocean.

भुशुंडिः -डी *f.* A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भवितुं, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेन्नाम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mâl 9. 29 'what has become her fate,' 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यद्भावि तद्भवतु U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, हृष्टो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; यद्यस्यां भवेदस्यां Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. -4 To happen, take place, occur; नाततायिवधे दोषो हंतुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 381; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. -5 To live, exist; अभूद्भूतपूर्वः ... राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vâs.; अभून्नृपो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6; आः चारुदत्तहतक अयं न भवसि Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवसि Mál. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer); Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् याजयिष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत्......पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभवन् -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); चरणक्षालने कृष्णो ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं ह्यभूत Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective भू serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; श्वेतीभू to become white; कृष्णीभू to become black; पयोधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so क्षपणीभू to be or become a mendicant; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy; आर्द्रीभू to melt; भस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes; विषयीभू to form the subject of; so एकमतीभू; तरुणीभू &c. &c. *Note*—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; *e. g.* पुनर्भू to marry again; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविस्; तिरोभू to disappear; प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रेभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्वतर्भवंत्यन्ये K. P. 8; दोषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; पुरो भू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; वृथा भू to become useless &c. &c.). —*Caus.* (भावयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भावयन्प्रजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयंतु वः। परस्परं भावयंतः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. —*Desid.* (बुभूषति) To wish to be or become &c. -II. 1 U. (भवति-ते) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -IV. 1 U. (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected with caus. of भू q. v. above).

भू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c; चित्तभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनोभू &c. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

भूः *f.* [भू-क्विप्] 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुत्वानिव भोक्ष्यते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4; Me. 18; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिभूमयः Mu. 3; मणिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one'. -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyâhṛitis or mystic syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brâhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyâ. **—Comp.** —उत्तमं gold. —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earthquake. —कर्णः the diameter of the earth. —कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Kṛishṇa's father. —काकः 1. a kind of heron. -2. the curlew. -3. a kind

of pigeon. —केश: the fig-tree.—केशा a female demon, demoness. —क्षित् m. a hog. —गरं a particular poison. —गर्भ: 1. N. of Vishṇu.-2. an epithet of Bhavabhûti. —गृहं, —गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोल: the terrestrial globe; भूगोलमुद्बिभ्रते Gît.1. °विद्या geography. —घन: the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर a. moving or living on land. (—र:) 1. any land-animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet of Siva.—चर्या,—छाया,—छायं 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Râhu).-2. darkness. —तंतु: 1 a kind of earth-worm. -2. an elephant. —जंबु:-बू: f. wheat.—तलं the surface of the earth. —तृण:, -भूस्तृण: a kind of fragrant grass. —दार: a hog. —देव: -सुर: a Brâhmaṇa. —धन: a king. —धर a. 1. holding or supporting the earth; Ku. 3. 13.-2. dwelling on the earth (—र:) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Kṛishṇa. -4. the number 'seven'. °ईश्वर:, °राज: an epithet of the mountain Himâlaya. °ज:a tree. —ध्र: a mountain. —नाग: a kind of earth-worm. —नेतृ m. a sovereign, ruler, king. —प: a sovereign, ruler, king. —पति: 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Indra. —पद: a tree. —पदी a particular kind of jasmine.—परिधि: the circumference of the earth. —पवित्रं cow dung. —पाल: 1. a king, sovereign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुत्र:, —सुत: 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री, -सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sîtâ. —प्रकंप: an earthquake.—प्रदानं a gift of land.—फल: a kind of rat. —बिंब: —बं the terrestrial globe. —भर्तृ m. a king, sovereign. —भाग: a region, place, spot. —भुज् m. a king. —भृत् m. 1. a mountain; दाता मे भूभृतां नाथ: प्रमाणीक्रियतामिति Ku. 6 1; R. 17. 78. -2. a king, sovereign; विद्वांश्च विपुलान् भूभृतां R 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. —रुंडी a kind of sun-flower —रुह् m., —रुह: a tree. —लता a worm. —लोक: (भूर्लोक:) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2 the country on the southern part of the equator. —वलयं =भूमंडल q. v. —वल्लभ: a king, sovereign. —वृत्तं the equator. —शक्र: 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. —शय: 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. —शय्या lying on the ground. —शुद्धि: f. purification of the ground by sweeping &c. —श्रवस् m. an ant-hill. —सुर: a Brâhmaṇa.—स्पृश् m. 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वर्ग: an epithet of the mountain Meru. —स्वामिन् m. a landlord.

भूक: -कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring. -3 Time. —क: Darkness.

भूकल: A restive horse.

भूत p. p. [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being, existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3 Actually being, really happened, true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past, gone. -6 Obtained. -7 Mixed or joined with. -8 Being like, similar. (see भू). —त: 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also भूता). -4 A great devotee.-5 N. of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कृष्णपक्ष). —तं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate) Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; क्षर: सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (m. also in these senses). -4 An element; (they are five, i. e पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश); तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, past time. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety. -Comp. —अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. —अंतक: the god of death, Yama. —अरि: Asa- Fœtida. —अर्थ: 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; अर्थं कथयामि ते भूतार्थं S. 1; भूतार्थशोभाह्रियमाणनेत्रा Ku 7. 13; क: श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2 an element of life. °कथनं, °व्याहृति: f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृति: सा हि न स्तुति: परमेष्ठिन: R. 10. 33. —आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements. —आत्मन् a. 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (-m.) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul.-2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishṇu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदि: 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of Ahankâra (in Sânkhya phil.). —आर्त a. possessed by a devil. —आवास: 1. the body. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishṇu. —आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. —आवेश: demoniac possession. —इज्यं-—इज्या making oblations to the Bhûtas. —इंद्रियजयिन् m. a kind of ascetic. —इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईश: 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. of Siva; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटा: Mâl. 1. 2. —ईश्वर: an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. —उन्माद: demoniac possession. —उपदेश: a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, -उपहत a. possessed by a devil. —ओदन: a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, -कृत् m. an epithet of Brahman. —काल: 1. past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time. —केशी the holy basil. —क्रांति: f. possession by a devil. —गण: 1. the collection of created beings. -2 the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. —ग्रस्त 1. possessed by a devil. —ग्राम: 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3. the body. —घ्न: 1. a kind of birch tree. -2. a camel. -3. garlic. (—घ्नी) the holy basil. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kártika. —चारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —चिंता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जय: victory over the elements. —दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. —द्रुह्,-ध्रुक् a. injurious, malicious. —धरा, -धात्री, -धारिणी the earth. —नाथ: an epithet of Siva. —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. —नाशन: 1.

the marking-nut plant, -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (-तं) 1. Asa Fœtida. -2. a bead used for rosaries (रुद्राक्ष). -निचयः the body. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -पतिः 1. an epithet of *Siva*; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3 the sacred basil. -पत्री the holy basil. -पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon n the month of Asvina. -पूर्व *a.* existed before, former ; भूतपूर्वं खरालयं U. 2. 17. -पूर्वं *ind.* formerly. -प्रकृतिः *f.* the origin of all beings: *S*. 1. 1. -बलिः=भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a low Brâhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. -भर्तृ *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -भावनः an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -भाषा, -भाषितं the language of devils. -भौतिक *a.* consisting of the elements. -महेश्वरः an epithet of *Siva*. -मातृ *f.* an epithet of Gaurî. -मात्रं-त्रा the rudiment of an element. -मात्राः *f.* pl. the coarse and subtile elements. -यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -योनिः the origin of all created beings. -राज् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -वर्गः the whole class of spirits. -वासः the Bibhîtaka tree. -वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*. -विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil -विज्ञानं,-विद्या demonology. -वृक्षः the Bibhîtaka tree. -शुद्धिः *f.* purification of the elements (of the body). -संसारः the world of mortals. -संचारः demoniac possession. -संचारिन् *m.* a forest conflagration. -संप्लवः universal deluge or destruction. -सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. -साक्षिन् *m.* 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. -साधनी the earth. -सूक्ष्मं a subtle element. -सृष्टिः *f.* 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhûtas. -2. the whole class of Bhûtas taken collectively. -स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings. -हरः bdellium.

भूतमय *a.* 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः *f.* [भू-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity : प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै 2. 75 ; स वोऽस्तु भूत्यै भगवान् मुकुंदः Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune ; विपत्प्रतीकारपरेण मंगलं निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकेन वा Ku. 5. 76. -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes ; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also) ; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes ; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. -तिः 1 An epithet of *Siva*. -2 Of Vishṇu. -3 Of a class of Manes. **-Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.* any auspicious or festive rite. -काम *a.* desirous of prosperity. (-मः) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati. -कालः a happy or auspicious hour. -कीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. -कृत *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhûti. -दः an epithet of *Siva*. -निधानं the lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. -भूषणः an epithet of *Siva*. -वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*.

भूतिकं 1 Camphor. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायफळ).

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. -*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमन् *m.* [बहोर्भावः बहु इमनिच् इलोपे भूादेशः Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number ; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः Mâl. 1. 4 ; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. -*n.* 1 The earth -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number) ; आपः स्त्री-भूम्नि Ak. ; cf. पुंभूमन्.

भूमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Earthen, earthly, made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति Den. P. To augment, increase.

भूमिः *f.* [भवंत्यस्मिन् भू-मि किच्च वा ङीप्] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल); द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182 ; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground; उत्खातिनी भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विदर्भभूमिः -4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground ; प्रमदवनभूमयः S. 6 ; अधित्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41 ; R. 1. 52, 3. 61 ; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house ; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः. -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play) ; cf. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle ; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit ; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number ' one'. **-Comp.** -अंतरः a king of an adjacent district. -आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for lying on th ground. -इंद्रः,-ईश्वरः a king, sovereign. -कदंबः a kind of Kadamba. -कंपः an earthquake. -गर्तः, गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. -चलः, -चलनं an earthquake. -ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth.(-जः) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant भूनिंब. (-जा) an epithet of Sítâ. -जीविन् *a.* living on (the produce of) land; an agriculturist. (-*m.*) a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः a Bráhmaṇa, -धरः 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number ' seven '. -नाथः,-पः पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् *m.* 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाचं the wine-palm. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पुरंदरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilîpa. -भागः a spot or portion of ground -भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -मंडा a kind of jasmine. -रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -रुहः a tree. -लाभः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-यः) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शयनं, -शय्या sleeping on the ground. -सत्रं an offering of land. -संभवः -सुतः 1. tha planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-वा, -ता)

an epithet of Sîtâ. —संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. —स्तुः an earth-worm. —स्पृश a. 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. (-m.) 1. a man. -2 mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4. a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot (of ground), -3 A story, floor (of a house). -4 Step, degree ; मधुमतीसंज्ञां भूमिकां साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. S. ; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sânkhyapravachanabhâshya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing ; see अक्षरभूमिका. -6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः; कामंदकयाः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Mâl. 1; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3; Si. 1.69; (अन्यरूपैर्यदन्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata). -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth ; see भूमि. -Comp. —कदंबः =भूमिकदंबः. —पतिः, —भुज् m. a king. —रुह् m., —रुहः a tree.

भूयं The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूयं ; दाशरथिभूयं Si. 14. 81.

भूयशस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् a. (सी f.) [अतिशयेन बहु ईयसुन्] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger ; Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous ; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्भेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4 ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3 ; U. 3. 48 ; R. 17. 41 ; U. 2, 3. -5 Rich or abounding in ; एवंप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृतिं Mâl. 1. -6 Vehement, severe. —*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; R. 2. 46 ; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently ; पूर्वं भूयः first, in the first place —next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for the greater part ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; कुसुमपुरभुवा भूयसा दुःखयति Mu. 6. 9 ; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule ; भूयसा जीविधर्म एषः U. 5). -Comp. —कर a. augmenting, increasing. —दर्शनं 1. frequent observation ; भूयोभूयोदर्शनेन यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति व्याप्तिं गृहीत्वा T. S. -2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. —भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly: भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटंतं Mâl. 1. 15. —विद्य a. 1. more learned. -2 very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 Abundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ a. [अतिशयेन बहु इष्ठन् भूआदेशो युक् च] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of comp.) ; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् S. 1 ; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्यते S. 2 ; राष्ट्रेषु कतमत्सुपुरुषभूयिष्ठं Dk. ; शिल्पकारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5 ; R. 4. 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle) ; अये उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Mâl. 1 ; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8. —ष्ठं *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly ; S. 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree ; भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने Si. 4. 17 ; R. 6. 4 ; 13. 14.

भूर् *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyâhritis. -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरि a. [भू-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 65.] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. —m 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Indra. —n. Gold. —*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly, ; नवांबुभिर्भूरि विलंबिनो घनाः S. 5. 12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. —गमः an ass. —तेजस (स्) a. possessed of great lustre. (-m.) fire. —द a. liberal. —दक्षिण a. 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. —दानं liberality. —धन a. wealthy. —धामन् a. possessed of great lustre or energy. —प्रयोग a. frequently used, in common use (as a word).—प्रेमन् m. the ruddy goose.—भाग a. wealthy, prosperous. —मायः a jackal or fox. —रसः the sugar-cane. —लाभः a great gain. —विक्रम a. very brave, a great warrior. —वृष्टिः f. a heavy rain. —व्यय a. spending much ; lavish in expenditure; Pt. 1. 425. —श्रवस् m. N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Sâtyaki.

भूरिज् *f.* The earth.

भूर्जः The birch-tree: भूर्जगतोऽक्षरविन्यासः V. 2 ; Ku. 1. 7. -Comp. —कंटकः a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brâhmaṇa by a woman of the same class ; व्रात्यात्तु जायते विप्रात्पापात्मा भूर्जकंटकः Ms. 10. 21. —पत्रः the birch tree.

भूर्णिः f. 1 The earth.-2 A desert.

भूष् 1 P., 10 U. (भूषति, भूषयति-ते, भूषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate शुचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः Bk. 20. 15. -2 To decorate oneself (Atm.) ; भूषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. -3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. —With अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to ; Si. 7. 38.

भूषणं [भूष्यतेऽनेन भूष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Ornamenting, decoration.-2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration ; क्षीयंते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2 ; 13. 57. —णः N. of Vishṇu.

भूषा [भूष्-भावे अ] 1 Decorating, adorning. -2 An ornament, decoration ; as in कर्णभूषा q. v.-3 A jewel.

भूषित p. p. [भूष्-क्त] Decorated, ornamented ; मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

भूष्णु a. [भू-ग्स्नु] 1 Being, becoming; as in अलंभूष्णु q. v.-2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity ; Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1 3. U. (भरति-ते; बिभर्ति, बिभृते, बभार बभ्रे, बिभरांचकार-चक्रे, अभार्षीत्-अभृत, भरिष्यति-ते, भर्तुं, भृत ; *pass.* भ्रियते; *desid.* बिभरिषति-ते or बुभूर्षति-ते)1 To fill; जठरं को न बिभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 To fill, pervade, fill with ; अभ्रंलिह्ध्वनिना

लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. -3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up ; धुरं धारेया बिभरांबभूव R. 18. 45 ; कूर्मो बिभर्ति धरणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50 ; Bk. 17. 16. -3 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of, nourish ; दरिद्रान् भर कौंतेय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15. -4 To bear, have, possess ; सिंधोर्बभार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki.8. 57 ; पिशुनजनं खलु बिभ्रति क्षितींद्राः Bv. 1. 74 ; बालेन्दुवक्त्राण्यविकासभावाद्बभुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि (?) चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39; इंदोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकांतेर्बिभर्ति Me. 84 ; S. 2. 4. -5 To wear ; बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11 ; 6. 5 ; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं बिभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10 ; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6. -6 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.) ; भावशुद्धिसहितैर्मुदं जनो नाटकैरिव बभार भोजनैः Si. 14. 50; संत्रासमबिभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108 ; S. 7. 21. -7 To confer, bestow, give, produce ; यौवने सदलंकाराः शोभां बिभ्रति सुभ्रुवः Subhâsh. -8 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). -9 To hire ; Ms. 11. 62 ; Y. 3. 235. -10 To bring or carry. -11 To take away, transport. -12 Ved. To acquire, gain. (गर्भं भृ to become pregnant,conceive; क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth ; जटां भृ to wear matted hair &c.).

भृत *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Bearing, carrying. -2 Supporting, nourishing.-3 Possessing, having ; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -4 Bringing, procuring. &c.

भृत *p. p.* [भृ-क्त] 1 Borne.-2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. -3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. -4 Full of, filled with. -5 Hired. **-तः** A hired servant; hireling, mercenary ; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः Mit.

भृतक *a.* [भृतं भरणं वेतनमुपजीवति कन्] Hired, paid. **-कः** A hired servant. **-Comp. -अध्यापकः** a hired teacher. **-अध्यापित** *a.* taught by a paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (='a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः *f.* [भृ-क्तिन्] 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. -2 Cherishing, maintaining. -3 Bringing, leading to. -4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. -5 Food. -6 Wages, hire. -7 Service for hire. -8 Capital, principal. -9 Wages, hire. **-Comp. -अध्यापनं** teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. **-भुज्** *m.* a hired servant, a hireling. **-रूपं** a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य *a.* [भृ-क्यप् तुक् च] To be nourished or maintained &c. **-त्यः** 1 Any one requiring to be supported. -2 A servant, dependant, slave. -3 A king's servant, minister of state; H. 2. 142.-4 A subject. **-त्या** 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. -2 Maintenance,support.-3 A means of sustenance, food. -4 Wages. -5 Service. **-Comp.—अध्यापनं** teaching the Veda for hire. **—जनः** 1.a servant, dependant. -2. servants taken collectively. **—भर्तृ** *m.* the master of a family. **—वर्गः** the body of servants. **—वात्सल्यं** kindness to servants. **—वृत्तिः** *f.* maintenance of servants ; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता -त्वं, भृत्याभावः Service, dependence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a servant.

भृत्यीभू 1 P. To become a servant, accept service.

भृत्रिम *a.* Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भृकुटिः-टी See भ्रु (भ्रू) कुटि.

भृग् *ind.* An onomatopoetic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire. —*f.* A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhṛigus, and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu ; (said to be so called because he was produced along with flames; सह ज्वालाभिरुत्पन्नो भृगुस्तस्माद्भृगुः स्मृतः). [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmanas, the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman,and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words.(According to another account, Bhrigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he, therefore, cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration ; and condemned Siva to take the form of a *Linga*, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the God arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This', said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons— kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, declared to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all]. -2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 The planet Venus. -5 A cliff, precipice ; भृगुपतनकारणमपृच्छं Dk. -6 Table-land, the level summit of a mountain. -7 N. of Kṛishṇa. -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 Friday. **-Comp. —उद्वहः** an epithet of Parasurâma. **—जः, -तनयः** 1. an epithet of Sukra. -2. the planet Venus. **—नंदनः** 1. an epithet of Parasurâma ; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनंदनोपि U. 5. 34. -2. of Sukra. **—पतिः** an epithet of Parasurâma; भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57 ; so भृगुणांपतिः. **—वंशः** N. of a family descended from Parasurâma. **—वारः, -वासरः** Friday. **—शार्दूलः,-श्रेष्ठः, -सत्तमः** epithets of Parasurâma. **—सुतः, -सूनुः** 1. an epithet of Parasurâma. -2. of Venus or Sukra.

भृंगः [भृ-गन् कित् नुट् च Uṇ. 1. 122] 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. भ्रमर. -5 A golden vase or jar.-6 The fork-tailed shrike. **—गं** Talc. **—गी** 1 The female of the large black bee; भृंगीव पुष्पं पुरुषं स्त्री वांछति नवं नवम्. -2 A poisonous plant (अतिविष). **-Comp. —अधिपः** the queen of bees. **—अभीष्टः** the mango tree. **—आनंदा** the Yûthikâ creeper. **—आवली** a flight of bees. **—जं** 1. aloe-wood. -2. talc. (-जा) the plant भार्गी. **—पर्णिका** small cardamoms. **—प्रिया** the Mâdhavî creeper. **—राज्** *m.* 1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of a shrub. **—रिटिः, -रीटिः** N. of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). **—रोलः** a kind of wasp. **—वल्लभः** a

species of Kadamba.

भृंगकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृंगारः -रं 1 A golden vase or pitcher. -2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झारी); शिशिरसुरभिसलिलपूर्णोयं भृंगारः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Cloves.

भृंगालिका, भृंगारी A cricket.

भृंगिन् m. 1 The fig-tree. -2 N. of an attendant of Śiva.-Comp. —ईशः N. of Śiva.

भृंगिरि (रि) टिः See भृंगरिटि.

भृंगेरिटिः N. of an attendant of Śiva.

भृज् 1 A. (भर्जते) To roast, fry; cf. भ्रस्ज्.

भृज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.

भृंटिका A species of plant.

भृंडिः f. A wave.

भृमः Ved. A. mistake, an error.

भृमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 Whirlwind. —f. Ved. Quickness.

भृश् 4 P. (भृश्यति) To fall down, see भ्रंश्.

भृश a. (compar. भ्रशीयस्, superl. भ्रशिष्ठ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty, intense excessive, very much. -2; Frequent. —शं ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively in a high degree, greatly; तमगेक्ष्य रुरोद सा भृशं Ku. 4. 26; रघुर्भृशं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं 3. 56; Ms. 7. 170; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp.—कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. —दुःखित, पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. —संहृष्ट a. very much delighted.

भृशायते Den. A. To become powerful or strong.

भृष्ट p.p [भ्रस्ज्-क्त] Fried, roasted, parched.-Comp.—अन्नं rice boiled and fried.—यवाः (pl.) parched rice.

भृष्टिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भॄ 9 P.(भृणाति) 1 To bear, nourish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be crooked.

भेकः [भी कन् कस्य नेत्वं ; Un. 3. 43] 1 A frog ;पंके निमग्ने करिणि भेको भवति मूर्धगः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud. —की 1 A small frog. -2 A female frog. -Comp —भुज् m. a serpent. —रवः, -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः [भी-ड तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 A ram, sheep. -2 A raft, float. —डी A ewe.

भेड्रः A ram.

भेत्तृ a. [भिद् तृच्] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 One who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer (of secrets). -4 A factious or seditious man.

भेदः [भिद् घञ्] 1 Breaking; splitting, cleaving ; hitting (as a mark). -2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, separating. -4 Piercing through, perforation. -5 (a) Breach, rupture. (b) Breaking open, bursting; V. 2. 7. -6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Division, separation. -8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft -9 A hurt, injury, wound. -10 Difference, distinction ; तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99 ; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19, 29 ; रस°, काल° &c. -11 A change, modification ; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12 Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः.-14 Treachery, treason. -15 A kind, variety, भेदाः पद्मशंखादयो निधेः Ak. ; शिरीष पुष्पभेदः &c. -26 Dualism. -17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upâyas or means of success against an enemy ; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय. -18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacuation of the bowels. -Comp.—अभेदौ (dual) 1. disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. -2. difference and sameness ; भेदाभेदज्ञानं. —उन्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth or opening ; V. 2. 7. —कर,-कृत् sowing dissensions. —दर्शिन्, -दृष्टि, बुद्धि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. —प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. —वादिन् m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. —विधिः the faculty of discriminating. —सह a. 1. capable of being divided or separated. -2. corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. (दिका f.) [भिद्-ण्वुल्] 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. -2 Breaking through, piercing. -5 Destr ying, a destroyer. -4 Distinguishing, discriminating. -5 Defining.-6 Evacuating(the bowels), purgative. —कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [भिद् -णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, dividing &c. -2 Loosening (as the feces), purgative. —नं 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, separating.-3 Distinguishing.-4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. -5 Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing, betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8 Asa Fœtida. -9 (In astr.) Passing through a constellation. —नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदिन् a. [भिद्-णिनि] Breaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुर A thunderbolt.

भेद्यं A substantive. -Comp.—रोगः a disease treated by incision. —लिंग, a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः-री f. A kettle-drum ; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुंड a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. —डः A species of bird. —डं Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुंडकः A jackal.

भेल a. [भी-र रस्य लः] 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3 Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5 Agile, quick. —लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः-कं A boat, raft.

भेष् 1 U. (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread, be afraid.

भेषज a. [भेषं रोगभयं जयति जि-ड Tv.] Making well or healthy, curative. —जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug ; नरानंच त्रातुं त्वं मह परमं भेषजमसि G. L. 15 ; आंतर्वीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy or cure in general. -3 A kind of fennel. -4 Any spell against diseases. -5 Water (Ved.). -Comp.—अ (आ) गारः,-रं an apothecary's shop. —अंगं anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य a. Curative, having healing properties.

भैक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भिक्षैव तत्समूहो वा अण्] Living on alms. —क्षं 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. -2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यं Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. -Comp.—अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. —आशिन् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (-*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः a beggar. —कालः the time for begging. —चरणं,-चर्यं,-चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, -वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. —भुज् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भैक्षवं, भैक्षुकं [भिक्षूणां समूहः अञ्] A number of beggars.

भैक्ष्यं [भिक्षा-ष्यञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भैक्ष.

भैम *a.* (मीं *f.*) [भीमस्य तु इदं अण्] Relating to Bhîma. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhîma,' a patronymic of Damayantî, wife of Nala. -2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Mâgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः-न्यः A son of Bhîmasena.

भैरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [भीरोरिदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; U. 5. 6. -2 Miserable. -2 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of *S*iva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). -3 Fear, terror. -4 N. of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgâ. -2 N. of a Râgiṇî in the Hindu musical system. -3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. —वं Terror, horror. -Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu (or *S*iva?); so भैरवतर्जकः —यातना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं [भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भैषज्यं [भिषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा ष्यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. -2 A medicament, medicine, drug. -3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmiṇî, daughter of Bhîshmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज् तृच्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. -2 Possessing. -3 Enjoying or making use of. -4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. -2 A husband. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A lover. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. -2 Enjoyment, possession. -3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-घञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Enjoyment, fruition. -3 Possession. -4 Utility, advantage. -5 Ruling, governing, government. -6 Use, application (as of a deposit). -7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. -8 Feeling, perception. -9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. -10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. -11 A repast, feast, banquet. -12 Food. -13 Food offered to an idol. -14 Profit, gain. -15 Income, revenue. -16 Wealth. -17 The wages of prostitutes. -18 A cover, coil, winding. -19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; श्वसदसित-भुजंगभोगांगदग्रंथि &c. Mâl. 5. 23; R 10. 7, 11. 59. -21 A snake. -22 The body. -23 An army in column. -24 The passing (of an asterism). -25 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. -Comp —अर्ह *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (-र्हं) property, wealth. —अर्ह्यं corn, grain. —आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नग्नः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —गुच्छं wages paid to prostitutes. —गृहं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तृष्णा 1. desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितमग्रहीदजः पितुराज्ञेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Mâl. 2. —देहः 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —धरः a serpent. —पतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —पालः a groom. —पिशाचिका hunger. —भूमि *f.* 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —भृतकः a servant who works only for livelihood. —लाभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. -2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —सद्मन् *n.* =भोगावास q. v. —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. -2. women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. -2 A mountain. -3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pâtâla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). -2 A female snake-demon. -3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. -4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग-ठन्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-इनि] 1 Eating. -2 Enjoying. -3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. -4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses.) -5 Having curves. -6 Having hoods. -7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65 (where it has ense 6 also). -8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake; गजाजिनालंबि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. -2 A king. -3 A voluptuary. -4 A barber. -5 The headman of a village; -6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईशः *S*esha or Vâsuki. —कांतः wind, air. —भुज् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. —वल्लभं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज् ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. -2 To be suffered or endured; Me. 1. -3 Profitable. —ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Wealth, property, pos-

sessions. -3 Corn, grain. -ग्या A harlot, courtezan.

भोजः [भुज्-अच्] N. of a celebrated king of Mâlvâ (or Dhârâ); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning ; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंठाभरण &c.). -2 N. of a country. -3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas ; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R 5 39; 7.18, 29,35. -जाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people. **-Comp.** -अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamsa.-2. Karṇa. -इंद्रः a king of the Bhojas. -कटं N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -देवः,-राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above. -पतिः 1. king Bhoja. -2. an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजक *a.* [भुज् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; दैवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235. -2 An eater.

भोजन *a.* [भुज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat. -नः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of *S*iva. -नं 1 Eating, eating food ; taking one's meals; अजीर्णे भोजनं विषं. -2 Food. -3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. -4 Using, enjoying. -5 Any object of enjoyment. -6 That which is enjoyed. -7 Property, wealth, possessions. **-Comp.** -अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनं food and raiment. -कालः -वेला,-समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. -त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting. -भांडं a dish of meat. -भूमिः *f* a dining-hall. -विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. -वृत्तिः *f.* a meal, food. -व्यग्र *a.* 1 engaged in eating. -2. straitened for want of food. -व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय *a.* [भुज् अनीयर्] Eatable, edible. -यं Food.

भोजयितृ *a.* [भुज् णिच् तृच्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिन् *a.* [भुज् णिनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying ; using, possessing &c. -2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य *pot p.* [भुज् ण्यत्] 1 To be eaten. -2 To be enjoyed or possessed. -3 To be suffered or experienced. -4 To be enjoyed carnally. -ज्यं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2 ; Ku. 2.15 ; Ms. 3. 240. -2 A store of provisions, eatables.-3 A dainty.-4 Enjoyment -5 Advantage, profit -6 Food given to the Manes. **-Comp.** -कालः mealtime. -संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet). **-Comp.** -अंगः the country called Bhootâna.

भोटीय *a.* Tibetan.

भोमीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translateable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah;' (it drops its final *visarga* before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽत्र भोः *S.* 2; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र *S.* 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mâl.3. भोस् is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation'.

भौजंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भुजंग-अण्] Serpentine. -गं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भौट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत *a.* (ती *f.*) [भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings. -2 Elemental, material.-3 Demoniacal. -4 Mad, crazy. -तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. -2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -3 One of the five daily Yaj*n*as to be performed by a householder (also called भूतयज्ञ, q. v.). -तं A collection of evil spirits. -ती Night.

भौतक *a.* Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक *a* (की *f.*) [भूत ठक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings ; Ms. 3. 74. -2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -3 Relating to evil spirits. -4 Possessed by evil spirits. -कः N. of *S*iva. -कं 1 A pearl. -2 Anything elemental. **-Comp.** -मठः a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम *a.* (मी *f.*) [भूमेरपत्यं तस्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth. -2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial ; भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोयं R. 13. 36; 15. 59. -3 Earthy, made of earth -4 Relating to Mars. -मः 1 The planet Mars. -2 n epithet of the demon Naraka. -3 Water. -4 Light. -5 Sky, atmosphere. -6 N. of Atri. **-Comp.** -दिनं,-वारः, -वासरः Tuesday; *S*i. 15. 17. -रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) भौम्य *a.* [भूमि-ठक् यत्-वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [भूरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति ठक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury-officer, a treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, *i.e.* to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A. (भ्यसते) To fear. -*Caus.* To frighten.

भ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रश्यति, भ्रष्ट; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble ; हस्ताद्भ्रष्टमिदं बिसाभरणं *S.* 3. 26 ; Pt. 1. 130 ; *S*i. 18. 21. -2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from ; यूथाद्भ्रष्टः H. 4; R 14. 16. -3 To be deprived of, lose ; बभ्रंशेऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71 ; Pt. 2. 103 ; 4. 37. -4 To escape, flee from ; संग्रामात् बभ्रशुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105 ; 15. 59. -5 To decline, decay, decrease. -6 To disappear, vanish, depart ; Mâl. 8. 12. -*Caus.* (भ्रंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. -2 To deprive of. -3 To ruin, overturn. -4 To cause to disappear or vanish. -5 To expel.

भ्रंशः-सः [भ्रंश् भावे घञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down ; स्नेहस्य न भ्रंशमतो न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकवलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2. -2 Decline, decrease, decay. -3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. -4 Running away. -5 Disappearance. -6 Losing, loss, deprivation ; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः

Bg. 2. 63 ; so जातिभ्रंश, स्वार्थभ्रंश. -7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. -8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशथुः See भ्रंशथुः.

भ्रंश (स) न *a.* (नी *f.*) [भ्रंश् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Throwing down. —नं 1 The act of dropping down. -2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित *a.* Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशिन् *a.* [भ्रंश् णिनि] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. -2 Decaying. -3 Straying away from. -4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंस् =भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रकुंशः An actor in female dress.

भ्रकुटि -भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. (भ्रक्षति-ते) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [भ्रस्ज् ल्युट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रण् 1 P. (भ्रणति) To sound.

भ्रभगः =भ्रूभंगः q. v.

भ्रम् 1. 4. P. (भ्रमति,भ्राम्यति, भ्राम्यति, बभ्राम, अभ्रमत्, अभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमितुं, भ्रांत) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा Mâl. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31 ; oft. with acc. of place ; भुवं बभ्राम Dk. ; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77 ; so भिक्षां भ्रम 'to go about begging'.-2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle ; सूर्यो भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95 ; भ्रमता भ्रमरेण Git. 3. -3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. -4 To spread, prevail, be current or afloat ; अभ्रमच्च पौरजानपदेष्वियं वार्ता Dk. -5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver ; Mâl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken ; आभरणकारस्तु नालब्ध इति बभ्राम. -6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily: चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति Pt. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —*Caus.* (भ्रमयति-ते or भ्रामयति-ते) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round ; भ्रमय जलदानंभोगर्भान् Mâl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger ; विकारश्चेतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, brandish, vibrate ; लीलारविंदं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [भ्रम्-घञ्] 1 Moving or roaming about,roving.-2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating.-5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion ; शुक्तौ रजतमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः. -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment.-7 An eddy, a whirlpool. -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water-course. —**Comp.** —आकुल *a.* confused. —आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमण [भ्रम् ल्युट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion. - 8 The orbit of a planet. —णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. —**Comp.** —कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमर [भ्रम्-करन्] 1 A bee, large black bee ; मलिनेऽपि रागपूर्णां विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेऽपि । त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —री 1 A bee. -2 Lac. —रं Giddiness, vertigo. —**Comp.** —अतिथिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलीन *a* with bees clung or attached to ; R. 3. 8. —अलकः a curl on the forehead. —आनंदः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Atimukta creeper. —इष्टः the tree called श्योनाक. —उत्सवा the Mâdhavî creeper. —करंडकः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). —कीटः a species of wasp. —प्रियः a kind of Kadamba tree. —बाधा molestation by a bee ; *S.* 1. —मंडलं a swarm of bees. —विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरक [भ्रमर स्वार्थे क] 1 A bee. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः-कं 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming-top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions.

भ्रमरायते Den. A. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, *i. e.* to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः *f.* [भ्रम्-इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement ; moving about or round, revolution ; U. 3. 19 ; 6. 3 ; Mâl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् *a.* [भ्रम् णिनि] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling &c.

भ्रश् See भ्रंश्.

भ्राशिमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रस्ज् 6. U. (भृज्जति, भृष्ट ; *caus.* भर्जयति-ते, भ्रज्जयति-ते ; *desid.* बिभर्क्षति-बिभ्रक्षति, बिभर्जिषति बिभ्रज्जिषति) To fry, roast, parch, broil ; (fig. also) ; बभ्रज्ज निहंत तस्मिन् शोको रावणमाभितः Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A. (भ्राजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter ; रुरुजुर्भेजिरे फेणुर्वेष्ट्या हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78 ; 15. 24. —*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate. —WITH वि to shine brilliantly or intensely ; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. —जं N. of a Sâman.

भ्राजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) [भ्राज् ण्वुल्] Illuminating, irradiating. —कं Bile, gall.

भ्राजथुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजनं [भ्राज् ल्युट्] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् *a.* Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु *a.* [भ्राज् इष्णुच्] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. —ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishṇu.

भ्रातृ *m.* [भ्राज्-तृच् पृषो० ; cf. Uṇ. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend) ; भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bh. 3. 37 ; 2. 34 ; तरुं विनय तारिडं भ्रातः Moha M. 3. —*Dual.* A brother and sister [cf. L. *frater*, Zend *bratar*, Eng. *brother*.] —**Comp.** —गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* having

only the name of a brother, a brother in mere name. —जः a brother's daughter. —जाया (also भ्रातुर्जाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; Me. 10. —दत्तं property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kârtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunâ having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यमद्वितीया). —पुत्रः (also भ्रातुष्पुत्रः) a brother's son. (—त्री) a niece. —वधूः a brother's wife. —भगिन्यौ a brother and sister. —श्वशुरः elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक *a.* Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृव्यः [भ्रातुः पुत्रः व्यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew.-2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृवल *a.* Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रात्रीय, भ्रात्रेय *a.* Fraternal. —यः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रात्र्यं Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रांत *p. p.* [भ्रम्-क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn-apple. —तं 1 Roaming, moving about; वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रांतं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रांतिः [भ्रम्-क्तिन्] *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रभ्रांतिररांतरेषु वितनोत्यन्यामिवारावलीं V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity. -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. **-Comp.** —कर *a.* confounding, causing delusion. —नाशनः an epithet of *Siva.* —हर *a.* removing doubt or error. (-रः) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रांतिमत् *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं M. 2. 18. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —*m.* A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रांतिमानन्यसंवित्तत्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10; *e. g.* कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करान् लेढि शशिनः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Mâl. 1. 2 also.

भ्रामः [भ्रम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

भ्रामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) [भ्रामयति-भ्रम् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl.-2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. -3 Deceptive, false. —कः 1 A sun-flower.-2 A kind of loadstone. -3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. -4 A jackal.

भ्रामणं [भ्रम् णिच् ल्युट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

भ्रामर *a.* (री *f.*) [भ्रमरेण संभृतं भ्रमरस्येदं वा अण्] Relating to a bee. —रः —रं A kind of loadstone. —रं 1 Whirling round. -2 Giddiness. -3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey. -5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. —री 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 Going round, walking round from left to right; (=प्रदक्षिणा q. v.); as in दीयंतां भ्रामर्यः Karpûr. 4, Vb. 2.

भ्रामरिन् *a.* 1 Revolving.-2 Having epilepsy, epileptic.-3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

भ्रामित *a.* Confused, perplexed.

भ्रा (भ्ला) श् 1. 4. A. (भ्राशते, भ्राश्यते, भ्लाशते, भ्लाश्यते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

भ्राष्ट्रः-ष्ट्रं A frying-pan. —ष्ट्रः 1 Light. -2 Ether.

भ्राष्ट्रकं-कः A frying-pan; Pt. 1. 132.

भ्राष्ट्रमिंध *a.* One who fries or roasts.

भ्रा (भ्ला) स् See भ्रा (भ्ला) श्.

भ्रु (भ्रू) कुंशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भ्रुकुटिः -टी See भ्रूकुटि.

भ्री 9 P. (भ्रीणाति) To fear.

भ्रुड् 6 P. (भ्रुडति) 1 To collect, gather. -2 To cover.

भ्रू *f.* [भ्रम्-डू Uṇ. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow; कांतिर्भ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1. 47; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते *S.* 1. 23. **—Comp.**—कुटिः -टी *f.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. °बंधः, °रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows; °मुखं a frowning face; भ्रुकुटिं बंध् or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' —क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows; भ्रूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. —जाहं the root of the eyebrow. —भंगः, -भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरंगभ्रूभंगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरशना V. 4. 28; सभ्रूभंगं मुखमिव Me. 24; सभ्रूभंगं 'with a frown'. —भेदिन् *a.* frowning. —मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. —मध्यं the space between the eye-brows. —लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. —विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. —विचेष्टितं,-विभ्रमः,-विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows; सभ्रूविलासमथ सोऽयमितीरयित्वा Mâl. 1. 25; Me. 16.

भ्रूण् 10 A. (भ्रूणयते) 1 To hope. -2 To trust, confide.-3 To wish, desire. -4 To fear.

भ्रूणः [भ्रूण्-घञ्] 1 An embryo, fœtus. -2 A child, boy. **-Comp.** —घ्न, -हन् *a.* one who procures or causes abortion. —हतिः, -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; भ्रूणहत्यां वा एते घ्नंति; Y. 1. 64.

भ्रेज् 1 A. (भ्रेजते) To shine.

भ्रे (भ्ले) ष् 1 U. (भ्रेषति-ते, भ्लेषति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

भ्रेषः Moving, motion. -2 Tottering, wavering, slipping.-3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रौणहत्यं The killing of an embryo.

भ्लक्ष् See भक्ष्.

भ्लाश् See भ्राश्.

म.

मः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon. -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishṇu. -7 Of Śiva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. **-मं** 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare.

मंह् 1 A. (मंहते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To give, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

मंहनीय *a.* Ved. 1 Praiseworthy, -2 Great, valuable.

मंहिष्ठ *a.* Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मं विषं किरति कृ-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comps. below). -2 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. **-Comp.** **-अंकः** an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2. the ocean. **-अश्वः** an epithet of Varuṇa. **-आकरः, -आवासः** the ocean. **-आलयः** 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four'. **-कुंडलं** an ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. **-केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत्** *m.* epithets of the god of love. **-ध्वजः** 1. an epithet of the god of love; संप्राप्तं मकरध्वजेन मथनं त्वत्तो मदर्थे पुरा Ratn. 1. 3; तत्प्रेमवारि मकरध्वजतापहारि Ch. P. 41. -2. a particular array of troops. **-राशिः** *f.* the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. **-संक्रमणं** the passage of the sun into the sign *Capricornus*. **-सप्तमी** the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

मकरिन् *m.* [मकराः संत्यत्र इनि] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. **-Comp.** **-पत्रं, -लेखा** the mark of a Makarî on the face of Lakshmî. **-प्रस्थः** N. of a town.

मकरंदः [मकरमपि यति कामजनकत्वात् दो-अवखंडने क पृषो० मुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; मकरंदतुंदिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6, 8. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. **-दं** A filament.

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. **-ती** The *Pâtalâ* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown; cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः 1 A government order addressed to the Sûdras (शूद्रशासन).

मकुरः [मक-उरच् पृषो०] 1 A mirror. -2 The *Bakula* tree. -3 A bud. -4 The Arabian jasmine. -5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. -2 A bud.

मकुष्टः, -मकुष्टकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुष्ठ *a.* Slow. **-ष्ठः** A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकूलकः 1 A bud. -2 The tree, called दंती.

मक्क् 1 A. (मक्कते) To go, move.

मक्कलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying-in women).

मक्कुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मक्कोलः Chalk.

मक्ष् 1 P. (मक्षति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. -2 To be angry.

मक्षः 1 Wrath. -2 Hypocrisy. -3 A multitude, collection. **-Comp.** **-वीर्यः** the tree पियाल.

मक्षिकः, -मक्षि (क्षी) का A fly, bee; भो उपस्थितं नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. **-Comp.** **-मलं** wax.

मख् or **मंख्** 1 P. (मखति, मंखति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख संज्ञायां घ] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. -2 Lively, active, cheerful. **-खः** A sacrificial rite; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24; R. 3. 39. **-Comp.** **-अंशभाज्** *m.* a god. **-अग्निः, -अनलः** sacrificial fire. **-असुहृद्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. **-क्रिया** a sacrificial rite. **-त्रातृ** *m.* an epithet of Râma. **-द्विष्** *m.* a demon, a Râkshasa; R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U. 5. 4. **-द्वेषिन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. **-हन्** *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. -2. of Śiva.

मखस्य *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. -2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. -2 A priest of the sun.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. -2 A bard, minstrel. **-धाः** (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. **-धा** 1 The town of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. **-Comp.** **-ईश्वरः** 1. a king of the Magadhas -2. N. of Parantapa; R. 6. 20. -3. N. of Jarâsandha. **-उद्भवा** long pepper. **-पुरी** the city of Magadha. **-लिपिः** *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगध्यति Den. P. 1 To surround. -2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c).

मग्न See मस्ज्.

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvîpas or divisions of the universe. -2 N. of a country. -3 A kind of drug or medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. **-घं** 1 A kind of flower. -2 A gift, present. -3 Wealth, riches (Ved.).

मघवः, मघवत् *m.* N. of Indra.

मघवन् *a.* [मह्-पूजायां कनिन् नि० हस्य घः वुगागमश्च Uṇ. 1. 156] Liberal, munificent. **-m.** (Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl. मघोनः) 1 N. of Indra; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1. -2 An owl (पेचक). -3 N. of Vyâsa,

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada. -भवः, भूः the planet Venus.

मंक् 1 A. (मंकते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn.

मंकिलः A forest conflagration.

मंकुरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greaves.

मंक्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मंक्षूत्पाति परितः पटलैरलीनां *Si.* 5. 37. -2 Exceedingly, very much. -3 Truly, really.

मंखः 1 A royal bard. -2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंग् 1 U. (मंगति-ते) To go, move.

मंगः 1 The head of a boat. -2 The side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [मंग्-अलच्; Uṇ. 5. 70] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as in मंगलदिवसः, मंगलवृषभः &c. -2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. -3 Brave. -लं 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; जनकानां रघूणां च यत्कृत्स्नं गोत्रमंगलं U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9; 10. 67. (*b*) Happiness, good luck or fortune, bliss, felicity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48. (*c*) Well-being, welfare, good; संगः सतां किमु न मंगलमातनोति Bv. 1. 122; (also *m.* in these senses). -2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. -3 A blessing, benediction. -4 An auspicious or lucky object. -5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. -6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). -7 Any ancient custom. -8 Turmeric. -लः 1 The planet Mars. -2 N. of Agni. -ला -ली 1 A faithful wife. -2 Dûrvâ grass. -3 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. -अक्षताः (*m.* pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brâhmaṇas when pronouncing blessings. -अगुरु *n.* a variety of sandal. -अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. -अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14. -अष्टकं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -आह्निकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -2. pronouncing a blessing. -आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. -2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. -आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. -आरंभः an epithet of Gaṇesa. -आलंभनं touching anything auspicious. -आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारक, -कारिन् *a.* auspicious. -कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious occasion; *S.* 4. -क्षौमं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet -घटः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -छायः the *plaksha* tree. -तूर्यं, -वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 19. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृथामंगलपाठक शैलूषापसद Ve. 1. -पुष्पं an auspicious flower. -पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. -प्रतिसरः, -सूत्रं an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अंगैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः (अंगनाः) Mâl. 5. 18. -2. the cord of an amulet. -प्रद *a.* auspicious. (-दा) turmeric. -प्रस्थः N. of a mountain. -मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c.; सितांशुका मंगलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. -वचस् *n.*, -वादः a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वादिन् *a.* expressing blessings or congratulations, wishing joy. -वाद्यं see मंगलतूर्य. -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday. -विधिः 1. a festive or auspicious rite. -2. preparations for a festival. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रं see मंगलप्रतिसर. -स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलाव्रतः An epithet of *S*iva (devoted to Umâ).

मंगलीय *a.* Auspicious; fortunate.

मंगल्य *a.* [मंगलाय हितं यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure, pious; त्रिलोकीमंगल्यां U. 4. 10. -ल्य 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The cocoanut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. -ल्या 1 A species of fragrant sandal. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 A kind of aloe-wood. -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्यं 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red lead. -5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मंघ I. 1 P. (मंघति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंघते) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set out.

मच् 1 A. (मचते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -5 To pound, ground.

मर्चर्चिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमर्चर्चिका 'an excellent cow or bull'; cf. उद्द.

मच्छः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् *m.* [मस्ज्-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants.-Comp. -कृत *n.* a bone. -समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जनं [मस्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablution; प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषविविक्तकांतिः Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (=मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मस्ज्-अच् टाप्] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -जं 1.

semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium (भूमिजगुग्गुल). —रजस् n. 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. —रसः semen virile. —सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जूषा See मंजूषा.

मंच् 1 A. (मंचते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6 =मच् q. v.

मंचः [मंच्-घञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, *dais*, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne; स तत्र मंचेषु मनोज्ञवेषान् R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman).-4 A pulpit.-5 A stage, platform. -Comp. —मंडपः 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मंचकं [मंच स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. —आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मंचिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray.

मंज् 10 U. (मंजयति-ते) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मंजरं 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरिः -री *f.* 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निवपेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38; सदृशकांतिरलक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी Gît. 10; मुखं मुक्तारुचो धत्ते घर्मांभःकणमंजरीः Kâv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -5 A (parallel) line or row. -6 A pearl. -7 A creeper. -8 The holy basil. -9 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. —चामरं a *chowrie* in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. —नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मंजरित *a.* [मंजर्यः संजाता अस्य इतच्] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मंजिः-जी *f.* 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper.-Comp. —फला the plantain tree.

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

मंजिमन् *m.* Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिष्ठ *a.* Bright red.

मंजिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मंजिमती इष्ठन् मतुपो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder. -Comp. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रागः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, *i. e.* durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः-रं [मंज्-ध्वनौ ईरन्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (नूपुर); शिंजानमंजुमंजीरं प्रविवेश निकेतनं Gît. 11; or मुखरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं 5; Mâl. 1. —रं A post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

मंजीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मंजु *a.* [मंज्-उन्] 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्मंजु मंदहसितं श्वसितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. —केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishṇa. —गति, -गमन *a.* having a lovely gait. (-ना) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. —गर्तः N. of the country called Nepâl. —गिर् *a.* sweet-voiced; एते मंजुगिरः शुकाः Kâv. 2. 9. —गुंजः a charming hum. —घोष *a.* uttering a sweet sound. —नाशी 1. a handsome woman (?) -2. an epithet of Durgâ. -3. of *S*achî, wife of Indra. —पाठकः a parrot. —प्राणः an epithet of Brahmâ. —भाषिन्, -वाच्, -वादिन् *a.* sweet-speaking; (गिरं) अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. —वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face, handsome. —स्वन, -स्वर *a.* sweet-sounding.

मंजुल *a.* [मंजु-सिध्मा° लच्, मंज्-उलच् वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice &c.); संप्रति मंजुलवंजुलसीमनि केलिशयनमनुयातं Gît. 11; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमंजुलं Kâv. 2. 334. —लः 1 A kind of gallinule. —लं 1 An arbour, a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The state of being variegated.

मंजूषा [मंज्-ऊषन्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large basket, hamper. -3 Madder (=मंजिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्फाटिः 'Beginning of pride' incipient pride.

मट्टकं The ridge of a roof.

मठ् 1 P. (मठति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go. -3 To grind.

मठः, -ठं [मठत्यत्र मठ् घञर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. -2 A monastery, convent. -3 A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. —ठी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. —आयतनं a monastery, college. —चिंता charge of a convent; Pt. 2. 63.

मठर *a.* Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or college.

मड्डुः, मड्डुकः A kind of drum.

मड्मडायित *a.* Gulped down the throat, swallowed up; वत्सतरी मड्मडायिता U. 4.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः [मण्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] (Said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते। यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलब्धशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसंति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy excrescence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. —इंद्रः, -राजः a diamond. —कंठः the blue jay. —कंठकः a cock. —कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. —काचः the feathered part of an arrow. —काननं the neck. —कारः a lapidary, jeweller. —तारकः the crane or Sârasa bird. —दंड *a.* having a handle adorned with jewels. —दर्पणः

a jewelled mirror. **-दीपः** 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. **-दोषः** a flaw or defect in a jewel. **-द्वीपः** 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. **-धनुः** *m.*, -धनुस् *n.* a rainbow. **-पाली** a female keeper of jewels. **-पुष्पकः** N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. **-पूरः** 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jeweles. (**-रं**) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also **मणिपूरक**). °**पतिः** an epithet of Babhruvâhana. **-प्रवेकः** a most excellent jewel. **-बंधः** 1. the wrist; *S.* 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. **-बंधनं** 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set; collet; *S.* 6. -3. the wrist; *S.* 3. 13. **-बीजः**, **-वीजः** the pomegranate tree. **-भित्तिः** *f.* N. of the palace of *S*esha. **-भूः** *f.* a floor set with jewels. **-भूमिः** *f.* 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. **-मंडपः** N. of the residence of *S*esha. **-मंथं** rock-salt. **-माला** 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmî. -5. N. of a metre. **-मेखल** *a.* girdled with gems. **-यष्टिः** *m.* *f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. **-रत्नं** a jewel, gem. **-रागः** the colour of jewels. (**-गं**) vermilion. **-विशेषः** an excellent jewel. **-शिला** a jewelled slab. **-सरः** a necklace. **-सूत्रं** a string of pearls. **-सोपानं** a jewelled staircase. **-स्तंभः** a pillar inlaid with jewels. **-हर्म्यं** a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः **-कं** 1 A water-jar. -2 =अजागलस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. **-कः** 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; *Si.* 10. 75.

मणिमत् *a.* Jewelled. *-m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचकः A king-fisher. **-कं** The moon-stone.

मणीवकं A flower.

मंद् 1 A. (मंठते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweet-meat.

मंड् I. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति-ते, मंडित) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंडयितुं वधूरनंगः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मंडते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [मन्-ड तस्य नेत्वं, मंड्-अच् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice; नीवारौदनमंडमुष्णमधुरं U. 4. 1. -3 Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. **-डः** 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor-oil tree. **-डा** 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblic myrobalan tree. **-Comp.** **-उदकं** 1. barm. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. **-प** *a.* drinking scum or cream. **-हारकः** a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मांडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन *a.* [मंडयति मंड्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fond of ornaments. **-नं** 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः *S.* 6. 5. -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. **-नः** (or मंडनमिश्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by *S*ankarâchârya.

मंडपः [मंडं भूषां पाति पा-क, मंड्-कपन् वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडप. -2 A tent, pavilion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. **-Comp.** **-प्रतिष्ठा** the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor. -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. **-ती** A woman.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a.* [मंड्-कलच्] Round, circular. **-लः** 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. **-लं** 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; करालफणमंडलं R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिभानि समुल्लसंति Ki. 5. 41; सुरत्नभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छायामंडल, चापमंडल, मुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला (विभावरी) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भवखंडन ए Gît. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory. -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सततसुकृती भूयाद्भूपः प्रसादितमंडलः Ve. 6. 44; उपगतोऽपि च मंडलनाभितां &c R. 9. 15. (According to Kâmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings:—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also *Si.* 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or

even more ; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only :—the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). **-13** A particular position of the feet in shooting. **-14** A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. **-15** A division of the *R*igveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Maṇḍalas or eight Ashṭakas). **-16** A kind of leprosy with round spots. -17 A kind of perfume. **-18** A circular bandage (in surgery). **-19** A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. **—ली 1** A circle, orb &c. -2 A group, assemblage. **-3** Walking round, circular motion. -4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). **-Comp. —अग्र** *a.* round-pointed. (-ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. **—अधिपः, -अधीशः -ईशः, -ईश्वरः** 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. -2. a king, sovereign. **—आवृत्तिः** *f.* circular movement ; U. 3. 19. **—उत्तमं** a principal kingdom or district. **—कार्मुक** *a.* having a circular bow. **—नृत्यं** a circular dance, dance in a ring. **—न्यासः** describing a circle. **—पुच्छकः** a kind of insect. **—वटः** the fig-tree forming a circle. **—वर्तिन्** *m.* a ruler of a small province. **—वर्षः** rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. -2 A disc. -3 A district, province. -4 A group, collection. -5 A circular array of troops. -6 White leprosy with round spots. -7 A mirror. **—कः** A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. -2 To turn or whirl round; नानागतिर्मंडलयन् जवेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. **—तं** A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलिन् *a.* [मंडल-इनि] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. **-2** Ruling a country. **—*m.* 1** A particular kind of snake. **-2** A snake in general. **-3** A cat. **-3** The pole-cat. **-5** A dog. -6 The sun. **-7** The fig-tree. **-8** The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king ; तेजो निजं मुकुलयंति च मंडलीकाः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीकृ 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. **-2** Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीभू 1 P. 1 To become round. **-2** To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [मंडयति वर्षासमयं, मंड् ऊकण् Uṇ. 4. 42] A frog ; निपानमिव मंडूकाः सरोवरं नरमायांति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhâsh. **—कं** A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. **—की 1** A female frog. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman. -3 N. of several plants.**-Comp. —अनुवृत्तिः, -प्लुतिः** *f.* 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sûtras and supplying from a previous Sûtra) ; क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकप्लुत्यानुवर्तते Sk. **—कुलं** a collection of frogs. **—योगः** a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. **—सरस्** *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मन्-क्त] **1** Thought, believed, supposed. -2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. **-3** Esteemed, honoured, respected ; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. -4 Commended, valued. -5 Conjectured, guessed. **-6** Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. **-7** Thought out. -8 Intended, aimed at. -9 Approved, sanctioned. **-10** Wished or hoped for. **-11** Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मन्). **—तं 1** A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6 ; केषांचिन्मतेन &c. -2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief ; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठंति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. **-3** Advice, instruction, counsel. **-4** Aim, design, intention, purpose. **-5** Approbation, sanction, commendation. **-6** Knowledge.**-Comp. —अक्ष** *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. **—अंतरं** 1. a different view. -2. a different creed. **—अवलंबनं** adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [मायति अनेन, मद्-अंगच् दस्य तः Tv.] 1 An elephant. **-2** A cloud. **-3** N. of a sage ; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant ; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3 ; Ki. 5. 47 ; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote ' excellence or anything best of its kind' ; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow' ; cf. उद्ध.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मन् भावे क्तिन्] I Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26; so दुर्मति, सुमति.-3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view ; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91 ; Pt. 2. 19 ; Bg. 18. 78. -4 Intention, design, purpose ; see मत्या. -5 Resolution, determination. **-6** Esteem, regard, respect ; Ki. 10. 9. -7 Wish, desire, inclination ; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94. **-8** Counsel, advice. **-9** Remembrance, recollection. **-10** Ved. Devotion, prayer. **-11** An adviser. (मतिं कृ,-धा,-आधा ' to set the heart on ', ' resolve upon', ' think of'. मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully ; मत्या भुक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छ्रं Ms. 4. 222 ; 5. 19. -2. under the impression that ; व्याघ्रमत्या पलायंते). **-Comp. —ईश्वरः** an epithet of Visvakarman. **—गर्भ** *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. **—द्वैधं** difference of opinion. **—निश्चयः** a settled belief, firm conviction. **—पूर्व** *a.* intentional, wilful. **—पूर्वं,-पूर्वकं** *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. **—प्रकर्षः** superiority of intellect, cleverness. **—भेदः** change of views. **—भ्रमः,-विपर्यासः** 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind ; *S.* 6. 9. **-2.** an error, a mis-

take, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः, विभ्रशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालिन् *a.* ntelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine ; संशृणुष्व कपे मत्कैः संगच्छस्व वनैः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16. —त्कः A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug ; मत्कुणाविव पुरा परिप्लवौ Si. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant. -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. —णं An armour for the legs or the thighs. —णी Pudendum (of a young girl). -Comp. —अरिः hemp.

मत्त *p. p.* [मद्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11 ; प्रभामत्तश्चंद्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10 ; so ऐश्वर्य°, धन°, बल° &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant): R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. —त्तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A cuckoo. -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhattûra plant. —त्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor.—Comp. —आलंबः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). —इभः an elephant in rut. °गमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, *i. e.* with a lounging gait. —काशि (सि) नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. —कीजः an elephant. —गामिनी = 1. मत्तेभगमना above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. —दंतिन् *m.*, —नागः an elephant in rut. —मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (-रं) a kind of metre. —वारणः an elephant in rut. (-णः,-णं) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. (-णं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक *a.* Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्यं [मतं समीकरणे साधु यत् Tv.] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field).

मत्सः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर *a.* [मद्-सरन् ; Uṇ. 3. 73] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). —रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45 ; परवृद्धिषु बद्धमत्सराणां Ki. 13. 7 ; Si. 9. 63 ; Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity ; R 3. 60. -3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma. —रः-रा A gnat.

मत्सरिन् *a.* [मत्सर-इनि] 1 Envious, jealous; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1 ; 2.115 ; दुष्टात्मा परगुणमत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37 ; R. 18. 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.). -4 Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating. -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [मद्-स्यन् ; Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 A fish ; शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान्बलवत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. —स्यौ (dual) The sign *Pisces* of the zodiac. —स्याः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virâṭa, q. v.; Ms. 2. 19. -Comp. —अक्षका,-अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. —अद्,-अदन, -आद *a.* feeding on fish, a fish-eater. —अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishṇu ; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt, was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishṇu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this *avatâra* ; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदं । केशव धृतमीनशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1. —अशनः 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. —असुरः N. of a demon. —आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fishermen). —उदरिन् *m.* an epithet of Virâṭa. —उदरी an epithet of Satyavatî. —उदरीयः an epithet of Vyâsa. —उपजीविन् *m.*, आजीवः a fisherman. —करंडिका a fish-basket. —गंध *a.* having the smell of fish. (-धा) N. of Satyavatî. —घंटः a kind of fish-sauce. —घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. —घातिन्,-जीवत्,-जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. —जालं a fishing-net. —देशः the country of the Matsyas. —द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —नारी ' half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavatî. —नाशकः-नाशनः an osprey. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —बंधः,-बंधिन् *m.* a fisherman. —बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. —बंध (धि) नी a fish-basket. —रंकः,-रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king-fisher. —राजः 1. the Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virâṭa. —वेधनं,-वेधनी an angle. —वेधनी a cormorant. —संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंडिका, मत्स्यंडी Coarse or unrefined sugar; हीहीं इयं सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मथ् See मंथ्.

मथ = माथ q. v.

मथन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मथ् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a destroyer ; मुग्धे मधुमथनमनुगतमनुसर राधिके Gît. 2. -4 Rubbing. —नः N. of a tree (गणिकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition). —नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. —Comp. —अचलः, -पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मथिः [मथ्-इ] A churning-stick.

मथित *p. p.* [मथ्-क्त] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. -2 Crushed, ground, pinched. -3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4 Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated ; (see मंथ्). —तं Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन् *m.* [मथ्-इनि] (Nom. sing. मंथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick ; गुहः प्रणुन्नेषु मथां विवर्तनैर्नदस्सु कुंभेषु मृदंगमंथरं Ki. 4. 16 ; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

मथु (थू) रा [मथ्-उ-ऊ-रच्] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunâ, the birth-place of Kṛishṇa and the scene of his amours and exploits ; it is one of the seven sacred cities

in India (see अवंति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by *S*atrughna ; निर्ममे निर्ममोर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15 28 ; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति 6. 48. **-Comp.**—ईशः, -नाथः epithets of Krishṇa.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comps. ; as मदर्थे ' for me ', ' for my sake ' ; मच्चित ' thinking of me ' ; मद्वचनं, मत्संदेशः मत्प्रियं &c. &c.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मत्त) **1** To be drunk or intoxicated ; वीक्ष्य मद्यमितरा तु ममाद *Si*. 10. 27.–**2** To be mad. **-3** To revel or delight in. –**4** To be glad or rejoiced. –**5** Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden.–**6** To enjoy supreme felicity.—*Caus.* (मादयति) **1** To intoxicate ; inebriate, madden. **-2** (मदयति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; माधुरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21 ; प्रकृतिमधुराः संत्येवान्ये मनो मदयंति ये Mâl. 1. 36, *Si*. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. **-3** To inflame with passion ; Mâl. 3. 6. **-4** (Atm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased.–II. 10 A. (मादयते) To please, gratify. –III. 1 P. (मदति) **1** To be proud. **-2** To be poor.

मदः [मद्-अच्] **1** Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety ; मदेनास्पृश्ये Dk. ; मदविकाराणां दर्शकः K. 45; see comps. below.–**2** Madness, insanity. **-3** Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मदमदनाभ्यां रागिणः स्पष्टरागान् *Si*. 10. 91. **-4** Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45 ; so मदकलः, मदोन्नत, Me. 20, R. 2. 7 ; 12. 102. **-5** Love, desire, ardour. **-6** Pride, arrogance, conceit ; Pt. 1. 240. –**7** Rapture, excessive delight. **-8** Spirituous liquor. **-9** Honey. **-10** Musk. –**11** Semen virile. **-12** Soma. –**13** Any beautiful object.–**14** A river (नद). —**दी 1** A drinking-cup. **-2** Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.). –**Comp.** —अत्ययः, —आतंकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. —अंध *a*. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion ; अधरमिव मदांधा पातुमेषा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. –2. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. —अपनयनं removal of intoxication. —अंबरः 1. an elephant in rut. –2. N. of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —अलस *a*. languid with passion or intoxication. —अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. –2. wantonness, lustfulness. --3. rut, being in rut ; R. 2. 7. —आकुल *a*. 1. furious with rut. –2. full of lust, overpowered by passion. —आढ्य *a*. drunk, intoxicated. -ढ्यः) the palm tree. —आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant.—आलापिन् *m*. a cuckoo. –आह्वः musk.—उत्कट *a*. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink. –2. furious with passion, lustful. –3. arrogant, proud, haughty. –4. ruttish, under the influence of rut ; R. 6. 7. (-टः) 1. an elephant in rut. –2. a dove. (-टा) spirituous liquor. —उदग्र, उन्मत्त *a*. 1. drunk, intoxicated. –2. furious, drunk with passion; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः सरितां कूलमुद्रुजाः R. 4. 22. –3. arrogant, proud, haughty ; Pt. 1. 161. —उद्धत *a*. 1. drunk with passion ; Ku. 3. 31. –2. inflated with pride.—उल्लापिन् *m*. the cuckoo.—ऊर्जित *a*. swollen with pride. —कटः a eunuch. —कर *a*. intoxicating, causing intoxication. —करिन् *m*. an elephant in rut.—कल *a*. speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly ; R. 9. 37. –2. uttering low sounds of love. –3. drunk with passion ; U. 1. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 14. –4. indistinct yet sweet ; मदकलं कूजितं सारसानां Me. 31. –5. ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut; V. 4. 24. –6. furious, mad. (-लः) an elephant in rut.—कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). —खेल *a*. stately or sportive through passion; V. 4. 16. —गंधा 1. an intoxicating drink. –2. hemp. —गमनः a buffalo. —च्युत् *a*. 1. distilling rut (as an elephant). –2. lustful, wanton, drunk. –3. gladdening, exhilarating. (*-m.*) an epithet of Indra. (*-m.* dual) an epithet of the Asvins. —जलं,-वारि *n*. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. —ज्वरः fever of pride or passion ; Bh. 3. 23. —द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut.—प्रयोगः,-प्रसेकः,-प्रस्रवणं,-स्रावः, -स्रुतिः *f*. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. —मुच् *a*. ' dropping down ichor ', furious, intoxicated ; U. 3. 15. —रक्त *a*. affected with passion. —रागः 1 Cupid.–2. a cock. –3. a drunkard. —लेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. —विक्षिप्त *a*. 1. in rut, furious. –2. agitated by lust or passion. —विह्वल *a*. 1. maddened by lust or pride. –2. stupefied with intoxication. —वीर्यं 1. strength produced by passion. –2. the heroism of love. —वृंदः an elephant. —शौंडकं nutmeg. —सारः a cotton shrub. —स्थलं, -स्थानं an alehouse, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन *a*. (नी *f*.) [माद्यति अनेन, मद्-करणे ल्युट्] **1** Intoxicating, maddening. **-2** Delighting, exhilarating. —नः **1** The god of love, Cupid ; व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं *S*. 1. 27 ; हतमपि निहंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. **-2** Love, passion, sexual love, lust ; विनयवारितवृत्तिरतस्तया न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः *S*. 2. 11 ; सतंत्रिगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Rs. 1.3, R. 5. 63 ; so मदनातुर, मदनपीडित &c. **-3** The spring season. **-4** A bee. **-5** Bees'-wax. –**6** A kind of embrace. –**7** The Dhattûra plant. –**8** The Khadira tree. **-9** The Bakula tree.—ना, -नी **1** Spirituous liquor. **-2** Musk. **-3** The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses).—नं **1** Intoxicating. **-2** Gladdening, delighting.–**Comp.** —अग्रकः a species of grain (कोद्रव). —अंकुशः 1. the penis. –2. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. —अंतकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of *S*iva. —अवस्थ *a*. in love, enamoured. —आतुर, -आर्त, -क्लिष्ट, -पीडित *a*. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32; *S*. 3. 10. — आयुधं 1. pudendum muliebre. –2. ' Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. —आलयः-यं 1. pudendum muliebre. –2. a lotus. –3. a king. —इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. —उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. —उत्सुक *a*. pining or languid with love. —उद्यानं ' a pleasure-garden ', N. of a garden. —कंटकः 1. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. –2. N. of

tree. —कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union; °छेदसुलभां Mal. 2. 12. —काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. —गृहं pudendum muliebre. —गोपालः an epithet of Krishṇa. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —नालिका a faithless wife. —पक्षिन् *m* the Khanjana bird. —पाठकः the cuckoo. —पीडा, -बाधा pangs or torments of love. —महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. —मोहनः an epithet of Krishṇa. —ललितं amorous sport or dalliance. —लेखः a love-letter. —वश *a.* influenced by love, enamoured. —शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक).

मदयंतिका, मदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मदयित्नु *a.* [मद्-णिच् इत्नुच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. —त्नुः 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मदामद *a.* Being always drunk or excited.

मदारः [मद्-आरन्; Uṇ. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhattûra. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A cheat or rogue (?).

मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a* [माद्यति अनेन, मद् करणे किरच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.); as in सद्यः षाण्मासिकानां मम मदिरदृशा दत्तचंद्रोदयश्रीः Vb. 1. 17; see comps. below. —रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp.-अक्षी,-ईक्षणा,-नयना,-लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुकर मदिराक्ष्याः शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिं V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68; *S.* 3. 19. —आयतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; *S.* 3. 4. —आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; कांक्षत्यन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनास्याः Me. 78; *Si.* 11. 49. -2 A kind of wagtail. -3 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —उत्कट, -उन्मत्त *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. —गृहं, -शाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. —सखः the mango tree.

मदिष्ठा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गुः [मस्ज्-उ न्यङ्का०; cf. Uṇ. 1. 7] A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; कोपि मद्गुरभ्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Bráhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मद्गुरः [मद् गुक् उरच् न्यंका० cf. Uṇ. 1. 41] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्गु (5).

मद्य *a.* [माद्यत्यनेन करणे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. —द्यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10.89. -Comp.—आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. —कीटः a kind of insect. —द्रुमः a kind of tree (भाडवृक्ष). —पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. —पंकः mash. —पानं 1. drinking intoxicating liquor.-2. any intoxicating drink. —पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. —पुष्पा the plant called Dhâtakî. —बीं (वीं) जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. —भाजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यभांडं. —मंडः barm, yeast. —वासिनी the plant called धातकी. —संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 N. of a country.-2 A ruler of that country. —द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. —द्रं Joy, happiness. (मद्राकु= भद्राकु 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. —कार *a.* (also मद्रंकार) producing delight. —सुता N. of Mâdrî, second wife of Pâṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. —कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. —काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्वन् *a.* [cf. Uṇ. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. —*m.* An epithet of *S*iva.

मधव्यः The month called Vaisâkha.

मधु *a.* (धु or ध्वी *f.*) [मन्यत इति मधु, मन्-उ नस्य धः Uṇ. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. —*n.* (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्ता मधुनो धारा श्च्योतंति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाग्रे हृदये तु हलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3 36; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10. -3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विनयंते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or anything produced from milk (Ved.). —*m.* (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season; मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी *Si.* 6. 20; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30. -2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7; मासे मधौ मधुरकोकिलभृंगनादै रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Râvaṇa and killed by *S*atrughna. -5 The Asoka tree. -6 N. of king Kârtavîrya. -Comp. —अष्ठीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. —आधारः wax. —आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. —आम्रः a kind of mango tree. —आलु *n.*, —आलुकं sweet potato. —आवासः the mango tree. —आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). —आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. —आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. —उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees'-wax. —उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. —उदकं 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. —उद्यानं a spring-garden. —उपघ्नं 'the abode of Madhu', an epithet of Mathurâ; R. 15. 15. —कंठः the cuckoo. —करः 1. a large black bee; कुटजे खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35, 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-री) a female bee. °गणः, °श्रेणिः *f.* a swarm of bees. —कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. —काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. —कारः, -कारिन् *m.* a bee. —कुक्कुटिका, -कुक्कुटी a sort of

citron tree. —कुल्या a stream of honey. —कृत् *m* a bee. —केटः a bee. —कोशः, -षः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. —क्रमः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. —क्षीरः,-क्षीरकः a Kharjûra tree. —गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, बोधु मधुगंधिषु U. 2. 18. —गायनः the cuckoo. —ग्रहः a libation of honey. —घोषः the cuckoo —च्युत्, -त, -श्चुत् *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous,overflowing with sweets. —जं bees'-wax. —जा 1. sugar-candy. -2 the earth. —जंबीरः a kind of citron. —जित्, -द्विष्, -निषूदन, -निहंतृ *m.*, -मथः, -मथनः, -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -सूदनः epithets of Vishṇu; इति मधुरिपुणा सखी नियुक्ता Gît. 5; R 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. —तृणः-णं sugar-cane. —त्रयं the three sweet things; *i. e.* sugar, honey, and clarified butter. —दीपः the god of love. —दूतः the mango tree. —दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. —द्रुः 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. —द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. —द्रुमः the mango tree. —धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. —धारा a stream of honey. —धूलिः *f.* molasses. —नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. —नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoa-nut —नेतृ *m.* a bee. —पः a bee or a drunkard; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). —पटलं a bee hive. —पतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —पर्कः 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five :—दधि सर्पिर्जलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैतैश्च पंचभिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः): समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वदद्यन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद्व्यधात्तर्कमुदर्कदर्शिनाम् । यदेष पास्यन्मधु भैमजाधरं मिषेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कृतं N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. —पर्क्य *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. —पर्णिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. —पायिन् *m* a bee. —पुरं -री an epithet of Mathurâ: संप्रत्युज्झितवासनं मधुपुरीमध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. —पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -3. the Dantî tree. -4 the Sirisha tree. —प्रणयः addiction to wine —प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. —प्राशनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskâras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male child). —प्रियः an epithet of Balarâma. —फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. —फलिका a kind of date —बहुला the Mâdhavî creeper —बी (वी) जः a pomegranate tree —बी (वी) जपूरः a kind of citron. —भूमिकः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. —मक्षः, -क्षा, -मक्षिका a bee. —मज्जनः the tree called आखोट. —मत्त *a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2 excited by the spring. —मदः the intoxication of liquor. —मंथः a kind of drink mixed with honey. —मल्लिः -ल्ली *f.* the Mâlatî creeper. —मस्तकं a kind of sweet-meat made of honey, flour, oil, and ghee. —माधवं -वौ the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). —माध्वी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower. —माध्वीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. —मारकः a bee. —मेह. =मधुप्रमेह q. v. —यष्टिः -ष्टी *f.* sugar-cane. —यष्टिका, -वल्ली liquorice. —रस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (सः) 1. the wine-palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (-सा) 1 a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. —लग्नः N. of a tree —लिह्, -लेह,- लेहिन् *m.* -लोलुपः a bee; so मधुपलिहः. —वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrughna founded Mathurâ. -2. N. of the forest of Sugrîva. (-नः) the cuckoo. —वाराः (*m.* pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोष्ठयावकनुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं नु शमितं नु वधूनां द्रावितं नु हृदयं मधुवारैः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki 9. 57 —व्रतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1 117; तास्मिन्नव्य मधुव्रते विधिवशान्माध्वीकमाकांक्षति 46 —शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्ट, -शेषं wax. —सखः, - हायः -सारथिः -सुहृद् *m.* the god of love. —सिक्थकः a kind of poison. —सूदनः 1. a bee. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —स्थानं a bee-hive —स्रव *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (-वा) 1. liquorice. -2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Srâvaṇa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् *m.* 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. -2 a kind of bird of prey. -3 a sooth-sayer. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. -3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (=मधूक q. v.). -2 The Asoka tree. -3 A kind of bird. -4 The liquorice root. —कं 1 Tin. -2 Liquorice.

मधुतम *a.* Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुमत *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Mixed with honey, honied. -4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर *a.* [मधु-मधुर्यं राति रा-क, मध-अस्त्यर्थे र वा] 1 Sweet. -2 Honied, mellifluous. -3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं S. 1: Ku. 5. 9; Mâl. 2. 11; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20. -4 Melodious (as a sound). —रः 1 The red sugar-cane. -2 Rice -3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). -4 A kind of mango. -5 Cumin-seed. —रा 1 Liquoriee. -2 Sour rice-water. -3 N. of the city Mathurâ. —री A kind of musical instrument. —रं 1 Sweetness. -2 A sweet drink, syrup. -3 Poison. -4 Tin. —रं *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. —अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (-पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16. (-पा) a kind of thrush. —कंटकः a kind of fish. —जंबीरं a species of lime. —त्रयं =मधुत्रयं q v.—फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजबदर). —भाषिन्, -वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking. —स्रवा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, -स्वन *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता -त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet.

मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c.; see मधुर. —लं An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

°मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधूयति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधूकः 1 A bee. -2 N. of a tree. -कं 1 A flower of the Madhûka tree; दूर्वावता पाण्डुमधूकदाम्ना Ku. 7. 14; स्निग्धा मधूकच्छविर्गण्डः Gît. 10; R. 6. 25. -3 Liquorice.

मधूलः [मधु लाति ला-क पृषा°] A kind of tree. -ली 1 The mango tree. -2 Liquorice. -3 A kind of citron.

मधूलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [मन्-यत् नस्य धः Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. -2 Intervening, intermediate. -3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. -4 Neutral, impartial. -5 Just, right. -6 Mean (in astr.). -ध्यः, -ध्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीधितिरलंकरोति मध्यमह्नः Mál. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head'; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11; दैत्यमध्ये V. 2. 1. -2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39.; विशालवक्षास्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32. -3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. -4 The inside or interior of anything. -5 A middle state or condition. -6 The flank of a horse. -7 Mean time in music. -8 The middle term of a progression. -9 Cessation, pause, interval. -ध्या 1 The middle finger. -2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. -ध्यं Ten thousand billions. [The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (*a*) मध्यं into the midst of, into; (*b*) मध्येन through or between. (*c*) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (*d*) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. -2. in, into, within, inside, &c. as the first member of adverbial compounds; *e. g.* मध्येगंगं into the Ganges; मध्येजठरं in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपृष्ठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येरणं in the battle; Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si 3. 33]. -Comp. -अंगुलिः, -ली *f.* the middle finger. -अह्नः (for अहन्) midday, noon. °कृत्यं, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance. °कालः, °वेला, °समयः noontime, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution. -कर्णः a radius. -ग *a.* being or going in the middle or among. -गत *a.* central, middle, being in the middle. -गंधः the mango tree. -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -छाया mean or middle shadow. -दिनं (also मध्याह्निनं) 1. midday, noon. -2. a midday offering. -दीपक a variety of the figure called Dîpaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; *e. g.* Bk. 10. 24. -देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. -2. the waist. -3. the belly. -4. the meridian. -5. the central region, the country lying between the Himâlaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोर्मध्यं यत्प्राग्विनशनादपि । प्रत्यगेव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः ॥ Ms. 2. 21. -देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. -पदं the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -पातः 1. communion, intercourse. -2. (in astr.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. -भागः 1. the middle part. -2 the waist. -भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. -2 a middling or moderate distance. -यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. -योगिन् *a.* being in the middle of a conjunction, completely obscured. -रात्रः, -रात्रि *f.* midnight. -रेखा the central or first meridian. -लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. -लोकः the middle of the three worlds; *i. e.* the earth or world of mortals. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः a king. -वयस् *a.* middle-aged. -वर्तिन् *a.* 1. middle, central. -2. being among or in the middle. (-*m*) an arbitrator, a mediator. -वृत्तं the navel. -सूत्रं=मध्यरेखा q. v. -स्थ *a.* 1. being or standing in the middle, central. -2. intermediate, intervening. -3. middling. -4 mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. -5. impartial, neutral. -6. indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थो देवः Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः *S.* 5. (-स्थः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -स्थता 1. intermediate position. -2. middle state or character. -3. mediocrity. -4. arbitration, mediatorship. -5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3 'say impartially'. -6. indifference. -स्थलं 1. the middle or centre. -2. the middle space or region. -3. the waist. -4. the hip. -स्थानं 1. the middle station. -2. the middle space; *i. e.* air. -3. a neutral region. -स्थित *a.* central, intermediate.

मध्यतस् *ind.* 1 From the middle or midst, out of. -2 Among, between.

मध्यंदिन *a.* 1 Middle, central. -2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यंदिनीय).

मध्यन्दिन *a.* 1 Occupying a middle station. -2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम *a.* [मध्ये भवः म] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19; मध्यमे पदे Ki. 9. 2; so मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदं मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. -2 Intermediate, intervening. -3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. -4 Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. -5 Middle-sized. -6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वां मध्यमः पांडवोऽयं Ve. 5. 26. -7 Impartial, neutral. -8 Mean (in astr.). -9 Belonging to the meridian. -मः 1 The fifth note in music. -2 A particular musical mode. -3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. -4 The second person (in grammar). -5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयन्ते R. 13. 7. -6 The governor of a province. -मा 1 The middle finger. -2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. -3 The pericarp of a lotus. -4 One of the classes of heroines (Nâyikâs) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S.D. 100. -5.

A central blossom. —मं 1 The middle.-2 The waist. -Comp. —अंगुलिः the middle finger.—आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. —कक्षा the middle court yard. —खंडं the middle term of an equation. —जात *a.* middle-born. —पदं the middle member (of a compound). °लोपिन् *m.* a subdivision of the Tatpurusha compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is शाकपार्थिवः which is dissolved as शाकप्रियः पार्थिवः; here the middle word प्रिय is omitted; so छायातरुः, गुडधानाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. —पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). —भृतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). —रात्रः midnight. —रेखा the central meridian of the earth. —लोकः the middle world, the earth. °पालः a king; R. 2. 16. —वयस् *n.* middle-aged. —वयस्क *a.* middle-aged. —संग्रहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyâsa:—प्रेषणं गंधमाल्यानां धूपभूषणवाससां । प्रलोभनं चान्नपानैर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्मृतः ॥. —साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (-सः -सं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. —स्थ *a.* being in the middle.

मध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Middle, middle-most. -2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्वः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaishṇavas, and author of a Bhâshya on the Vedânta Sûtras.

मध्वकः A bee.

माध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1 P. (मनति) 1 To be proud. -2 To worship. -II. 10. A. (मानयते) To be proud. -III. 4. 8. A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमंस्त, मंस्यते, मंतुं, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अंकं केऽपि शशंकिरे जलनिधेः पंकं परे मेनिरे Subhâsh.; वत्स मन्ये कुमारेणानेन जृंभकास्त्रमामंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion'?. -2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमस्त चानेन परार्ध्यजन्मना स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमंतमन्वयं R. 3. 27; 1. 32, 6. 84; Bg. 2. 26, 35; Bk. 9. 117 स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कृशतनुरिव भारं Gît. 4. -3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; यस्यानुषंगिण इमे भुवनाधिपत्यभोगादयः कृपणलोककमता भवंति Bh. 3. 76. -4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्वसंतं Me. 73. -5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्व मम वचनं Mk. 8. -6 To think or reflect upon. -7 To intend, wish or hope for. -8 To set the heart or mind on. -9 To mention, declare. -10 To think out, devise, invent.-11 To be considered or regarded as, seem, appear like. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; *e. g.* बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem, बहु मनुते ननु ते तनुसंगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Gît. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight. *S.* 7. 1; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise; doubt; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; *S.* 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तृणाय मन् or तृणवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हरिमप्यमंसत तृणाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind) —*Caus.* (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Atm.) to esteem one-self highly, prize highly. — *Desid.* (मीमांसते) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. -2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन *a.* [मन् -ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Thoughtful, careful. —नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननान्मुनिरेवासि Hariv. -2 Intelligence, understanding. -3 An inference arrived at by reasoning.-4 A guess, conjecture.

मंतव्य *a.* 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. -2 Imaginable, conceivable. -3 To be maintained. -4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मंतुः 1 A fault, an offence; मुधैव मंतुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. -2 Man, mankind. -3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). -4 Ved. An adviser. -5 A manager, director -6 Advice, counsel. —तुः *f.* Understanding, intellect.

मंतूयति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. -2 To be angry.-3 To be jealous.

मंतृ *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् *n.* [मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् करणे असुन्] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in सुमनस्, दुर्मनस् &c -2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyâya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तत्रैव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिंद्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. -3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. -4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्नदूरान्मनसाप्यधृष्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाचा मनसापि शश्वत् 5. 5; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया (कृतपूर्वं) 8. 52. -5 Design, purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनस् is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final म् dropped, and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5 40; cf. काम. -7 Reflection. -8 Disposition, temper, mood. -9 Spirit, energy, mettle. -10 N. of the lake called Mânasa. -11 Breath or living soul. -12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards, with dat. or loc.; मनो बंध् to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलाषे मनो बबंधान्यरसान् विजहौ स R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उद्भू to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). *N. B* In comp. मनस् is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as

मनोऽनुग, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर &.). -Comp. —अधिनाथः a lover, husband —अनवस्थानं inattention. —अनुग a. suiting the mind agreeable. —अपहारिन् a. captivating the heart. —अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. —अभिराम a. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. —अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. —आप a. gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. —क्रांत a. (मनस्क्रांत or मनःक्रांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. —कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). —क्षेपः (मनःक्षेपः) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. —गत a. 1. existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; नेयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-तं) 1. a wish, desired; मनोगतं सा न शशाक शंसितुं Ku. 5 51. -2. an idea, thought, notion, opinion. —गतिः f. desire of the heart. —गवी wish, desire. —गुप्त a. hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (-प्ता) red arsenic.—ग्रहणं captivating the mind. —ग्राहिन् a captivating or fascinating the mind. —ज, -जन्मन् a. mind-born. (-m.) the god of love. —जव a. 1. quick or swift as thought. -2 quick in thought or conception. -3 fatherly, paternal. —जवस a. resembling a father, fatherly. —जात a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. —जिघ्र a. scenting out, i. e. guessing the thoughts. —ज्ञ a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; R. 3. 7; 6. 1. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic. -2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a princess. —तापः, -पीडा 1. mental pain or agony, anguish. —तुष्टिः f. satisfaction of the mind. —तोका an epithet of Durgâ. —दंडः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 12. 10; cf. त्रिदंडिन्. —दत्त a. a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. —दाहः, -दुःखं mental distress or torment. —नाशः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness.-नीत a. approved, chosen. —पतिः (मनःपति) an epithet of Vishṇu. —पूत a. (मनःपूत) 1. considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2. of a pure mind, conscientious. —प्रणीत a. (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the mind.—प्रसादः (मनःप्रसादः) composure of mind, mental calm —प्रीतिः f. (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. —भव a. mind-born, created by fancy. —भवः -भूः 1. the god of love, Cupid; रेरे मनो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पादांबुजद्वयमनारतमानमंतं Bv. 4. 32; Ku. 3. 27; R 7. 22. -2. love, passion, lust; अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. —मथनः the god of love. —मय see separately. —यायिन् a. 1. going at will or pleasure. -2. swift, quick as thought. —योगः close application of the mind, close attention. —योनिः the god of love. —रंजनं 1. pleasing the mind. -2. pleasantness. —रथः 1. 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -3. (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. °तृतीया N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. °दायक a. fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpa taru. °द्रुमः the god of love. °बंधः cherishing or entertaining of desire. °बंधुः the friend of (who satisfies) desires; Mâl 1. 34. °सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's desires. °सृष्टिः f. a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. —रम a. attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुणनखमनोरमासु तस्याः (अंगुलीषु) S. 6. 10. (-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind of pigment. —राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्यविजृंभणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air'. —लयः loss of consciousness. —लौल्यं freak, caprice. —वांछा, -वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. —विकारः,-विकृतिः f. emotion of the mind. —विनयन mental discipline. —विरुद्ध a. 1. incomprehensible. -2. against the dictates of mind or conscience. —वृत्तिः f. 1. working of the mind, volition. -2. disposition, temper. —वेगः quickness of thought. —व्यथा mental pain or anguish. —शल्य a. rankling in the mind; (ल्यं) कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22. —शिलः,-ला red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. —शीघ्र a. quick as thought. —संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). —संतापः anguish of the mind. —सुख a. agreeable to the mind. —स्थ a. being in the heart, mental. —स्थैर्यं firmness of mind. —हत a. disappointed. —हर a. pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating lovely; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1 18; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of jasmine. (-रं) gold. —हर्तृ, -हारिन् a. heart stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. —हारी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. —ह्लादः gladness of heart. —ह्वा red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kaśyapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta and wife of the sage जरत्कारु; so मनसादेवी.

मनसिज a [मनसि जायते जन्-ड अलुक्०] Mind-born, mental.—जः 1 The god of love; R. 18. 52. -2 Love, passion; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या ममालमपोहितुं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 9. -3 The moon.

मनसिशयः 1 The god of love; Si. 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् a. [प्रशस्तं मनः अस्त्यस्य विनि] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5.6. —m. The fabulous animal called Sarabha. —नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनस्विनीमानविघातदक्षं Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 N. of the mother of the moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magnanimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope, expectation.

मनोमय a. Mental, spiritual. -Comp. —कोशः -षः the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् ind 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at

all; न मनागपि रहुरे रशका Bv. 2 1; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः 1. 37, 111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only, merely.-Comp. -कर a. doing little. (-रं) a kind of fragant aloe-wood.

मनाका A female elephant.

मनायी (वी) The wife of Manu.

मनोकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा [ईष्-भङ् ईष; मनस ईषा शकं०] 1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence, understanding; प्रविभज्य पृथङ् मनीषया स्वगुणं यदिकुल तदस्मिन्निति Si. 16. 42 -3 A thought, idea.-4 Ved. Hymn, praise.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित a. 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः सन्ति गृहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable. -तं A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं द्यौरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् a. [मनीषा-इनि] 1 Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved. Praying, praising. -m. 1 A wise or learned person, a sage, a paṇḍit; माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5. 39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer, praiser.

मनुः [मन्-उ Uṇ. 1. 10] 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). -2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वयंभुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajâpatis* or *Maharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmriti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishṇu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyâ; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:—1 स्वायंभुव, 2 स्वारोचिष, 3 औत्तमि, 4 तामस, 5 रैवत, 6 चाक्षुष, 7 वैवस्वत, 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रौच्य-देवसावर्णि and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि).-3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -4 A man, mankind (opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought, thinking or mental faculty (Ved.). -6 A prayer, sacred text or spell (मंत्र). -नुः f The wife of Manu. -Comp. -अंतरं the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4, 320, 000 human years or $\frac{1}{14}$ th day of Brahmâ, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -जः a man, mankind. °अधिपः °अधिपतिः, °ईश्वरः °पतिः, °राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the world of men, i.e. the earth. -जा a woman. -जातः a man. -ज्येष्ठः a sword. -प्रणीत a. taught or expounded by Manu. -भूः a man, mankind. -राज् m. an epithet of Kubera. -श्रेष्ठः an epithet of Visnu. -संहिता the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्य a. [मनोरपत्यं यत् सुक् च], Friendly or useful to man. -ष्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 A male. -3 Ved. A class of manes. -Comp. -इंद्रः, ईश्वः a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -कारः human exertion or effort; cf. पुरुषकार. -जातिः f mankind, human race. -देवः 1. a king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among men, a Brâhmaṇa. -धर्मः 1. the duty of man. -2. the character of man, human character. -धर्मन् m. an epithet of Kubera. -मारण homicide. -यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see नृयज्ञ. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -विश्, -विशा f., -विशं human race, mankind. -शोणितं human blood; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. -सभा 1. an assembly of men. -2. a crowd, multitude. -3. a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता-त्वं 1 Manhood. -2 Humanity.

मनोतृ m. Ved. 1 An inventor. -2 A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र् 10 A. (मंत्रयते, but sometimes मंत्रयति also, मंत्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह मंत्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2 To advise, counsel, give advice; अतीतलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं......यन्मंत्र्यतेऽसौ परमो हि मंत्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. -4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मंत्रयेथे S. 1; किमेतावपि मंत्रयतः S. 6; हला संगीतशालापरिसरेऽवलोकिताद्वितीया त्वं किं मंत्रयंत्यासीः Mâl. 2.

मंत्रः [मंत्र्-अच्] 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called ऋच् if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; यजुस् if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and सामन् if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). -2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitâ and distinguished from the *Brâhmaṇa* q. v. -3 A charm, spell, an incantation; सोऽहमसिन मंत्रसिद्धः Dk. 54; न हि जीवंति जना मनागमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111; आर्श्चर्यो हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. -4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; as ओं नमः शिवाय &c. -5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य R. 1. 20; मंत्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य बभूव सह मंत्रिभिः 17. 50; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. -6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -7 Policy, statesmanship. -Comp. -आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मंत्रप्रभावप्रणतेन मनसा नीताः Bu. 3. 4. -उदकं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि n. water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -उपष्टंभः backing up by advice. -करणं 1. Vedic texts. -2. composing or reciting sacred texts. -कारः the author of Vedic hymns. -कालः time of consultation or deliberation. -कुशल a. skilled in giving advice.

—कृत् m. 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns: अथ यथाविधि मंत्रकृता मुषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an adviser. -4. an ambassador. —गंडकः knowledge, science. —गुप्तिः f. secret counsel. —गूढः a spy, a secret emissary or agent. —गृहं a council-chamber. —जिह्वः fire; Śi 2. 107. —ज्ञ a. 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel. -3. skilled in spells. (-ज्ञः) 1. a counsellor, adviser -2. a learned Brâhmaṇa. -3 a spy. —तंत्र see अगंत्र. —दः -दातृ m. a spiritual preceptor or teacher. —दर्शिन् m. 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —दीधितिः fire. —दृश् a. 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel or spells. (-m.) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. an adviser, a counsellor. —देवता the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. —धरः, -धारिन् m. a counsellor. —निर्णयः final decision after deliberation. —पदं the words of a sacred text. —पूत a. purified by *mantras*. °आत्मन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa. —प्रचारः the course of counsel or procedure; Pt. 2. —प्रयोगः, -युक्तिः f. application of spells. —बीजं the first syllable of a spell. —भेदः breach or betrayal of counsel. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Śiva. —मूलं magic. —यंत्र a mystical diagram with a magical formula. —योगः 1. employment or application of spells. -2. magic. —वर्ज ind. without the use of spells. —वादिन् m. 1. a reciter of sacred texts. -2. an enchanter, a conjurer. —विद् see मंत्रज्ञ above. —विद्या the science of spells, magic. —संस्कारः any Saṃskâra or rite performed with sacred texts. —संस्क्रिया any magical rite. —संहिता the whole body of Vedic hymns. —साधकः a magician, conjurer. —साधनं 1. effecting or subduing by magic. -2. a spell, an incantation. -3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by muttering spells); Mâl. 5. 25, K. 37, 40, 44. —साध्य a. 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; Pt. 1.65 -2. attainable by consultation. —सिद्धिः f. 1. the working or accomplishment of a spell. -2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. —स्पृश् a. obtaining (anything) by means of spells. —हीन a. destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मंत्रणं-णा [मंत्र् ल्युट्] 1 Deliberation, consultation. -2 Advising, counselling.

मंत्रतः ind. 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. -2 Deliberately, advisedly.

मंत्रवत् a. 1 Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31. -2 Initiated. —ind. 1 According to sacred texts. -2 According to the rules of consultation.

मंत्रिः = मंत्रिन् q. v.

मंत्रित p. p. [मंत्र्-क्त] 1 Consulted. -2 Counselled, advised. -3 Said, spoken. -4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. -5 Settled, determined. —तं Advice, counsel.

मंत्रिन् a. [मंत्रयते मंत्र णिनि] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. -2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. -3 Vedic. Eloquent. —m. 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; R. 8. 17. Ms. 8. 1 -2 A conjurer, an enchanter. —Comp. —धुर a. able to bear the burden of a minister's office. —पतिः,-प्रधानः-प्रमुखः,-मुख्यः, वरः,-श्रेष्ठः the prime minister, premier. —प्रकांडः an excellent or eminent minister. —श्रोत्रियः a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मंत्रिता-त्वं Ministership, office of a minister.

मंथ्,मथ् 1.9.P. (मथति,मंथति, मथ्नाति, माथित; *pass* मथ्यते) To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.): सुधां सागरं ममंथुः, or देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5. 30. -2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; (fig. also): तस्मात् समुद्रादिव मथ्यमानात् R. 16. 79. -3 (*a*) To crush, grind. (*b*) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मथो मां मथ्नन्निजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk.; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me 83. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down: मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमंथीच परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. -6 To tear off, dislocate.

मंथः [मथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मंथादिव क्षुभ्यति गांगमंभः U. 7. 16; R. 10. 3. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 A mixed beverage. -4 A churning-stick (मंथा also). -5 The sun. -6 A ray of the sun. -7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. -8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -9 A spoon for stirring. -10 A kind of antelope. —Comp. —अचलः, -अद्रिः, गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning-stick); Bv. 1. 55. —उदकः,-उदधिः the sea of milk. —गुणः a churning-cord. —जं butter. —दंडः,-दंडकः a churning-stick.

मंथनः [मथ्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् भावे ल्युट् वा] A churning-stick. —नं 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. -2 Kindling fire by attrition. —नी A churning-vessel. —Comp. —घटी a churning vessel.

मंथर a. [मंथ्-अरच्] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमंथरा S. 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमंथरो भवत् *ibid.*; स्थाने खल्वय प्रतन्वमंथरोऽभूत् M. 5; दरमंथरचरणविहारं Gît. 11. Śi. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; R. 19. 21. -2 Stupid, foolish, silly: मंथरकौलिकः. -3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. -4 Large, broad, wide, big. -5 Bent, crooked, curved. -6 Indicating, showing (सूचक). —रः 1 A store, treasure. -2 The hair of the head. -3 Wrath, anger. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A churning-stick. -6 Hinderance, an obstacle. -7 A stronghold. -8 Fruit. -9 A spy, an informer. -10 The month Vaiśâkha. -11 The mountain Mandara. -12 An antelope. —रा N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyî who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Râma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Râma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. —रं Safflower. —Comp. —विवेक a. slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Mâl. 1. 18.

मंथरुः The wind produced by the waving of a *chowrie*.

मंथानः [मंथ्-आनच्] 1 A churning-

stick. -2 An epithet of Siva.

मंथानकः A kind of grass.

मथिन् a. [मंथ् णिनि] 1 Churning, stirring. -2 Afflicting, annoying. —m. 1 Semen viriie. -2 Ved. Soma juice. —नी A churning-vessel.

मंद् 1 A. (मंदते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. -2 To be glad, to rejoice. -3 To languish, be languid. -4 To shine. -5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. -6 To be praised or celebrated. -7 To praise. -8 To sleep.

मंद a. [मंद्-अच्] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering ; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 ; तच्चिंतितोविंदति मानवेंद्रो सखी प्राह Git. 6. -2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. -3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained ; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंदोऽपि प्रवर्तते Subhâsh.; मंदोऽप्यमंदतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः M. 2. 8; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यताम् R. 1. 3 ; द्वियंति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75. -4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). -5 Soft, faint, gentle ; as in मंदस्मितं. -6 Small, little, slight ; मंदोदरी ; see अ also. -7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मंदाग्नि. -8 Unlucky, unhappy. -9 Faded. -10 Wicked, vile. -11 Addicted to drinking. -12 Weak, slack (as a bow). -13 Sick, afflicted with disease. -14 Independent. (स्वतंत्र). —दः 1 The planet Saturn. -2 An epithet of Yama. -3 The dissolution of the world. -4 A kind of elephant ; मंदोऽपि नाम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः Si. 4. 49 (where मंद means 'a fool' also).-5 The apsis of a planet's course. —दा A pot, vessel. —दं ind. 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees ; यातं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2. -2 Gently, softly, not violently ; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9. -3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. -4 In a low tone, deeply. —Comp. —अक्ष a. weak eyed. (-क्षं) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. —अग्नि a. having a weak digestion. (-ग्निः) slowness of digestion. —अनिलः a gentle breeze. —असु a. having weak or faint breath. —आक्रांता N. of a metre ; see App. I. —आत्मन् a. dull-witted, silly, ignorant ; मंदात्मानुजिघृक्षया Malli. —आदर a. 1. having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. -2 neglectful. —उच्चः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. —उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited ; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन S. 2. —उदरी N. of the wife of Râvaṇa, regarded as one of the five very chaste women; cf. अहल्या. She advised her husband to deliver Sîtâ to Râma and thus save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. —उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्णं) gentle heat. —औत्सुक्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined ; मंदौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1. —कर्ण a. slightly deaf ; Proverb:— बधिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'). —कांतिः the moon. —कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. —गः Saturn. —गति, -गामिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. —चेतस् a. 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -2 absent-minded. -3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. —छाय a. dim, faint, lustreless ; Me. 80. —जननी the mother of Saturn. —धी, -प्रज्ञ, -बुद्धि, मति, -मेधस् a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —फलं equation of the apsis. —भागिन्, -भाग्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. —भास् a. dim, of fading lustre; R. 7. 2. —मंदं ind. slowly, leisurely. —रश्मि a. dim. —विभव a. poor, impoverished ; Pt. 5. 5. —विसर्पिन् a. creeping along slowly (as a louse); Pt. 1. 252. —वीर्य a. weak. —वृष्टिः f. slight rain. —स्मित, -हासः, -हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मंदक a. Simple, silly, foolish.

मंदता -त्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity. -2 Dulness. -3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. -4 Weakness. -5 Littleness, smallness ; मांद्यमापन्नः Pt. 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मंदयति Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. -2 To retard.

मंदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay ; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38 ; V. 3. 15. -2 To be weak or faint, grow dim ; दिशि मंदायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि R. 4. 49.

मंदीकृ 8 U. 1 To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken ; रयस्य मंदीकृतवेगः S. 1 ; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 ; Ve. 1. 24.

मंदीभू 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. -2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate ; अपि नाम विधिरनुकूलो भूयः पितृमरणशोकः Mv. 5 ; मंदीभूतशोकः K. 63.

मंदः The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgá.

मंदर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. -2 Thick, dense; firm. -3 Large, bulky. —रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar) ; पृथुवैर्मंदरोद्धूतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27; अभिवानिजमुरः धृतमंदर Git. 1. शोभेव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभिताम्भोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107 ; Ki. 5. 30. -2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). -3 Heaven. -4 A mirror. -5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise ; see मंदार. —रं ind. Slowly, sluggishly. -Comp. —आवासा, -वासिनी of Durgâ.

मंदसानः 1 N. of fire. -2 Life. -3 Sleep. (also written मंदसानु).

मंदाकः 1 A current, stream. -2 Praise.

मंदाकिनी [मंदमकति अक्-णिनि] 1 The river Ganges ; मंदाकिनी भाति नगोपकंठे मुक्तावली कंठगतेव भूमेः R. 13. 48 ; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंदाकिनी वियद्गंगा) ; मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिशिरैः सेव्यमाना मरुद्भिः Me. 67.

मंदारः [मंद्-आरक्] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise ; हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67 ; V. 4. 35. -2 The plant called Arka. -3 The Dhattûra plant. -4 Heaven. -5 An elephant. —रं A flower of the coral tree ; Ku. 5. 80 ; R. 6. 23. -Comp. —माला a garland of Mandára flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Mâgha.

मंदारकः,-मंदारवः, -मंदारुः The coral tree ; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् m. [मंद-इमनिच्] 1 Slowness, tardiness. -2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं [मंद्यतेऽत्र मंद् किरच्] A dwelling house, habitation, place,

mansion ; Ku. 7. 55 ; Bk. 8. 96 ; R. 12 83. -2 An abode, a dwelling in general ; as in क्षिराब्धिमंदिरः. -3 A town. -4 A camp. -5 A temple. —रः 1 The sea. -2 The hollow of the knee, ham. —Comp. —पशुः a cat. —मणिः an epithet of *Siva*.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा [मंद् उरच् Uṇ. 1. 38] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general ; प्रभ्रष्टोयं प्लवंगः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2 ; R. 16. 41. -2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र *a.* [मंद्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound) ; पयोदमंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री Ki. 16. 3 ; 7. 22 ; Me. 99 ; R. 6. 56. -2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. -3 Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 A deep sound, low tone. -2 A kind o drum. -3 A kind of elephant.

मंधातृ *m.* Ved. 1 An intelligent man. -2 A devout or pious man.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मथ्नन्निजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk. 1 ; Me. 73 . -2 Love, passion प्रबोध्यते सुप्त इवाद्य मन्मथः Rs. 1. 8 so परोक्षमन्मथः जनः *S.* 2. 18. -3 The wood apple. —था N. of Dâksháyaṇî. -Comp. —आनंदः a kind of mango tree. —आलयः 1. the mango tree. -2. pudendum muliebre. —कर *a.* exciting love. —युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेखः a love letter ; *S.* 3 26.

मन्मथिन् *a.* Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering (दंपत्योर्जल्पितं मंदं) ; करोति सहकारस्य कालकारकोलकोत्तरं । मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येष मत्तकोकिलनिस्वनः Kâv. 2. 11. -2 The god of love.

मन्य *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितंमन्य. -2 Appearing as.

मन्या [मन्यतेऽनया मन्या गलपार्श्वशिरा P. III. 3. 59 Sk.] 1 The nape or back of the neck. -2 Knowledge.

मन्युः [मन्-युच् Uṇ. 3. 20] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage : R. 2. 32, 49 ; 11. 46. -2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3 ; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. -3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). -6 Ardour, zeal. -7 Pride. -8 An epithet of *Siva*. -9 Of Agni.

मन्युमत् *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Sorrowful, distressed. -3 Spirited, energetic. -4 Vehement, passionate. —*m.* An epithet of Agni.

मप पु) ष्ठः -कः A kind of bean.

मभ्र् 1 P. (मभ्रति) To go, move.

मम (Gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun) My, mine. -Comp. —कारः,-कृत्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता [मम भावः तल्] 1 The feeling of '*meum*,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. -2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. -3 Individuality.

ममत्व 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. -2 Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for : क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3 Arrogance, pride.

ममापतालः An object of sense.

मंब् 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the Kâvyaprakâsa.

मय् 1 A. (मयते) To go, move.

मय *a.* (यी *f.*) An affix used to indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or composed of,' 'full of' : कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —यः 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons. (He built the 'three cities' for the demons ; cf. त्रिपुर. He is also said to have built a splendid hall for the Pâṇḍavas). -2 A horse. -3 A camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (यु) ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मयस *n.* Ved. Pleasure, delight, satisfaction ; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयस्करत् Rv. 1. 89. 3.

मयुः 1 A *Kinnara*, a celestial musician. -2 A deer, an antelope. -Comp. —राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मयूखः [मा ऊख मयादेशः Uṇ. 5. 25] 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness ; विसृजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिंदुर्मयूखैः *S.* 3. 2 ; R. 2. 46 ; *Si.* 4. 56 ; Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3 A flame. -4 The pin of a sun-dial.

मयूखिन् *a.* Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [मी ऊरन् Uṇ. 1. 67] 1 A peacock ; स्मरति गिरिमयूर एष देव्याः U. 3. 20 ; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower. -3 N. of a poet (author of the सूर्यशतक) ; यस्याश्चौरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. -4 A kind of instrument for measuring time. —री A pea-hen ; (Proverb :— वरं तत्कालोपनता तित्तिरी न पुनर्दिवसांतरिता मयूरी Vb. 1., or वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'.) -Comp. —अरिः a lizard. —केतुः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —ग्रीवकं blue vitriol. —चटकः the domestic cock. —चूडा a peacock's crest. —तुत्थं blue vitriol. —पत्रिन् *a.* feathered with peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R. 3. 56. —पदकं a scratch in the form of a peacock's foot (made with the finger-nails.) —रथः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —व्यंसकः a cunning peacock. —शिखा 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb.

मयूरकः 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's comb. —कः -कं Blue vitriol.

मरः Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [मृ-वुन्] A plague, murrain, pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं [मरकं तरत्यनेन तृ-ड] An emerald ; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76; *Si.* 4. 56 ; Rs. 3. 21. ; (sometimes written मरक्त.) -Comp. —मणिः *m.*, *f.* an emerald. —शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं [मृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dying, death ; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87 ; or संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. -2 A kind of poison. -Comp. —अंत, -अंतक *a.* ending in death —अभिमुख, -उन्मुख *a.* on the point of death, near death, moribund. —आत्मक *a.* causing death, fatal. —धर्मन् *a.* mortal. —निश्चय *a.* determined to die ; Pt. 1. —शील *a.* mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, मरिष्णु *a.* Mortal.

मरिमन् *m.* Death, dying.

मरंदः –दकः The juice of flowers; Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. —ओकस् *n.* a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल *a.* [मृ-आलच्] 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender. -लः (ली *f.*) A swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; विधेहि मरालविकारं Gît. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव). -3 A horse. -4 A cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue, cheat.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि (री) चः The pepper-shrub. -चं Black pepper.

मरीचिः *m. f.* [मृ-ईचि Uṇ. 4. 70] 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Rs. 1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A particle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage. -चिः 1 N. of a Prajâpati, one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu, or one of the ten mind-born sons of Brhaman; he was father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-giver. -3 N. of Kṛishṇa. -4 A miser. -Comp. -गर्भ *a.* containing particles of light. -तोयं a mirage. -मालिन् *a.* encircled by rays, radiant, shining (-*m.*) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमत् *a.* Radiant, lustrous. -*m.* The sun.

मरीमृज *a.* Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः [म्रियंतेऽस्मिन्भूतानीति मरुः निर्जलदेशः, मृ-उ Uṇ. 1. 7] 1 A desert, sandy desert, a wilderness, any region destitute of water. -2 A mountain or rock. -3 A kind of plant (कुरबक). -4 Abstinence from drinking. -*m.* pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants. -Comp. -उद्भवा 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a cucumber. -कच्छः N. of a district. -जः a kind of perfume. -देशः 1. N. of a district. -2. any region destitute of water. -द्विपः, -प्रियः a camel. -धन्वः, -धन्वन् *m.* a wilderness, desert. -पथः, -पृष्ठं a sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 31. -भू (pl.) the country called Mârwár. -भूमिः *f.* a desert, sandy desert. -संभवः a kind of horse-radish. -स्थलं, -स्थली a wilderness, desert, waste; तत्प्राप्तं मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरौ ततो नाधिकं Bh. 2. 49; मरुस्थल्यां यथा वृष्टिः क्षुधार्ते भोजनं तथा H. 1. 11.

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुंडा A woman with a high forehead.

मरुत् *m.* [मृ-उति Uṇ. 1. 94] 1 Wind, air, breeze; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or breath, life-wind; (अजयत) अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god of wind; Ki. 2. 25.-4 A god, deity; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकृष्टलीलान्नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5 A kind of plant (मरुवक). -*n.* A kind of plant (ग्रंथिपर्ण). -Comp. -आंदोलः a kind of fan (of a deer's or buffalo's skin). -इष्टं bdellium. -करः a kind of bean. -कर्मन् *n* -क्रिया flatulency. -कोणः the north-west quarter. -गणः the host of the gods. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of Hanumat -2. of Bhîma. -ध्वजं the down of cotton floating in the air. -पटः a sail. -पतिः, -पालः an epithet of Indra. -पथः sky, atmosphere. -प्लवः a lion. -फलं hail. -बद्धः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a kind of sacrificial vessel. -रथः 1. a car in which idols of gods are moved about. -2. a horse. -लोकः the world of the Maruts. -वर्त्मन् *n.* sky, atmosphere. -वाहः 1. an epithet of fire. -2. of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुत्तः N. of a king of the solar race, who is said to have performed a sacrifice in which the Gods took the part of waiters &c.; cf. तदप्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन् गृहे। आविक्षितस्य कामप्रेर्विश्वेदेवाः सभासद इति ॥

मरुत्तकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुत्वत् *m.* 1 A cloud. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरूवः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An epithet of Râhu.

मरूव (ब) क *a.* Terrible, formidable. -कः 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). -2 A variety of lime. -3 A tiger. -4 Râhu. -5 A crane.

मरूकः 1 A peacock. -2 A kind of stag.

मरोलिः -लिकः The sea-monster Makara.

मर्क *a.* Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. -2 Perishing, dying away. -र्कः 1 The vital breath, life-wind. -2 An ape, a monkey.

मर्ककः A spider.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं वक्षसि केनापि दत्तमज्ञेन मर्कटः। लेढि जिघ्रति संक्षिप्य करोत्युन्नतमासनं Bv. 1. 99. -2 A spider. -3 A kind of crane. -4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -5 A kind of poison. -Comp. -आस्य *a.* monkey-faced. (-स्यं) copper. -इंदुः ebony. -तिंदुकः a kind of ebony. -पिप्पली the Apâmârga tree. -पोतः a young monkey. -वासः a cobweb. -शीर्षं vermilion.

मर्टकः 1 An ape. -2 A spider. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A kind of grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. -2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. -3 A barren woman.

मर्च् 10 U. (मर्चयति ते) 1 To take. -2 To cleanse. -3 To sound. -4 To go, move. -5 Ved. To threaten, menace. -6 To injure, hurt. -7 To endanger, imperil.

मर्जूः 1 A washerman. -2 A catamite. -*f.* Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः [मृ-तन्] A man, human being, mortal. -2 The earth, the world of mortals.

मर्त्य *a.* [मर्ते-भवः यत्] Mortal. -र्त्यः 1 A mortal, a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. -2 The world of mortals, the earth. -र्त्यं The body. -Comp. -धर्मः mortality. -धर्मन् *a.* mortal; न कश्चिद्दासाद्यते मर्त्यधर्मा K. -निवासिन् *m* a mortal, human being. -भावः human nature. -भुवनं the earth. -महितः a god. -मुखः a *kinnara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशंति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a.* [मृद्-घञ्] Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. -2 A violent stroke.

मर्दक *a.* =मर्द.

मर्दन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मृद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting, rubbing, &c. -नं Crushing, grinding. -2 Rubbing,

shampooing. -3 Anointing (with unguents &c.). -4 Pressing, kneading. -5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. -6 Destroying. -7 Devastating, laying waste. -8 Opposition of planets. -9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).

मर्दित *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. -2 Rubbed. -3 Strung or tied together.

मर्दलः A kind of drum ; *Si.* 6. 31 ; Rs. 2. 1.

मर्ब् 1 P. (मर्बति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n.* [मृ -मनिन्] 1 (*a*) A vital part of the body, the vitals, weak or tender point (of the body) ; तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशंकुर्मर्माणि कृन्तन्नपि किं न सोढः U. 3. 35 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Bk. 16 ; स्वहृदयमर्माणि वर्म करोति Gît. 4. (*b*) Any vital member or organ. -2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. -3 The core, quick. -4 Any joint (of a limb). -5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्मप्रकाशिका टीका ; नत्वा गंगाधरं मर्मप्रकाशं तनुते गुरु:—नागेशभट्ट. -6 A secret, a mystery. -7 Truth. -Comp. —आतिग *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77. —अन्वेषणं 1. probing the vital parts. -2. seeking weak or vulnerable points. —आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. —आविध्, -उपघातिन् *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. —कीलः a husband. —ग *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. —घ्न *a.* piercing the vitals, excessively painful. —चरं the heart. —छिद्, -भिद् (so —छेदिन्, -भेदिन्) *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful ; U. 3. 31; Mâl. 9. 12. -2. wounding mortally, mortal. —ज्ञ *a.*, -विद् *a.* 1. knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another ; Pt. 1. 248. -2. knowing the most secret portions of a subject. -3. knowing secrets or mysteries. -4. having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-ज्ञः) any acute or learned man. —त्रं a coat of mail. —पारग *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. —भेदः 1. piercing the vitals. -2. disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. —भेदनः, -भेदिन् *m.* an arrow. —विद् see मर्मज्ञ. —स्थलं, -स्थानं 1. a sensitive or vital part. -2. a weak or vulnerable point. —स्पृश् *a.* piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. -2. very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मिक *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak points. -2 Very acute, intelligent ; see मर्मज्ञ.

मर्मर *a.* [मृ-अरन् मुट् च] 1 Rustling (leaves, garments &c.) ; तीरेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R 6. 57, 4. 73 ; 19. 41 ; मर्द्वुतः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुरतस्थलीमर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -2 Murmuring. —रः 1 A rustling sound. -2 A murmur.

मर्मरायते Den. A. To rustle, murmur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree. -2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. -2 A wicked man.

मर्य *a.* Ved. Mortal. —र्यः 1 A man. -2 A young man. -3 A male. -4 A lover, suitor. -5 A stallion, horse. -6 A camel.

मर्यकः Ved. 1 A little man. -2 A male in general.

मर्या 1 A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा [मर्यायां सीमायां दीयते दा-घञर्थे क] 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge ; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. -2 End, termination, terminus. -3 A shore, bank. -4 A mark, land-mark. -5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. -6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct ; आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5 ; Pt. 1. 142. -7 A contract, covenant, an agreement. -Comp. —अचलः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः a frontier-mountain. —भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्यादिन् *a.* Keeping within bounds. —*m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर्यादीकृ 8 U. To make anything a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far as ; as in मरणं मर्यादीकृत्य आमरणं.

मर्व् 1 P. (मर्वति) 1 To go, move. -2 To fill. —*Caus.* To sound.

मर्शः [मृश्-घञ्] 1 Deliberation. -2 Advice, counsel. -3 A sternutatory

मर्शनं 1 Rubbing. -2 Examination, inquiry. -3 Consideration, deliberation. -4 Advising, counselling. -5 Removing, rubbing off. -6 Explaining.

मर्षः, मर्षणं [मृष्-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. -2 Excused, forgiven. —तं Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मल् 1 A., 10 U. (मलते, मलयति-ते) To hold, possess.

मल *a.* [मृज्यते शोध्यते मृज्-कल टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Dirty, foul. -2 Mean, covetous. -3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. -4 Wicked. —लः,-लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter ; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2 ; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7. 32. -2 Dregs, refuse, sediment, excrement, feces, dung. -3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. -4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. -5 Any impure secretion of the body ; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve :—वसा शुक्रमसृङ् मज्जा मूत्रविड् घ्राणकर्णविट् । श्लेष्माश्रुदूषिका स्वेदो द्वादशैते नृणां मलाः Ms. 5. 135.). -6 Camphor. -7 Cuttle-fish bone. -8 Tanned leather ; a leather-garment. -9 The three humours of the body (वात, पित्त and कफ). —लं A kind of base metal. -Comp. —अपकर्षणं 1. removing the dirt, purification. -2. removal of sin. —अरिः a kind of natron. —अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. —आकर्षिन् *m.* a sweeper, a scavenger. —आवह *a.* 1. causing dirt dirtying, soiling. -2. defiling, polluting. —आशयः the stomach. —उत्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. —उद्वासा a woman who has put off her soiled clothes. —उपहत *a.* soiled, tarnished with dirt ; *S.* 7. 32. —कर्षण *a.* cleansing. —घ्न *a.* cleansing, detergent. (-घ्नः) the bulbous root of शाल्मली. (-घ्नी) N. of a plant (नागदमनी.) —जं pus, matter. —दूषित *a.* dirty, foul, soiled. —द्रवः purging, diarrhœa. —द्राविन् *a.* purging. (*-m.*) the Jayapâla tree. —धात्री a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. —धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant

of the Jaina sect. —पृष्ठं the first (or outer) page of a book. —भुज् *m.* a crow. —मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन). —मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). —वासस् *f.* a woman in her courses. —विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, -शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. —हंतृ *m.* =मलघ्नः. —हारक *a.* removing dirt or sin.

मलवत् *a.* Dirty, foul, filthy. -Comp. —वासस् *f.* a menstruous woman.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. —नः A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4.51;9. 25;13. 2; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt.1. 41; मलये भिल्लपुरंध्री चंदनतरुकाष्ठमिंधनं कुरुते Subhâsh. -2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar.-3 A garden. -4 The garden of Indra. -5 The side of a mountain. -Comp. —अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. —अनिलः,-वातः, -समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानिलहतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं वहेदानीं यथेष्टं K. —उद्भवं sandal-wood. —जः a sandal tree; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (—जः, —जं) sandal-wood. (—जं) an epithet of Râhu. °रजस् *n.* the dust of sandal. —द्रुमः a sandal tree. —वासिनी an epithet of Durgâ.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. -2 A female messenger, confidante. -3 A female elephant.

मलिः *f.* Possession, enjoyment.

मलिकः A king.

मलिन *a.* [मल अस्त्यर्थे इनन्] 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति S. 7. 17; किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3. 4. -2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; अतिमलिने कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव निपुणा धीः Vâs; Si. 9. 18. -3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; धियो हि पुंसां मलिना भवंति H. 1. 28; मलिनाचरितं कर्म सुरभेर्नन्वसांप्रतं Kâv. 2. 178. -4 Low, vile, base; लघवः प्रकटीभवंति मलिनाश्रयतः Si. 9. 23. -5 Clouded, obscured. —नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. -2 Butter-milk. -3 Borax. —ना,-नी A woman during menstruation. -Comp. —अंबु *n.* 'black water', ink. —आस्य *a.* 1. having a dirty or black face. -2. low, vulgar. -3. savage, cruel. —प्रभ *a.* obscured, soiled, clouded. —मुख *a.*=मलिनास्य q. v. (—खः) 1. fire. -2. a ghost, an evil spirit. -3. a kind of monkey (गोलांगूल).

मलिन [-त्वं 1 Dirtiness, filthiness. -2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity, corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P.1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil (fig. also); वक्त्रोष्मणा मलिनयंति पुरोगतानि R. 5. 73; यद्मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. -2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित *a.* 1 Dirty, soiled. -2 Corrupt. -3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनिमन् *m.* [मलिन-इमनिच्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Blackness, darkness; मलिनिमालिनि माधवयोषितां Si. 6. 4. -3 Moral impurity, sin.

मलिनीकृ 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. -2 To darken, obscure.

मलिनीभू 1 P. To become dirty or impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वंति मलिम्लुचा इव Si. 16. 52. -2 A demon. -3 A gnat, mosquito. -4 An intercalary month. -5 Air, wind. -6 Fire. -7 A Bráhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yaj*n*as or sacrifices. -8 The Chitraka tree. -9 Frost, snow.

मलिष्ठा A woman in her courses.

मलीमस *a.* [मल-ईमसच्] 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled; मा ते मलीमसविकारघना मतिर्भूत् Mál. 1. 32; R. 2. 53. -2 Dark, black, of a black colour; पणिता न जनारवैरवैरपि कूजंतमलिं मलीमसं N. 2. 92; महामनोमोहमलीमसांधया K. 5; विसारितामजिहत कोकिलावलीमलीमसा जलदमदांबुराजयः Si. 17. 57, 1. 38; Mâl. 10. 4. -3 Wicked, sinful, wrong, unrighteous; मलमिसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46. —सः 1 Iron. -2 Green vitriol.

मल्ल् 1 A. (मल्लते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल *a.* [मल्ल्-अच्] 1 Strong, athletic, robust; Ki. 18. 1. -2 Good; excellent. —ल्लः 1 A strong man. -2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -3 A drinking-vessel, cup. -4 The remnants of an oblation. -5 The cheek and temple. -6 N. of a mixed tribe (wrestlers) born of an outcast Kshatriya by a Kshatriya woman; Ms. 10. 22; 12. 45. -7 N. of a country. —ल्ला 1 A woman. -2 The Arabian jasmine. -3 Ornamenting the person with cosmetics or coloured unguents. -Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2. of Siva. —क्रीडा 1. boxing or wrestling match. -2. athletic or gymnastic exercise.—घटी a kind of dance.—जं black pepper. —तूर्यं a kind of drum. —नागः 1. Indra's elephant. -2. a letter-carrier. —भूः-भूमिः *f.* 1. a battle-field. -2. an arena, a wrestling ground. -3. N. of a country. —युद्धं a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. —विद्या the art of wrestling. —शाला a gymnasium.

मल्लकः 1 A lamp-stand. -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A tooth. -6 A kind of jasmine.

मल्लारः N. of one of the six Râgas.

मल्लिः-ल्ली *f.* [मल्ल्-इन् वा ङीप्] A kind of jasmine. -Comp. —गंधि *n.* a kind of agallochum. —नाथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किरातार्जुनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). —पत्रं a mushroom.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Mâgha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp.

—अक्षः,-आख्यः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill ; एतस्मिन्मदकलमल्लिकाक्षपक्षव्याधूतस्फुरदुरुदंडपुंडरीकाः (भुवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 14. –2. a particular breed of horses (with white spots on the eyes). (–क्षी) a female dog (with white spots on the eyes). —अर्जुनः N. of a *Linga* of *Siva* on the mountain Srîsaila. —आख्या a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine ; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. –2 A flower of this jasmine ; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (केशेषु) R. 16. 50 ; Kâv. 2. 215. –3 A lamp-stand. –4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. –Comp. —गंधं a kind of agallochum. —छद्, –छदनं *n.* a shade for a lamp.

मल्लीकरः A thief.

मल्लुः A bear.

मल्लूरः Rust of iron.

मव् 1 P. (मवति) To fasten, bind.

मव्य् 1 P. (मव्यति) To bind.

मश् 1 P. (मशति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. –2 To be angry.

मशः 1 A mosquito. –2 Hum, humming. –3 Anger. –Comp. –हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशकः [मश्-वुन्] 1 A mosquito, gnat ; सर्वे खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति H. 1. 81 ; Ms. 1. 85. –2 A particular disease of the skin. –3 A leather water-bag. –4 N. of a district in Sâkadvîpa inhabited by Kshatriyas. –Comp. —कुटिः -टी *f.*, –वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. —हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशाकिन् *m.* The *Udumbara* tree.

मशी See मसी.

मशुनः A dog.

मष् 1 P. (मषति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मषिः –षी *f.* =मसी q. v.

मस् 4 P. (मस्यति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. –2 To change form.

मसः A measure, weight.

मसनं 1 Measuring, weighing. –2 A species of medicinal plant. –3 Hurting.

मसरा A kind of pulse.

मसारः, मसारकः An emerald.

मसिः *m. f.* 1 Ink. –2 Lamp-black, soot. –3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. –Comp. —आधारः, -कूपी, -धानं, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an ink-stand. —जलं ink. —पण्यः a writer, scribe. —पथः a pen. —प्रसूः *f.* 1. a pen. –2. an ink-bottle. —वर्ण *a.* black as ink, inky. —वर्धनं myrrh.

मसी See मसि above. –Comp. —जलं ink. —धानी an ink-stand. —पटलं a coating of soot ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन *a.* Pounded, well-grounded.

मसीना Linseed.

मसु (सू) रः 1 A kind of pulse. –2 A pillow. —रा 1 A lentil. –2 A harlot.

मसूरकः A pillow. —कं A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मसूरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). –2 A mosquito-curtain. –3 A procuress, bawd.

मसूरी A kind of small-pox.

मसृण *a.* 1 Unctuous, oily ; मसृणचंदनचर्चितांगीं Ch. P. 7 ; or सरसमसृणमपि मलयजपंकं Gît. 4. –2 Soft, tender, smooth ; U. 1. 38. –3 Bland, mild, sweet ; मसृणवाणि Gît. 10. –4 Lovely, charming ; विनयमसृणो वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; 4. 21. –5 Beaming, glistening ; मसृणमुकुलितानां प्रांतविस्तारभाजां (आलोकितानां) Mâl. 1. 27 ; 4. 2. —णा Linseed.

मसृणित *a.* Softened, polished ; U. 5. 18.

मस्क् 1 P. (मस्कति) To go, move.

मस्करः [मस्क्-अरच्] 1 A bamboo. –2 A hollow bamboo. –3 Going, motion. –4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मस्करिन् *m.* 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order ; धारयन् मस्करिव्रतं Bk. 5. 63. –2 The moon.

मस्ज् 6 P. (मज्जति, मग्न ; *caus.* मज्जयति ; *desid.* मिमंक्षति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. –2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सीदन्नंधे तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीवांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20 ; सोऽसंवृतं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81 ; R. 16. 72. –3 To be drowned, perish, (in water). –4 To sink into misfortune. –5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. –*Caus.* (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. –2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm.

मस्तं The head. –Comp. –दारु *n.* the *devadâru* tree. —मूलकं the neck.

मस्तकः –कं [मस्यति परिमात्यनेन मस्-करणे त स्वार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull ; अतिलोभा (v.l. तृष्णा) भिभूतस्य चक्रं भ्रमति मस्तके Pt. 5. 22. –2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit ; न च पर्वतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47 ; वृक्ष°, चुल्ली° &c. –3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. –Comp. —आख्यः the top of a tree. —ज्वरः, —शूलं an acute head-ache. —पिंडकः -कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. —मूलकं the neck. —लुंगः the membrance surrounding the brain. —स्नेहः the brain.

मस्तिकं The head.

मस्तिः *f.* Measuring, weighing.

मस्तिष्कं 1 The brain. –2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. -Comp. —त्वच् *f.* the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मस्तु *n.* 1 Sour cream. –2 Whey. –Comp. —लुंगः, -गं, —लुंगकः -कं the brain.

मह् I. 1 P., 10 U. (महति, महयति-ते, महित) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly ; गोप्तारं न निधीनां महयंति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhâsh. ; जयश्रीविन्यस्तैर्महित इव मंदारकुसुमैः Gît. 11 ; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12 ; Ki. 5. 7, 24 ; Bk. 10. 2 ; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. –2 To delight, gladden. –3 To increase, aggrandize –4 (Atm.) To delight in. –5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses) II. 1 A (महते) To grow or increase.

महः [मह्-घञर्थे क] 1 A festival, festive occasion ; बंधुताहृदयकौमुदीमहः Mâl. 9. 21 ; U. 6. 40; स खलु दूरगतोप्यतिवर्तते महमसाविति बंधुतयोदितैः Si

6. 19; महनमहं Ratn. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

महक्कः A wide-spread fragrance.

महत् *a.* [मह्-अति] (compar. महीयस्, superl. महिष्ठ ; nom. महान्, महांतौ, महांतः ; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः, व्याघ्रः &c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महांतौ बाहू यस्य स महाबाहुः; so महती कथा, महानध्वा. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महानंधकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महाजनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः -ध्वनिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्युषे 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महार्घ. —*m.* 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of *S*iva. -3 (In Sân. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sànkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sân. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. —*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. —*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (*Note.* महत् as the first member of a Tatpurusha compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhâraya and Bahuvrîhi comp. it is changed to महा q. v.). -**Comp.** —आवासः a spacious or large building. —आशा a high hope. —आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. —आश्रयः dependence on or seeking protection with the great. —कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. —क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. —गुण *a.* having the qualities of the great. —तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sànkhyas. —बिलं the atmosphere. —सेवा service of the great. —स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nârada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं मुहुर्मुहुः Si. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater, larger &c. —रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधू U. 4; गृहपतिश्च ममांतरंगभूतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्वं 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महस्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *janas*); (महर्लोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q. v.

महल्लः, महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महल्लक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. —कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (cf Mar. महाल).

महस् *n.* [मह्-असुन्] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 27 -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महर्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.) -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

मही A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhâraya and Bahuvrîhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (*Note.* The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum.* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below).—**Comp.** —अक्षः an epithet of *S*iva. —अंग *a* huge, bulky. (-गः) 1. a camel. -2. a kind of rat. -3. N. of *S*iva. —अंजनः N. of a mountain. —अत्ययः a great danger or calamity. —अध्वनिक *a.* 'having gone a long way,' dead. —अध्वरः a great sacrifice. —अनसं 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-सी) a kitchen-maid. (-सः, -सं) a kitchen. —अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; *S*i. 1. 17; *S*. 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. —अंतकः 1. death. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. —अंधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. (gross spiritual) ignorance. —अंध्राः (pl.)- N. of a people and their country. —अन्वय, -अभिजन *a.* nobly-born, of noble birth. (-यः, -नः) noble birth, high descent. —अभिषवः the great extraction of Soma. —अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). —अंबुकः an epithet of *S*iva. —अंबुजं a billion. —अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. —अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. —अर्घ *a.* very costly, costing a high price. (-र्घः) a kind of quail. —अर्घ्य *a.* valuable, precious. —अर्चिस् *a.* flaming high. —अर्णवः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of *S*iva. —अर्थ *a.* 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. —अर्बुदं one thousand millions. —अर्ह *a.* 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्हं) white sandal-wood. —अवरोहः the fig-tree. —अशनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. —अशन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —अश्मन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Asvina sacred to Durgâ. —असिः a large sword. —असुरी N. of Durgâ. —अह्नः the afternoon. —आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. —आचार्यः 1. a great

teacher. -2. an epithet of *Siva.* —आढ्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-ढ्यः) the Kadamba tree. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble ; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu. 7; द्विषंति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (*-m*) 1. the Supreme Spirit ; Ms. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, *i. e.* intellect of the Sâṅkhyas. (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). —आनकः a kind of large drum. —आनंदः, -नंदः 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. (-दा) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Mágha. —आपगा a great river. —आयुधः an epithet of *Siva.* —आरंभ *a.* undertaking great works, enterprizing. (-भः) any great enterprize. —आलयः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanctuary, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-या) N. of a particular deity. —आशय *a.* high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble ; राजा हिरण्यगर्भो महाशयः H. 4; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person ; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. -2. the ocean. —आस्पद *a.* 1. occupying a great position. -2 mighty, powerful. —आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. —इच्छ *a.* 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble ; R. 18. 33. -2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious ; Pt. 1. 37. —इंद्रः 1. 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra ; Ku. 5. 53 ; R. 13. 20 ; Ms. 7. 7. -2. a chief or leader in general. -3. N. of a mountain range ; पतिर्महेंद्रस्य महोदधेश्च R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. °चापः rain-bow. ° नगरी N. of Amarâvatî, the capital of Indra. ° मंत्रिन् *m.* an epithet of Brihaspati. —इषुः a great archer ; अधिरोहति गांडिवं महेषौ Ki. 13. 16. —इष्वासः a great archer, a great warrior ; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशानः N. of *Siva.* ° बंधुः the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pârvatî. —ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign ; Pt. 2. 69. -2. N. of *Siva.* -3. of Vishṇu. -4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). (-री) 1. N. of Durgâ. -2. a kind of bell-metal. —उक्षः (for उक्षन्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull ; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72 ; Si. 5. 63. —उत्पलं a large blue lotus. (-लः) the Sârasa bird. —उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. -2. the god of love. —उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. (-हः) 1. perseverance. -2. great pride; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean; R. 3. 17. -2. an epithet of Indra. °जः a conch-shell, shell. —उदय *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (-यः) 1. (*a*) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity ; R. 8. 16. (*b*) great fortune or good luck. (*c*) greatness, pre-eminence. -2. final beatitude. -3. a lord, master. -4. N. of the district called Kânyakubja or Kanouja ; see App. III. -5. N. of the capital of Kanouja. -6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-रं) 1. a big belly. -2. dropsy. —उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous —उद्यम *a.* =महोत्साह q. v. —उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. —उन्नत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree. —उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. —उरगः a great serpent ; R. 12. 98 ; N. 1. 18. —उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of *Siva.* —उल्का 1. a great meteor. -2. a great fire-brand. —ऋत्विज् *m.* 'a great priest', N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —ऋद्धि *a* very prosperous, opulent. (*-f.*) great prosperity or affluence. —ऋषभः a great bull. —ऋषिः 1. a great sage or saint ; यस्मादृषिः परत्वेन महांस्तस्मान्महर्षयः ; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajâpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). -2. N. of *Siva.* -3. of Buddha. —ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of *Siva.* —ओजस् *a.* very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory ; महौजसो मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. (*-m.*) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (*-n.*) great vigour. —ओजसं the discus of Vishṇu. —ओषधिः *f.* 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. -2. the Dúrvâ grass. -3. N. of various plants ब्राह्मी, श्वेतकंटकारी, कटुका, अतिविषा &c. °गणः a collection of great or medicinal herbs :— पृश्निपर्णी श्यामलता भृंगराजः शतावरी । गुडूची सहदेवी च महौषधिगणः स्मृतः ॥ —औषधं 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. -2. ginger. -3. garlic. -4. a kind of poison (वत्सनाभ). —कच्छः 1. the sea. -2. N. of Varuṇa. -3. a mountain. —कंदः garlic. —कपर्दः a kind of shell. —कपित्थः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. red garlic. —कंबु *a.* stark naked. (-बुः) an epithet of *Siva.* —कर *a.* 1. large-handed. -2. having a large revenue. —कर्णः an epithet of *Siva.* —कर्मन् *a.* doing great works. (*-m.*) an epithet of *Siva.* —कला the night of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet, such as कालिदास, भवभूति, बाण, भारवि &c. -2. an epithet of *Sukra.* —कांतः an epithet of *Siva.* (-ता) the earth. —काय *a.* big bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1. an elephant. -2. an epithet of *Siva.* -3. of Vishṇu. -4. of a being attending on *Siva* (=नंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kârtika. —कालः 1. a form of *Siva* in his character as the destroyer of the world. -2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of *Siva* (Mahâkâla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayinî (immortalized by Kâlidâsa in his Meghadûta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city ; cf. Me. 30-38 ; also R. 6. 34). -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. -4. N. of a kind of gourd. -5. N. of *Siva's* servant (नंदि). °पुरं the city of Ujjayinî. —काली an epithet of Durgâ in her terrific form. —काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c., according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559)

(The number of Mahâkâvyas is usually said to be five:— रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and नैषधचरित, or six, if मेघदूत— a very small poem or खंडकाव्य— be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the भट्टिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahâkâvyas). —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुल, -कुलीन *a*. of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. (—लं) a noble birth or family, high descent. —कृच्छ्रं a great penance. —केतुः N. of *Siva*. —केशः, —कोशः an epithet of *Siva*. —क्रतुः a great sacrifice; *e. g* a horse-sacrifice R. 3. 46. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishṇu. —क्रोधः an epithet of *Siva*. —क्षत्रपः a great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —खर्वः-र्वं a high number (ten billions?). —गजः a great elephant; see दिक्करिन्. —गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇesa.—गंध *a*. exceedingly fragrant. (-धः) a kind of cane. (-धं) a kind of sandal-wood. (-धा) N. of Châmuṇḍâ. —गर्तः,-गर्भः, -गीतः N. of *Siva*. —गल *a*. long-necked. —गवः *Bos gavæus*. —गुण *a*. very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुरुः a highly respectable or venerable person; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor; पिता माता तथाचार्यो महागुरुरिति स्मृतः). —गृष्टि *f*. a cow with a large hump. —ग्रहः an epithet of Râhu. —ग्रीवः 1. a camel. -2 an epithet of *Siva*. —ग्रीविन् *m*. a camel. —घूर्णा spirituous liquor. —घृतं ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —घोष *a*. noisy, loud sounding. (-षं) a market, fair. (-षः) a loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् *m*. a universal monarch. —चंडा N. of Châmuṇḍâ. —चमूः *f*. a large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जटः an epithet of *Siva*. —जटा 1. a great braid of hair. -2. the matted hair of *Siva*. —जत्रु *a*. having a great collar-bone. (-त्रुः) an epithet of *Siva*. —जनः 1. a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः स पंथाः Mb. -2. the populace, mob; विलंक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. -3. a great man, a distinguished or eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः। पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं Subhâsh. -4. the chief of a caste or trade.-5. a merchant, tradesman. —जातीय *a*. 1. rather large. -2 of an excellent kind. —जिह्वः an epithet of *Siva*.—ज्ञानिन् *m*. 1. a very learned man. -2. a great sage. -3. N. of Siva. —ज्यैष्ठी the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshṭha. —ज्योतिस् *m*. an epithet of *Siva*. —ज्वाल *a*. very brilliant or shining. (-लः) 1. N. of *Siva*. -2. a sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m*. 1. a great ascetic. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —तलं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. —तिक्तः the *Nimba* tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a*. exceedingly sharp or pungent. (-क्ष्णा) the marking-nut plant. —तेजस् *a*. 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. -2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (-*m*.) 1. a hero, warrior. -2. fire. -3. an epithet of Kârtikeya (-*n*.) quick-silver. —त्यागः -त्यागिन् *a*. very generous. (-*m*.) N. of Siva.—दंतः 1. an elephant with large tusks. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —दंडः 1. a long arm. -2. a severe punishment. —दंभः an epithet of Siva. —दशा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. —दारु *n*. the *devadâru* tree. —दुष्कः a kind of grain. —देवः N. of *Siva*. (-वी) 1. N. of Pârvatî. -2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वारं a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a* 1. rich. -2. expensive, costly. (-नं) 1. gold. -2. incense. -3. a costly or rich dress. -4. agriculture, husbandry. -5 anything costly or precious -6. great booty.-7. a great battle (Ved.) —धनुस् *m*. an epithet of Siva. —धातुः 1. gold. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -3. lymph. -4. N. of Meru. —नटः an epithet of Siva. —नदः a great river. —नदी 1. a great river, such as Gangâ, Kṛishṇâ; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100. -2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नंदा 1. spirituous liquor. -2. N. of a river. —नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. —नलः a kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Asvina, sacred to the worship of Durgâ. —नाटकं 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannâṭaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D.:—एतदेव यदा सर्वैः पताकास्थानकैर्युतम्। अंकैश्च दशभिर्धीरा महानाटकमूचिरे ॥ —नादः a loud sound, uproar. -2. a great drum. -3. a thunder-cloud. -4. a shell. -5. an elephant. -6 a lion. -7. the ear. -8. a camel. -9. an epithet of *Siva*. (-दं) a musical instrument. —नासः an epithet of *Siva*. —निद्र *a*. fast asleep. (-द्रा) 'the great sleep', death. —नियमः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्वाणं total extinction of individuality (according to the Buddhists). —निशा 1. the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night: महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहरद्वयम्. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —नीचः a washerman. —नील *a*. dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire or emerald; *Si* 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. °उपलः a sapphire. —नृत्यः -नेत्रः an epithet of *Siva*. —नेमिः a crow. —न्यायः the chief rule. —पक्ष *a*. 1. having many adherents. -2. having a large family or retinue. (-क्षः) 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2 a kind of duck. (-क्षी) an owl. —पंचमूलं the five great roots:—बिल्वोग्निमंथः श्योनाकः काश्मरी पाटला तथा। सर्वैस्तु मिलितैरेतैः स्यान्महापंचमूलकं ॥ —पंचविषं the five great or deadly poisons:—शृंगी च कालकूटश्च मुस्तको वत्सनाभकः। शंखकर्णीति योगोयं महापंचविषाभिधः ॥ —पथः 1. chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. -2 the passage into the next world, *i. e.* death. -3. N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. -4. an epithet of *Siva*. -5. the long pilgrimage to mount Kedâra.-6. the way to heaven. -7. the knowledge of the essence of Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedâra. —पद्मः 1. a particular high number. -2 N. of Nârada. -3. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4. N. of the southernmost elephant supporting the world. -5. an epithet of Nanda. -6. a Kinnara attendant on Kubera. (-द्मं) 1. a

white lotus. -2. N. of a city. °पतिः N. of Nanda. —पराह्णः a late hour in the afternoon. —पवित्रः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पातः a long flight; Pt. 2. 54. —पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous crime ; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वंगनागमः । महांति पातकान्याहुस्तत्संसर्गश्च पंचमं ॥ Ms. 11. 55. -2. any great sin or transgression. —पात्रः a prime minister. —पादः an epithet of Siva. —पाप्मन् a. very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः a great man. —पुरुषः 1. a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage ; शठः महापुरुषसंविहितं निशम्य U. 6. 7. -2. the Supreme Spirit.-3 an epithet of Vishṇu. —पुष्पः a kind of worm —पूजा great worship ; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. —पृष्ठः a camel. —पोटगलः a kind of large reed. —प्रजापतिः N. of Vishṇu. —प्रतीहारः a chief door-keeper. —प्रपंचः the great universe. —प्रभ a. of great lustre. (-भः) the light of a lamp. —प्रभुः 1. a great lord. -2. a king, sovereign. -3 a chief. -4. an epithet of Indra. -5. of Siva -6. of Vishṇu. -7. a great saint or holy man. —प्रलयः 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman himself, are annihilated —प्रसादः 1. a great favour -2. a great present (of food offered to an idol); पादोदकं च निर्माल्यं नैवेद्यं च विशेषतः । महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा ग्राह्यं विष्णोः प्रयत्नतः ॥. —प्रस्थानं departing this life, death —प्राणः 1. the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates -2. the aspirated letters themselves (pl.): they are:—ख्, घ्, छ्, झ्, ठ्, ढ्, थ्, ध्, फ्, भ्, श्, ष्, स्, ह् -3. a raven. —प्राणता possession of great strength or essence : अन्यांश्च तीरत एव महाप्राणतया स्फुरतो जग्राह K. —प्लवः a great flood, deluge. —फल a. 1. bearing much fruit. -2. bringing much reward. (-ला) 1. a bitter-gourd. -2. a kind of spear. (-लं) a great fruit or reward. —फेना the cuttle-fish bone. —बल a. very strong. (-लः) 1. wind, storm. -2. a Buddha (-लं) lead. °ईश्वरः N of a Linga of Siva near the modern Mahâbleshwar. —बाहु a. long-armed, powerful. (-हुः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —बिल (बि) लं 1. the atmosphere. -2. the heart. -3. a water-jar, pitcher. -4. a hole, cave. —बी (वी) जः an epithet of Siva. —बी (वी) ज्यं the perinæum. —बोधिः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha -2. a Buddha. —ब्रह्मं, -ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme Spirit. —ब्राह्मणः 1. a great or learned Brâhmaṇa. -2 a low or contemptible Bráhmaṇa. —भाग a. 1. very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. -2. illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरसौ S 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. -3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —भागता, -भाग्यं 1. extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. -2. great excellence or merit. —भागवतं the great Bhâgavata, one of the 18 Purâṇas —भागिन् a. very fortunate or prosperous. —भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarâshṭra and Pâṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *parvans* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyâsa; cf. the word भारत also). —भाष्यं 1. a great commentary. -2. particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sùtras of Pâṇini. —भासुरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भिक्षुः N. of Sâkyamuni. —भीता a kind of sensitive plant (लाजलू). —भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. —भीरुः a sort of beetle or fly. —भुज a. long-armed, powerful. —भूतं a great or primary element; see भूत; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ms. 1. 6. (-तः) 1. the Supreme Being -2 a great creature. —भोगः 1. a great enjoyment -2. a great coil or hood; great winding. -3. a serpent. (-गा) an epithet of Durgâ. —मणिः 1. a costly or precious jewel; संक्रान्तिकिंचिनो महामणिरिव श्रीगोति नालक्ष्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. —मति a. 1. high-minded. -2. clever. (-तिः) N. of Brihaspati or Jupiter. —मत्स्यः a large fish, sea-monster. —मद a. greatly intoxicated. (-दः) an elephant in rut. —मनस्, -मनस्क a. 1. high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous.-2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-m.) a fabulous animal called शरभ q. v. —मंत्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2 a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. —मंत्रिन् m. the prime-minister, premier. —महोपाध्यायः 1. a very great preceptor. -2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; *e. g.* महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथसूरि &c. —मांसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh: न खलु महामांसविक्रयादन्यमुपायं पश्यामि Mâl. 4; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं पुरुषांगोपकल्पितम् । विक्रीयते महामांसं गृह्यतां गृह्यतामिदं 5. 12 (see Jagaddhara *ad loc.*). —मात्र a. 1. great in measure, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best.(-त्रः) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister; (मंत्रे कर्मणि भूषायां वित्ते माने परिच्छदे । मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥); Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elephant-driver or keeper; Pt. 1. 161. -3. a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. —मायः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishṇu. —माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. —मारी 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —मालः N. of Siva. —माहेश्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva. —मुखः a crocodile. —मुनिः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyâsa. -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the coriander plant. (-नि n.) 1. coriander seed. -2. any medicinal herb or drug. —मूर्तिः N. of Vishṇu. —मूर्धन् m. an epithet of Siva —मूलं a large radish. (-लः) a kind of onion. —मूल्य a. very costly. (-ल्यः) a ruby. —मृगः 1. any large animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the fabulous animal called शरभ. —मृत्युः, -मेधः N. of Siva. —मेदः the coral tree. —मेधा an epithet of Durgâ. —मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-हा) an epithet of Durgâ. —यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of Piety to be performed by a householder; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो दैवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्भौतो (or भूतयज्ञः) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v.). -2. N. of Vishṇu.

—यमकं 'a great *Yamaka*', *i.e.* a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense ; *e.g.* see Ki. 15. 52, where विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः has four different senses ; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. —यशस् *a.* very famous, renowned, celebrated. —यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. —याम्यः an epithet of Vishṇu. —युगं 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four *Yugas* of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. —योगिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. a cock. —योनिः *f.* excessive dilation of the female organ. —रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thorn-apple. —रजनं 1. safflower. -2. gold. —रत्नं a precious jewel. —रथः 1. a great chariot. -2. a great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महारथजयद्रथस्य विपत्तिमुत्पादयितुं Ve. 2; दशरथः प्रशशास महारथः R. 9. 1; *S*i. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined :—एको दशसहस्राणि योधयेद्यस्तु धन्विनां। शस्त्रशास्त्रप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः॥) -3. desire, longing; cf. मनोरथ. —रस *a.* very savoury. (—सः) 1. a sugar-cane. -2. quicksilver -3. a precious mineral. -4. the fruit of the date tree. -5. any one of the eight substances given below:—दरदः पारदं शस्यं वैक्रांतं कांतमभ्रकम्। माक्षिकं विमलश्चेति स्युरेतेऽष्टौ महारसाः॥ (—सं) sour rice-water. —राजः 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler.-2. a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). -3. a deified Jaina teacher. -4. a finger-nail. °अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. °चूतः a kind of mango tree. —राजितः N. of Vishṇu. —राजिकाः (*m* pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). —राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. -2. N. of Durgâ. —रात्रं midnight, dead of night. —रात्रिः, -त्री *f.* 1. see महाप्रलय. -2. midnight. -3. the eighth night in the bright half of Asvina. —राष्ट्रः 'the great kingdom,' N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marâṭhâs. -2. the people of Mahârâshṭra, the Marâṭhâs (pl.). (—ष्ट्री) N. of the principal Prâkṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahârâshṭra; cf. Daṇḍin :—महाराष्ट्राश्रयां भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः Kâv. 1. 34. —रिष्टः a kind of Nimba tree growing on mountains. —रुद्रः a form of *S*iva. —रूप *a.* mighty in form. (—पः) 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. resin. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady; (these are eight:—उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च श्वासस्त्वग्दोष एव च। मधुमेहश्चाश्मरी च तथोदरभगंदरौ॥). —रौद्र *a.* very dreadful. (—द्री) an epithet of Durgâ. —रौरवः N. of one of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 88-90. —लक्ष्मी the great Lakshmî, or *S*akti of Nârâyaṇa. -2. a young girl who represents the goddess Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. —लिंगं the great *Linga* or Phallus. (—गः) an epithet of *S*iva. —लोलः a crow. —लोहं a magnet. —वक्षस् *m.* epithet of *S*iva. —वनं a large forest in Vṛindâvana. —वरा Dûrvâ grass. —वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Vishṇu in his third or boar incarnation. —वल्ली 1. the Mâdhavî creeper. -2. a large creeping plant. —वसः the porpoise. —वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. any continuous composition or literary work. -3 a great proposition, principal sentence ; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मेदं सर्वं &c. —वातः a stormy wind, violent wind ; महावातध्वस्तैर्मंडिषकुरुरैर्ऊर्जस्वरैः Mk. 5. 22. —वादिन् *m* a great or powerful disputant. —वायुः 1 air (as an element). -2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest. —वार्तिकं N. of the Vârtikas of Kâtyâyana on Pâṇini's Sûtras. —विदेहा N of a certain वृत्ति or condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy. —विभाषा a rule giving a general option or alternative ; इति महाविभाषया साधुः. —विभूतिः an epithet of *S*iva. —विषः a serpent having two mouths. —विषुवं the vernal equinox. °संक्रांतिः *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). —वीचिः N. of a hell. —वीरः 1 a great hero or warrior. -2 a lion -3. the thunderbolt of Indra. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu. -5. of Garuḍa. -6 of Hanumat. -7. a cuckoo. -8. a white horse -9. a sacrificial fire. -10. a sacrificial vessel. -11. a kind of hawk. °चरितं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti. —वीर्य *a.* of great valour, very powerful. (—र्यः) 1. N. of Brahman -2. the Supreme being. (—र्या) the wild cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun. —वृषः a great bull. —वेग *a.* very swift or fleet. (—गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird Garuḍa. —वेल *a.* billowy. —व्याधिः *f.* 1. a great disease. -2. a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). —व्याहृतिः *f.* a great mystical word, *i. e.* भूर्, भुवस् and स्वर्. —व्रत *a.* very devotional, rigidly observing vows. (—तं) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. -2. any great or fundamental duty ; प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिरद्रोहो व्याजवर्जनं। आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रीमहाव्रतं Mv. 5. 59. —व्रतिन् *m.* 1. a devotee, an ascetic. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. —शक्तिः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Kârtikeya. —शंकुः the sine of the sun's elevation. —शंखः 1. a great conch-shell ; Bg. 1. 15. -2. the temporal bone, forehead. -3. a human bone. -4. a particular high number. -5. one of Kubera's treasures. —शठः a kind of thorn-apple. —शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. —शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn ; Ms. 3. 272. —शालः a great householder. —शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. —शासन *a.* 1 exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great ; Bh. 3. 80. (—नं) great order of government. —शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. —शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. —शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvatî. —शुभ्रं silver. —शूद्रः (द्री *f.*) 1. a Sûdra in a high position. -2. a cowherd. -3. an upper servant. (—द्री) a female cow-keeper. (—द्रा) a Sûdra woman in a high position. —श्मशानं an epithet of Benares. —श्रमणः an epithet of Buddha. —श्वासः a kind of asthma. —श्वेता 1. an epithet of Sarasvatî. -2. of Durgâ -3. white sugar. —संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. —सती a very chaste woman. —सत्ता absolute existence. —सत्यः an epithet of Yama. —सत्त्व *a.* 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, righteous. (—त्त्वः) 1. a large animal. -2 N. of Sâkyamuni. -3. an epithet of Kubera

—संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. —त्नः an epithet of Kubera. —समुद्रः the great ocean. —सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). —सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. —साधनभागः a great executive officer. —सांतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 218. —सांधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. —सामान्यं the widest generality. —सारः a kind of Khadira tree. —सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa. —साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. —साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. —सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. —सिद्धिः f. a kind of magical power. —सुख 1. great pleasure. —2. copulation. (—खः) a Buddha. —सुगंधं a fragrant unguent. —सुगंधिः a kind of antidote. —सूक्तः the composer of the great Sûktas or hymns of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Ṛigveda. —सूक्ष्मा sand. —सूतः a military drum. —सेनः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. —2. the commander of a large army. (—ना) a great army. —स्कंधः a camel. —स्थली the earth. —स्थानं a great position.. —स्त्रग्विन् m. an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः a kind of drum. —हंसः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हविस् n. clarified butter. —हस्तः an epithet of Siva. —हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cachination. —हिमवत् m. N. of a mountain.

महि m.,n. Greatness. —m. Intellect. —f. =मही The earth. —ind. Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित p. p. Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह्. —तं The trident of Siva.

महिंधकः 1 A rat. —2 An ichneumon. —3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिमन् m. [महत् इमनिच् टिलोपः] 1 Greatness (fig. also); अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. —2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Ku. 2. 6, U. 4. 21 —3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. —4 One of the 8 *Siddhis*, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

माहिरः 1 The sun. —2 The Arka plant.

महिला [मह्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 A woman. —2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जल्पन्ती भ्रमति माहिला Bv. 2. 68. —3 The creeper called Priyangu. —4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). —Comp. —आह्वया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [मह्-टिषच् Uṇ. 1. 45] 1 A buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. —2 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. —Comp. —अक्षः, -अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. —अर्दनः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —असुरः the demon Mahisha. °घातिनी, °मथनी, °मर्दिनी, °सूदनी epithets of Durgâ. —घ्नी an epithet of Durgâ. —ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. —पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. —वहनः, -वाहनः epithets of Yama; कृतांतः किं साक्षान्महिषवहनोऽसाविति पुनः K. P.10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. —2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषीसखः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. —3 A queen in general. —4 The female of a bird. —5 A lady's maid, female servant (सैरंध्री). —6 An immoral woman. —7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. माहिषिकः. —Comp. —पालः a keeper of she-buffaloes. —स्तंभः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिष्मत् a. Possessing, rich or abounding in, buffaloes.

महिष्ठ a. Greatest, largest (superl. of महत् q. v.).

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल, महीभृत् &c.; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. —2 Ground, soil. —3 Landed property or estate, land. —4 A country, kingdom. —5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. —6 (In geom.) The base of any plane figure. —7 A large army (Ved.). —Comp. —इनः, -ईश्वरः a king; न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. —कंपः an earthquake. —क्षित् m. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11, 85; 19. 20. —जः 1 the planet Mars. —2. N. of Narakâsura. —3. a tree. (—जा) N. of Sîtâ. (—जं) wet ginger. —तलं surface of the earth. —दुर्गं an earth fort. —धरः 1. a mountain; R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. —2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —ध्रः 1. a mountain; Bh. 2. 10; Si. 15. 54; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. —2. a symbolical expression for the number, 'seven'. —3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् m. -मघवन् m., -महेंद्रः a king; Bg. 1. 2; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. —पतनं humble obeisance (as by falling on the ground.) —पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. the planet Mars. —2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sîtâ. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्ररोहः, -रुह् m., रुहः a tree; Ki. 5. 10; Si. 20. 49. —प्राचीरं, -प्रावरः the sea. —भर्तृ m. a king. —भृत् m. 1. a mountain; Ki. 1. 27; Ki. 5. 1. —2 a king, sovereign. —लता an earthworm. —सुरः a Brâhmaṇa.

महीयते Den. A. (rarely P.) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.). —2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. —3 To be highly respected or honoured; S. 7. 35.

महीयस् a. Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् q. v.). —m. A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13.

महीला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female.

1. मा ind. A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41; also (*a*) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; मा भूनुहृत् खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारघना मतिर्भूत् Mâl. 1. 32; the अ is sometimes retained; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm (*b*) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनमभिभाषथाः Râm; (*c*) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not'; लघु एनां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत्

Pt. 5; मा ना ा इच्या: नितम्बनिहनुहा-त्तं भवेत् K 307; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potential; त्वत्तः नार्थेतुत्र एतां समाधत्तयितुं मात्स्या विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (*d*) the Present Participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्य: परावज्ञादु:खदग्धोऽपि जीवति *Si.* 2. 45; or (*e*) with potential passive participles; मैवं प्रार्थ्यम्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so'; मा मैवं; मा नाम रक्षिण: Mk. 3. 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the potential mood; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गम: पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं गम: *S.* 4. 17; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशम्. **-Comp.** —चिरं, -विलंबं, -विलंबितं *ind.* without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. **मा** 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmî; तनाखुत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhâsh. -2 A mother. -3 A measure.-**Comp.** —प:, -पति: epithets of Vishṇu.

3. **मा** 2 P., 3. 4. A. (माति, मिमीते or मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; न्यधित मिमान इवावनिं पदानि *Si.* 7. 13; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुद: *Si.* 1. 23; वृद्धिं गतेप्यात्मनि नैव मांती: 3. 73: 10. 50; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44; माति मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशिर्यदत्र ते K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct. -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar, sound. —*Caus.* (मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16.—*Desid.* (मित्सति-ते) To wish to measure &c.

मांस् *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं [मन्-स दीर्घश्च Un. 3. 64] Flesh, meat; समांसो मधुपर्क: U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5 55:—मां स भक्षयिताऽमुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाद्म्यहम्। एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदंति मनीषिण:॥). -2 The flesh of fish. -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. —स: 1 A worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time. -**Comp.** —अद्, -अद, -आदिन्, -भक्ष *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गल:, -लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. —अर्बुद:, दं a kind of disease of the membrum virile.—अशनं 1. flesh-meat. -2. flesh-eating.—अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Mâgha. —आहार: animal food. —इज्या a kind of bird (वल्गुला). —उपजीविन् *m.* a dealer in flesh. —ओदन: 1. a meal of flesh. -2. rice boiled with flesh. —कच्छप: a fleshy abscess on the palate. —कंदी a swelling of the flesh. —कारिन् *n.* blood. —ग्रंथि: a gland. —जं, -तेजस् *n.* fat, adeps. —तान: a polypus in the throat. —द्राविन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. —निर्यास: the hair of the body. —प: a Pisâcha or demon. —पचनं a vessel for cooking meat. —पिटक:, -कं 1. a basket of flesh. -2. a large quantity of flesh. —पित्तं a bone. —पेशी 1, a muscle. -2. a piece of flesh. -3. an epithet of the fœtus from the 8th to the 14th day.—फला the egg-plant.—भेत्तृ, -भेदिन् *a.* cutting the flesh. —योनि: a creature of flesh and blood. —रस: soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रय: sale of meat. —सार:, -स्नेह: fat. —हासा skin.

मांसल *a.* [मांस-लच्; cf. अंसल] 1 Fleshy.-2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful; शाखा: शतं मांसला: Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound); ध्वनिश्च मांगल्यमृदंगमांसल: U. 6. 25; प्रतिभिन्नकुंभकरावनैकस्तनितमांसलो वाङ्निर्घोष: Mv. 2. -5 Increased in bulk or quantity; Mâl. 9. 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिक: [मांसं पण्यमस्य ठक्] A butcher.

माकंद: The mango tree. Bv. 1. 29. —दी 1 The myrobalan tree.-2 Yellow sandal.-3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. —री N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

माकरंद *a.* (दी *f.*) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey; Mâl. 8. 1; 9. 13.

माकलि: 1 N. of Mâtali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि (क्षी) क *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. —कं [मक्षिकाभि: संभूत्य कृतं अण्] 1 Honey; Bv. 4. 43. -2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. **-Comp.** —आश्रयं 1. bees'-wax. -2. honey-comb. —जं bees'-wax. —फल: a kind of cocoa-nut. —शर्करा candied sugar.

माख *a.* (खी *f.*) Sacrificial.

मागध *a.* (धी *f.*) [मगधदेशे भव: अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. —ध: 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. —धा: (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. —धा 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. —धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prâkrita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of carda moms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (शोणा).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिक: A king of the Magadhas.

माघ: [मघानक्षत्रयुक्ता पौर्णमासी माघी साऽत्र मास अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). —2 N. of a poet, the author of the *S*isupâlavadha or Mâgha-kâvya; (the poet describes his family in *Si.* 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:—श्रीशब्दरम्यकृतसर्गसमाप्तिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मीपतेश्चरितकीर्तनमात्रचारु माघ:। तस्यात्मज: सुकविकीर्तिदुराशयाद: काव्यं व्यधत्त शिशुपालवधाभिधानम्॥);उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं। दंडिन: पदलालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणा:॥;

तावद्धा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. - घी The day of full moon in the month of Mâgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra. -ती The east. -**Comp.** -चापं the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवनीं *Si.* 9. 25 ; अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

माघ्यं The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

मांक्ष् 1 P. (मांक्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मंगल-ठक्] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness ; मुरजस्य मांगलिकतूर्यकृतां ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* [मंगलाय हितं ष्यञ्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune ; *S.* 4. 4. -ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. -3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -**Comp.** -मृदंगः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions ; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

माजलः A kind of bird, the blue roller.

मांजिष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) [मंजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder ; मांजिष्ठेषु व्यज्यते न स्म सैन्यैः *Si.* 18. 34. -ष्ठं Red colour.

मांजिष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder ; मौर्व्या मेखलया नियंत्रितमधोवासश्च मांजिष्ठिकं U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

माठः A road.

माठरः 1 N. of Vyâsa. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शौंडिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माडः 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

माडिः A palace.

माडुकः -**िकः** A drummer.

माढिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणवः [मनोरपत्यं अण् अल्पार्थे णत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brâhmaṇa.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf ; manikin ; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhâg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, religious student. -5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणविका A young girl, damsel.

माणवीन *a.* [माणवस्येदं खञ्] Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं [माणवानां समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिबंधं, माणिमंथं Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः [मतंगस्य मुनेरयं अण्] 1 An elephant ; मातंगाः किमु वल्गितैः K. P. 7 ; *Si.* 1. 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Châṇḍâla. -3 A Kirâta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind ; *e. g.* वज्राहकमातंगः. -**Comp.** -दिवाकरः N. of a poet. -नक्रः a crocodile as large as an elephant ; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother', a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वन् [मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्वयति वर्धते श्वि-कनिन् डिच अलुकस॰ Up. 1. 156] Wind ; पुनरुषसि विविक्तैर्मातरिश्वावचूर्ण्य ज्वलयति मदनाग्निं मालतीनां रजोभिः *Si.* 11. 17 ; Ki. 5. 36 ; मातरिश्वा वायुर्मातर्यंतरिक्षे श्वसिति मातर्याशु अनिति वा Nir.

मातलिः N. of the charioteer of Indra. -**Comp.** -सारथिः an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grandfather. -हौ (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. -ही The maternal grand-mother.

मातिः *f.* 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुलः [मातुर्भ्राता मातृ-डुलच्] 1 A maternal uncle ; Bg. 1. 26 ; Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -**Comp.** -पुत्रकः 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattûra plant.

मातुलकः 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife of a maternal uncle ; Ms. 2. 131 ; Y. 3. 232. -2 Hemp.

मातुलेयः (यी *f.*) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिंगः, मातुलुंगः A kind of citron tree ; (भुवो) भागाः प्रेंखितमातुलुंगवृतयः प्रेयो विधास्यंति वो Mâl. 6. 19. -गं The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातृ *f.* [मान् पूजायां तृच् नलोपः Up. 2. 94] 1 A mother ; मातृवत्परदारेषु यः पश्यति स पश्यति ; सहस्रं तु पितॄन् माता गौरवेणातिरिच्यते Subhâsh.-2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment ; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, 87 ; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4 -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmî. -5 An epithet of Durgâ. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother ; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. -9 An epithet of Revatî. -10 N. of several plants आखुकर्णी, इंद्रवारुणी and जटामांसी &c. -pl. 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on *Siva*, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8 ; ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven ; ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेंद्री चैव वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase the umber to sixteen. -2 N. of eight

classes of female ancestors or Manes. —*m.* 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. *Mater.*] -Comp. —केशट: a maternal uncle. —गण: the collection of the divine mothers. —गंधिनी an unnatural mother. —गामिन् *m.* one who has committed incest with his mother. —गोत्रं a mother's family. —ग्राम: the female sex, womankind. —घात:, -घातक:, -घातिन् *m*, -घ्न: a matricide —घातुक: 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. —चक्रं the group of divine mothers. —दैव *a.* having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. —नंदन: an epithet of Kârtikeya. —पक्ष *a.* belonging to the mother's side or line. (-क्षः) maternal kinsmen. —पितृ *m* (dual) (forming मातापितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. —पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ) a mother and son. —पूजनं worship of the divine mothers —बंधुः, -बांधवः a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified :—मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुर्मातुः स्वसुः सुताः। मातुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृबंधवः॥ —भोगीण *a.* fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. —मंडलं the collection of the divine mothers. —माई *f.* an epithet of Pârvatî. —मुखः, -शासितः a foolish fellow, simpleton. —यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. —वत्सलः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —स्वसृ *f* (मातृष्वसृ or मातुःस्वसृ) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. —स्वसेयः (मातृष्वसेयः) a mother's sister's son. (-यी) the daughter of a maternal aunt so मातृष्वस्रीयः -या.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64, 90. -2 Maternal. —कः A maternal uncle —का 1 A mother. -2 A grand-mother. -3 A nurse. -4 A source, origin. -5 A divine mother. -6 N of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. -8 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र *a.* (त्रा,-त्री *f.*) [मा-त्रन्] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as,' 'reaching as far as;' as in ऊरुमात्री भित्तिः पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानमतिचक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below). —त्रं 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e* अंगुलिमात्रं a 'finger's breadth'; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्वा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखामात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line,as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं 'the space of an instant;' शतमात्रं 'a hundred in number'; so गजमात्र 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्र, यवमात्र &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्र or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्रपक्षे ऽनुपसंहारी (हेतुः) Tarka K.; मानुषमात्रदुष्करं कर्मानुष्ठितं Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translateable by 'mere,' 'only', 'even'; जातिमात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste', टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail', वाचमात्रेण जल्पसे *S.* 2 'merely by words'; so अर्धमात्रं, नाममात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्र may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced', 'when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्रभवति *S.* 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure -4 A unit of measure, a foot.-5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom. -7 A part, portion सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्र (3). -9 Account, consideration; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king', *i.e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu.1. -10 Money, wealth; property. शून्यस्तेि नार्थो मात्राः समवतार्य Dk.; नक्तंदिनं कक्षांतरास्थां मात्रां न मुंचति Pt. 1; कथमस्यार्थमात्रा हर्तव्या *ibid.* -11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter -14 The upper part of the Nâgarî characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament; a jewel. -17 A measure of time (in music). -18 Function of the organs (इंद्रियवृत्ति). -Comp. —अर्धं half of a prosodial instant. —च्युतकं a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mâtrâ; *e. g.* मूलास्थितिपथः कुर्वन् पात्रैर्जुष्टो गताक्षरैः। विटलिप्तः कुलीनस्य तिष्ठतः पथिकस्य सः॥ (where the omission of the Mâtrâ in विट makes the sense applicable to a वट). —छंदस्,-वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the Aryâ. —भस्त्रा a money-bag. —बस्तिः an oily clyster. —संगः attachment to or regard for household possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. —समकः N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. —स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above.).

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*), मात्सरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यं 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-घञ्] 1 Stirring,churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f*) [मथुरायां भवो मथुराया आगतो वा अण्]1 Coming from Mathurâ. -2 Produced in Mathurâ. -3 Dwelling in Mathurâ.

मादः [मद्-घञ्] Intoxication, drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride, arrogance.

मादक *a* (दिका *f.*) [मद्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. —कः A gallinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मद् णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. —नः 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. —नं 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

माद्दनीयं An intoxicating drink.

माद्दक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), मादृश् *a.*, मादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Like me, resembling me; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्रवती N. of the second wife of Pâṇḍu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pâṇḍu. -Comp. —नंदनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. —पतिः an epithet of Pâṇḍu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मधु-अण्] 1 Honey-like.sweet.-2 Made of honey. -3 Vernal, relating to the spring; सावज्ञेव मुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योषितां M. 3. 5. -4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. —वः [मायाः लक्ष्म्याः धवः] 1 N. of Krishṇa; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gît. 1; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मरपर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतेन सख्या (अनुप्रयातः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaisâkha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7. -4 N. of Indra. -5 N. of Parasurâma. -6 N. of the Yâdavas (pl.); *Si.* 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Mâyaṇa and brother of Sâyaṇa and Bhoganâtha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sâyaṇa are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the *Rigveda*; श्रुतिस्मृतिसदाचारपालको माधवो बुधः । स्मार्तं व्याख्याय सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रौत उद्यतः । J. N. V.-Comp. —उचित a kind of perfume (कक्कोल) —वल्ली = माधवी q. v. —श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविकापरिमलललिते Gît 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. -2 A kind of drink made from honey. -3 The spring-creeper (वासंती, with white fragrant flowers; पत्रैणामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3 10; Me. 78. -4 The sacred basil. -5 A procuress, bawd. -6 Affluence in cattle. -Comp. —लता the spring creeper. —वनं a grove of Mâdhavî creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mâdhava.

माधुकर *a* (री *f.*) [मधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकरी वृत्तिः. —री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. -2 Alms obtained from five different places.

माधुपर्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुरं [मधुर-अण्] Tho flower of the Mallikâ creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury taste; वदने तव यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161: कमालसवशीमाचरमाधुरीमधरयन् वाचां विपाको मम 4. 42, 37, 43; वाङ्माधुरीविरसीकृतकलकंठा Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 Mead.

माधुर्यं [मधुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तनोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammaṭa) chief Guṇas in poetic compositions; चित्तद्रवीभावमयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

माधूक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य-अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यंदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. —नः N. of a branch of Vâjasaneyins. —नं A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mâdhyandinas).

माध्यम *a.* (मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) माध्यमिक *a* (की *f.*) Middle, central. —काः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

माध्यस्थ *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थं, माध्यस्थ्यं 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern; अभ्यर्थनाभंगभयेन साधुर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माध्व *a.* (ध्वी *f.*) Sweet. —ध्वः A follower of Madhva. —ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mâdhavî.

माध्वकं An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माध्विकः A person who collects honey.

माध्वीकं [मधुना मधूकपुष्पेण निर्वृत्तं कक्] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the tree called Madhûka; चषकास्मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भवतः Gît. 12 (=मधो Com.). -3 A grape. -Comp. —फलं a kind of cocoa-nut.

मान् I 1. A. (मीमांसते =desid. of मन् q. v.). -II. 1 P., 10 U. =*Caus.* of मन् q. v.

मानः [मन्-घञ्] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनो मानहीनस्य तृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gît. 10; मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9; स्वजनमानमकं बहु विग्रहे R. 9. 47; *Si.* 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. —नं [मा-ल्युट्] 1 Measuring. -1 A measure, standard -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure, measuring-rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येऽमी मधु गौंजः प्रमाणसमाचारधर्मनयोक्तास्तथा रसधर्मस्ते किं मानं R. G; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. —आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. —उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. —उन्नतिः

f. great respect or honour: Bh. 2. 23. —उन्मादः infatuation of pride. —कलहः, -कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. —क्षितिः *f.*, -भंगः, -हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. —ग्रंथिः injury to honour or pride. —द *a.* 1. showing respect. -2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4 a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. —दंडः a measuring-rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. —धन *a.* rich in honour; महौजसो मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19; —धानिका a cucumber. —परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. —भंग see मानक्षति. —भृत्, पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथते मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki 2. 44. —महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं तृणमत्ति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. —योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ms 9. 330. —रंध्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. —वर्जित *a.* 1. disgraced, dishonoured. -2 humble, lowly. -3, slanderous, libellous. —सूत्रं 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c) worn round the body.

मानयितृ *m.* One who honours, honourer.

माननं-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां Ku. 1. 18 R. 1. 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. —ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride).

मानित *p. p.* [मन्-णिच्-क्त] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —तं Showing honour or respect.

मानिन् *a.* [मान-इनि, मन्-णिनि वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पंडितमानिन्. -2 Honouring, respecting. (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1, 41; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. —*m.* A lion. —नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense): चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5 53; R. 13 38.-2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride)); माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता -त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मनःशिला).

मानव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मनोरपत्यं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षिवंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human. —वः 1 A man, human being; मनोर्वंशो मानवानां ततोयं प्रथितोऽभवत्। ब्रह्मक्षत्रादयस्तस्मान्मनोर्जातास्तु मानवाः Mb; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). —वी A woman. —वं A particular fine. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -देवः -पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign: R. 14. 32. —धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. —राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man; तेऽमी मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नंति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. —यं A particular fine.

मानव्यं A number of boys or youths (माणव्यं).

मानस *a.* (सी *f.*) [मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शारीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्राः; किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4; Ku 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mânasa. —सः A form of Vishṇu. —सं 1 The mind, heart, soul; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Git. 10; अपि च मानसमंबुनिधिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषयैर्विना (भाति) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailâsa; (कैलासशिखरे राम मनसा निर्मितं सरः। ब्रह्मणा प्रागिदं यस्मात्तदभून्मानसं सरः॥ Râm; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसां। कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिंजितं V. 4. 14, 15; यस्यास्तोये कृतवसतयो मानसं संनिकृष्टं नाध्यास्यंति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62. Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt.-Comp. —आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mânasa; Me. 11. —ओकस्, -चारिन् *m.* a swan. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Vishṇu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [मनोरयं अण् सुक् च] Human; मानुषी तनुः, मानुषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. —षः 1 A man, human being. -3 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —षी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering drugs and herbs. —षं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मानुषक *a.* (की *f.*) Human, mortal.

मानुषता-त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विडंब्यते V. 2. यावन्मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं तावत्सर्वमुपपाद्यतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; प्राप्यापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणमिव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness.

मांत्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मांथ् 1 P. (मांथति) To hurt, injure.

मांथर्यं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मांद्यं [मंद-ष्यञ्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness, -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्निमांद्यं. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मांधातृ *m.* N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanâśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'कं एष धास्यति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मां धास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Mândhátṛi.

मान्मथ *a.* (थी *f.*)[मन्मथ-अण्] Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl.1.16; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot. p.* [मान् अर्चायां कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुभिस्तैश्च तैश्च Mâl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 44; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं-ना 1 Measuring.-2 Forming, making. **-नः** A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

मामं *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पांडवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. **-कः** 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a* My, mine: यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Mâl. 2; सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power. **-यः** 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया [मा-यः बा° नेत्वम्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62; विक्रान्तिः किन्नु भवेदियं नु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; *e.g.* मायावचनं false words; मायामृग &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5 (In Vedânta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 (In Sân. phil.) The Pradhâna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wickedness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (प्रज्ञा). -11 (With Saivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayâ. -13 N. of Lakshmî. -Comp. **-आचार** *a.* acting deceitfully. **-आत्मक** *a.* false, illusory. **-उपजीविन्** *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. **-कारः,-कृत्,-जीविन्** *m.* a conjurer, juggler. **-चार** *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2. deceptive. **-दः** a crocodile. **-देवी** N of the mother of Buddha. °सुतः Buddha. **-धर** *a.* deceitful, illusive. **-पटु** *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. **-प्रयोगः** 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. **-फलं** a gall-nut. **-मृगः** a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. **-यंत्रं** an enchantment. **-योगः** employment of magic. **-योधिन्** *a.* fighting deceitfully. **-वचनं** false or deceitful words. **-वादः** the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). **-विद्** *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. **-सुतः** an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. **-m.** An epithet of Kamsa. **-ती** N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* [माया-अस्त्यर्थे विनि] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजंति ते मूढधियः पराभवं भवंति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः Ki. 1. 30; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. **-m.** 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. **-n.** A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [माया-ठन्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal. **-कः** A juggler. **-कं** A gall-nut.

मायिन् [माया-इनि] See मायाविन्. **-m.** 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kâma. -6 Of Agni. -7 Siva. **-n.** Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour; (*n.* also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री *f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. **-रं** A flock of peacocks. **-री** N. of a plant (अजमोदा).

मायूरकः, -मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः [मृ-घञ्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Râj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hinderance, opposition. -3 The god of love; श्यामात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कबरीभारोऽपि मारोद्यमं Gît. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nâg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -6 An evil one, a destroyer; (according to Buddhists).-7 Death. -Comp. **-अंक** *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारांके रतिकेलिसंकुलरणारंभे Gît. 12. **-अभिभूः** (भुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. **-अरिः -रिपुः** Siva. **-आत्मक** *a.* murderous; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. **-जित्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -2. of a Buddha.

मारक *a.* [मृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. **-कः** 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [मृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः S. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* [मृ-णिच्-इनि] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

मारिन् *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epi-

demic. -2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgâ).

मारकत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41.

मारव *a.* (वी *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिच *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of pepper.

मारिचिक *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

मारिषः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sûtradhára to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Mâl. 1).

मारीच *a.* (ची *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marîchi. —चः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tâḍaká. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Râma to a considerable distance from Sîtâ, so that Râvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; *S.* 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. —ची N. of the mother of Sâkyamuni. —चं A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुंडः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cowdung.

मारुत *a.* (ती *f.*) [मरुत इदं अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. —तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. —ती The north-west quarter. —तं The lunar mansion called Svâti. —**Comp.** —अशनः a snake. —आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सुनुः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhîma. —व्रतं 'penetrating everywhere', one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate everywhere by means of spies); cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः । तथा चारैः प्रवेष्टव्यं व्रतमेतद्धि मारुतं ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽपत्यं इञ्] 1 An epithet of Hanumats; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhîma.

मार्कंडः, मार्कंडेयः [मृकंडोरपत्यं अण् ढक्] N. of an ancient sage. -**Comp.** —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas (composed by this sage).

मार्ग् I. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षं न मार्गेत परेषां परिनिंदया । स्वगुणैरेव मार्गेत विप्रकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhâsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्यो नृपतेरमार्गीत् Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. —II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn. -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज्-शुद्धौ, मार्ग्-अन्वेषणे घञ् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अभिशरणमार्गमादेशय *S.* 5; so विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72; U. 3. 37. -2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदंति मार्गं *S.* 7. 6. -3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 A means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; शांति° R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kâv. 1. 41; वाचां विचित्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anus. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -**Comp.** —आगतः a traveller. —उपदेशकः a guide, leader. —तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. —दर्शकः a guide. —द्रुमः a city or town on the road. —धेनुः, -धेनुकं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. —बंधनं a barricade. —रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. —वर्ती an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers. —शोधकः a pioneer. —स्थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. —हर्म्यं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गण *a.* [मार्ग्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for. -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. —णं, -णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. —णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. -2 An arrow; दुर्वाराः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10; अभेदि तत्ताद्‌‌‌गनंगमार्गणैर्यदस्य पौष्पैरपि धैर्यकंचुकं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77; R. 9. 17, 65. -3 The number 'five'.

मार्गणकः A beggar, supplicant.

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस् *m.*, मार्गशीर्षः N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

मार्गशिरी, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

मार्गित *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिन् *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

मार्ज् 10 U. (मार्जयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. मृज्. -2 To sound.

मार्जः [मृज् मार्ज् वा घञ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu.

मार्जक *a.* (र्जिका *f.*) [मृज्-ण्वुल्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मृज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Cleansing, purifying. —नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. —नः The tree called *Lodhra*. —ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. —नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) [मृज्-आरन् वा रस्य लः]

A cat; कराले मार्जारः पय इति कराँल्लि ढि शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp.—कंठः a peacock. —करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —कर्णिका,- कर्णी N. of Châmuṇḍâ.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock.

मार्जारी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. -2 A Sûdra. -3 One who cleanses his body (कायशोधन).

मार्जित *p. p.* 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तंडः [मृतादंडाज्जायते अण् शकं°] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तंडः किं स खलु तुरगैः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तंड).

मार्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मृत्तिकया निर्मितं अण्] Made of clay, earthen. —कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. —कं A clod or lump of earth; गुरुमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकशकलैर्निहंतुकामं मां Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य *a.* Mortal. —र्त्यं Mortality.

मार्दंगः A drummer. —गं A city, town.

मार्दंगिकः A drummer.

मार्दवं [मृदोर्भावः अण्] Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्वीक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of grapes. —कं Wine; *Si.* 8. 30.

मार्मिक *a.* [मर्म जानाति ठञ्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c.; (=मर्मज्ञ q. v.); मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिंदाः 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्ष See मारिष.

मार्ष्टिः *f.* [मृज्-क्तिन्] Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Vishṇu. —लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुन्नतभूतलं); क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16 (शैलमायमुन्नतस्थलं Malli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit -Comp.—चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. —का,-कं A garland.

मालकौशः N. of a Râga or musical mode.

मालतिः-ती *f.* 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये क्वचिदंग भृंगतरुणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बकुलमालां मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp..—क्षारकः, -तीरजं borax. —पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. —फलं a nutmeg. —माधवं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti. —माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय *a.* (यी *f.*) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. —यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mâlvâ in central India. -2 N. of a Râga or musical mode —वाः (pl.) The people of Mâlvâ. -Comp. —अधीशः, -इंद्रः,-नृपतिः a king of Mâlvâ.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mâlavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mâlvâ.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [मल् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनधिगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला Vâs. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गंडोड्डीनालिमाला Mâl. 1. 1; आबद्धमालाः Me. 9. -3 A group, cluster, collection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak; as in ताडन्माला, विद्युन्माला.-7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp.—उपमा a variety of Upamâ or simile, in which one *Upameya* is compared to several *Upamânas*; *e. g.* अनयेनेव राज्यश्रीर्दैन्येनेव मनस्विता। मम्लौ साथ विषादेन पद्मिनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. —कंदः N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). —कारः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कुर्वी मालाकारो बकुलमपि कुत्रापि निदधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. —गुणः a necklace. —तृणं a kind of fragrant grass. —दीपकं a variety of दीपक; Mammaṭa thus defines it:—मालादीपकमाद्यं चेद्यथोत्तरगुणावहम् K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.* —धर *a.* wearing a garland.

मालिकः [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य ठन्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालेव कन् अत इत्वम्] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine.-5 Lin-seed.-6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित *a.* 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् *a.* [माला अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; समुद्रमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. —*m.* 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. —नी 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker.-2 N. of the city of Champâ. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. -4 N. of Durgâ. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. I. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhîshaṇa. -8 N. a ssumed by Draupadî while residing at the Court of Virâta. -9 N. of a river; *S.* 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य *a.* [मालायै हितं यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland. —ल्यं 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निर्वचनं जघान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp.—आपणः a flower-market. —जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. —पुष्पः a kind of hemp. —वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. —*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or moun-

tain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of *Ravana* and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lank*a* was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Rav*a*n*a* ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्यं [मलिनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman.-**Comp.**-**धानः** a kind of snake.

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. -2 The *Kapittha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

माल्लः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

माल्लवी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः [मष् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. मुद्गाभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्हंति J.N. V.-2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विंशतिमो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुंजाभिरष्टभिर्माषः.-3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. **-Comp.** **-अदः**, **-आदः** a tortoise. **-आज्यं** a dish of beans cooked with ghee. **-आशः** a horse. **-ऊन** *a.* less by a Mâsha. **-वर्धकः** a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

माषिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Worth a Mâsha.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Sown with beans. **-णं** A field of beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. -2 Worth a particular number of Mâshas. **-ष्यं** A field of beans.

मास् *m.* 1 =मास q. v. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.) -2 The moon.

मासः, **-सं** [मा एव अण्] 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or बार्हस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon (Ved.). -3 The number 'twelve'. **-Comp.** **-अनुमासिक** *a.* monthly. **-अंतः** the day of new moon. **-अवधिक** *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. **-आहार** *a.* eating only once a month. **-उपवासिनी** 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). **-कालिक** *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. **-जात** *a.* a month old, born a month ago. **-ज्ञः** a kind of gallinule. **-देय** *a.* to be paid in a month. **-प्रमितः** the new-moon. **-प्रवेशः** the beginning of a month. **-मानः** a year.

मासकः A month.

मासिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [मासे भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. **-कं** A funeral rite or *S*râddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः.

मासीन *a.* [मास-खञ्] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

मास्य *a.* [मास-यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.

मासुरी A beard.

मासूर *a.* (**री** *f.*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

माह् 1 U. (माहति -ते) To measure.

माहनः A Brâhmaṇa.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल *a.* (**ली** *f.*), **माहाकुलीन** *a.* (**नी** *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक *a.* (**की** *f.*), **माहाजनीन** *a.* (**नी** *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants, -2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious

माहात्म्यं [महात्मनो भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; U. 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c.

माहानस *a.* (**सी** *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहाप्राण *a.* (**णी** *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहाराजिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन *a.* Ved. 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving delight. **-नं** Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (**षी** *f.*) [महिष्या इदं अण्] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo-cow; as माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारिणी । तां दुष्टां कामयति यः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kâlikâ Purâṇa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; महिषीत्युच्यते नार्या भगेनोपार्जितं धनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ *S*rîdhara on V. P.

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a.* (**द्री** *f.*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. -2 Eastern. **-द्री** 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 N. of Indrâṇî.

माहेय *a.* (**यी** *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. **-यः** 1

The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to *S*iva. -2 Worshipping *S*iva. —रः A worshipper of *S*iva.—री N. of Pârvatî or Durgâ.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिनुते ; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ् 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित् *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p. p.* [मि मा-वा-क्त] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); पृष्टः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते स भृत्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87 ; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of ; (at the end of comp.), as in ग्रहवसुकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे *i. e.* in 1889. -5 Investigated, examined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -3 Established, founded. **-Comp.** —अक्षर *a.*1. brief, measured, short, concise ; Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-रा) N. of a celebrated commentary by Vij*n*ânesvara on Yâj*n*avalkya's Sm*ri*ti. —अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. —अर्थकः a cautious envoy. —आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. —द्रुः the sea. —भाषिन्,-वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words ; महीयांसः प्रकृत्या मितभाषिणः *S*i. 2. 13. —भुक्त *a.* moderate in diet. —व्ययिन् *a.* frugal, economical.

मितंगम *a.* Going slowly. —मः An elephant.

मितंपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* [मा-मि-क्तिन्] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रः [मियति स्निह्यति, मिद्-त्र, मि-त्रा] 1 The sun. -2 N. of an Âditya and usually associated with Varu*n*a. —त्रं 1 A friend ; तान्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68 ; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king ; cf. मंडल. **-Comp.** —आचारः conduct towards a friend. —उदयः 1. sun-rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. —कर्मन्,-कार्यं,-कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service ; R. 19. 31. —घ्न *a.* treacherous. —द्रुह्, -द्रोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. —भावः friendship. —भेदः breach of friendship.—युद्धं a contest between friends. —लाभः 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. N. of the first book of the Hitopadesa. —वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. —विंदः an epithet of Agni. —विषयः friendship. —सप्तमी N. of the seventh day in the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष. —सह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends.—हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता-त्वं Friendship, friendliness.

मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. —युः A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of.

मित्रीभू 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रीयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varu*n*a.

मित्रिय *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मिथ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To unite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मिथस् *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other ; Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp.; मिथःप्रस्थाने *S*. 2. ; मिथःसमयात् *S*. 5. -2 In secret or privately, secretly, privately ; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनंद्य मूर्ध्ना वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमतैवमेनं Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिलः N. of a king. —लाः (pl.) N. of a people. —ला [मथ्यंते ऽत्र रिपवः इति मिथिला U*n*.1.57] N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु *ind.* Ved. Falsely, wrongly.

मिथुन *a.* [मिथ्-उनन् किच U*n*. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair or couple. —नः Ved. A pair, couple. —नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twins. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. -5 The third sign of the zodiac, *Gemini*. -6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. **-Comp.** भावः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. —व्रतिन् *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनीकृ 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes).

मिथुनीभू 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक): cf. द्वंद्वचर.

मिथ्या *ind.* [मिथ्-क्यप्] 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective ; मणौ महानील इति प्रभावादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17.42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः *S*. 2. 5. -2 Invertedly, contrarily.-3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly ; मिथ्या कारयते चारैर्घोषणां राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44 ; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false ; मिथ्या ग्रह् to misunderstand, mistake). At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. **-Comp.** —अध्यवसितिः *f.* a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency: किं चिन्मिथ्यात्वसिद्ध्यर्थं मिथ्यार्थांतरकल्पनम् । मिथ्याध्यवसितिर्वेश्यां वशयेत् खस्रजं वहन् ॥ Kuval. —अपवादः a false charge. —अभिधानं a false assertion. —अभियोगः a false or groundless charge.—अभिशंसनं calumny, false accusation. —अभिशापः 1

a false prediction. -2 a false or unjust claim. —आचारः a. 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical. (-रः) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.). -2. wrong or improper conduct. —आहारः wrong diet. —उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. —उपचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady. —कर्मन् n. a false act. —कारुणिक a. pretending to be false; Pt. 5. 14. —कोपः, -क्रोधः feigned anger. —क्रयः a false price. —ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. —ग्रहः -ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. —चर्या hypocrisy. —जल्पितं a false report or speech. —ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. —दर्शनं heresy. —दृष्टिः f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. —निरसनं denial by oath. —पुरुषः a man only in appearance. —प्रतिज्ञ a. false to one's promise, perfidious. —फलं an imaginary advantage. —मतिः f. delusion, mistake, error. —योगः wrong use or application. —वचनं, -वाक्य -वादः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. —वाक्, -वादिन् a. lying, false, untruthful. —वार्ता a false report. —साक्षिन् m. a false witness.

मिथ्यात्वं 1 Falsity, unreality. -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद् I. 1 A., 4. 10. U. (मेदते, मेद्यति-ते, मेदयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (मेदति-ते) see मिथ्.

मिन्न p. p. 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy. -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence. -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिंद् 1. 10 U. (मिंदति, मिंदयति-ते) See मिद् II.

मिन्व् 1 P. (मिन्वति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मियेधः A sacrificial offering.

मियेध्य a. Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिल् 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; रूपण्वती मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चान्ये सुहृदः समृद्धिसमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वत्र मिलंति H 1.210; याताः किं न मिलंति Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Gît. 1; स पात्रतमितोऽन्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न यः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलिति तत्र तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with. —*Caus.* (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं [मिल् ल्युट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gît. 4.

मिलित p. p. [मिल्-क्त] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिंदः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिंदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलिन् m. An epithet of Śiva.

मिश् 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (षिः-सिः) f. 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र् 10 U. (मिश्रयति-ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः Ś. 1. 31, न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र a. [मिश्र्-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्यं पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिधैव व्यवस्थितं Kâv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manifold, diverse. -4 Tangled, intertwined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —श्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठमिश्रः, मंडनमिश्रः &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. —श्रं 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. -Comp. —जः a mule. —जाति a. of mixed breed. —धान्यं mixed grain. —वर्ण a. of a mixed colour. (-र्णं) a kind of black aloe-wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक a. [मिश्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रणं [मिश्र्-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित p. p. [मिश्र्-क्त] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष् I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46.-3 To rival, contend, emulate. -II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. —षं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v, to indicate an उत्प्रेक्षा); न रोमकूपौघमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृतश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट a. [मिष्-क्त] 1 Sweet.-2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमन्नं खरसूकराणां cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —ष्टं 1 A sweetmeat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —ष्टः Sweetness. -Comp. —अन्नं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह् 1 P. (मेहति, मीढ) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ p. p. [मिह्-क्त] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —ढं Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह्-किरच् Up. 1.51.] 1 The

sun;मयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निर्दयोऽभूत् Bv. 2.34; याते मय्यचिरान्निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः शुष्कतां 1. 16 ; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The *Arka* plant.

मिहिराणः An epithet of *S*iva.

मी I. 9 U. (मिनाति, मीनीते ; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray, go astray. -II. P., 10 U. (मयति, मायति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतिमत्यपेः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढुष्टमः 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीढुस् *a*. 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मी-नक्] 1 A fish ; सुप्तमीन इव ह्रदः R 1.73; मीनो नु हंत कतमां गतिमभ्युपैतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). -3 The first incarnation of Vishṇu ; see मत्स्यावतार. -**Comp.** -अंडं roe, fish-spawn. (-डा) moist sugar. -आघातिन्, घातिन् *m*. 1. a fisherman. -2. a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतनः the god of love. -गंधः an epithet of Satyavatî. -गंधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंकः, -रंगः a kingfisher.

मीनाक्षीणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मीम् 1 P. (मीमति) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मान् विचारे स्वार्थे सन् ण्वुल्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. -नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation ; रसगंगाधरनाम्नीं करोति कुतुकेन काव्यमीमांसां R. G.; सैषा आनंदस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. Up. ; so रत्नक°, अलंकार° &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief *darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems :—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini , and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bâdarâyaṇa ; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts ; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or *the* Mîmâmsâ, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately) ; मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33. -**Comp.** -कारः-कृत् *m*. N. of Jaimini.

मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील् 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle ; पत्रे बिभ्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gît. 10. -2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers) ; नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11. 2 ; तदया मिमीलतुर्नेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade, disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मिल्). -*Caus.* (मीलयति-ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.) ; न लोचने मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36 ; शेषन्नासान्गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110.

मीलनं [मील् ल्युट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes. -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile ; see मीलित below.

मीलित *p. p.* [मील् क्त] 1 Shut, closed. -2 Twinkled. -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मिलित). -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects ; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa :—समेन लक्ष्मणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगूह्यते । निजेनागंतुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat.

मीवर *a*. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectable, venerable. -रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance ; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem ; मुकुटरत्नमरीचिभिरस्पृशत् R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [मुकुंदं दाति दा-क पृषो० मुम्] 1 N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुंदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुधान्य). -2 An onion.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass ; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमक्ष्णोर्मुकुरतले जायते यस्मात् Vâs. ; Si. 9. 73 ; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud ; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel. -4 The Bakula tree. -5 The Mallikâ creeper.

मुकुलः -लं 1 A bud ; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21 ; R. 9. 31 ; 15. 99. -2 Anything like a bud ; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् (तनयान्) S. 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud-like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den. P. To cause to close or shut, close ; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा सुभ्रु खेदः Mâl. 3. 8.

मुकुलित *a*. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-shut ; स्मरमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gît. 2 ; Ku. 3. 76 ; Mâl. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shut.

मुकुष्ठः, मुकुष्ठकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त *p. p.* [मुच्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरवयवैरशयिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुच् also. —क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhâsh. —क्तं The spirit released from worldly existence. —Comp.—अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. —आत्मन् *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (*-m.*) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. —आसन *a.* rising from a seat. —कच्छः a Buddhist. —कंचुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. —कंठ *a.* raising a cry. (—ठं) *ind.* bitterly, loudly, aloud: R. 14. 68 —कर, -हस्त *a* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. —केश *a.* letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. —चक्षुस् *m.* a lion. —चेतस् *a.* absolved, emancipated. —लज्ज *a.* shameless. —वसनः see मुक्तांबर. —संग *a.* free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (—गः) an ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परिव्राजक).

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself: see Kâv. 1. 13; मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्चमत्कारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru.100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shells :—करींद्रजीमूतवराहशंखमत्स्याहिशुक्त्युद्भववेणुजानि। मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्त्युद्भवमेव भूरि ॥ Malli.).-2 A harlot,courtezan. -3 N. of a plant (रास्ना). -Comp —आगारः, आगारः the pearl-oyster. —आवलिः, —ली *f.* —कलापः a pearl-necklace. —गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R 16. 18. —जालं a string or zone of pearls. —दामन् *n.* a string of pearls. —पुष्पः a kind of jasmine. —प्रसूः *f.* the pearl-oyster. —प्रालंबः a string of pearls. —फलं 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3 the custard-apple. -4. camphor. —मणिः, -रत्नं a pearl. °सरः a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. —मातृ *f.* the pearl-oyster. —लता,-स्रज् *f.*-हारः a pearl-necklace. —शुक्तिः, -स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* [मुच्-क्तिन्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis; अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वराद्य मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt).-Comp. —क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. —मार्गः the way to final beatitude. —मुक्तः frank-incense.

मुक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left,abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition)

मुखं [खन् अच् डित् धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च cf. Uṇ. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig. also;) प्रजासृजा यतः खातं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं बुधाः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सभ्रभंगं मुखमिव Me 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाममुखी धृतैकवेणिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6. -5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुरारिमप्राप्तमुखः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird. -9 A direction, quarter; as in अंतर्मुख. -10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1; दिनमुखानि रविर्हिमनिग्रहैर्विमलयन् मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghaṭ. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोन्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इंद्रमुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface or upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in मुखसुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.) -23 The side opposite to the base of a figure. —Comp.—अग्निः1. a forest conflagration. -2. a sort of goblin with a face of fire -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile -5. a Brâhmaṇa- Comp.-अनिलः, -उच्छ्वासः breath. —अस्त्रः a crab. —आकारः look, mien, appearance. —आसवः nectar of the lips. —आस्रवः, -स्रावः spittle, saliva. —इंदुः a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. —उल्का a forest-conflagration. —कमलं a lotus-like face. —खुरः a tooth. —गंधकः an onion. —चपल *a.* talkative, garrulous.—चपेटिका a slap on the face. —चीरिः *f.* the tongue. —चूर्णं scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45. —जः a Brâhmaṇa. —जाहं the root of the mouth. —दूषणः an onion. —दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. —दोषः fault of the tongue; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44. —निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. —निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatî.—पटः a veil; कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतिमैरावतस्य Me. 62. —पाकः inflammation of the mouth. —पिंडः a mouthful of food. —पूरणं 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouth-

ful in general. —प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect —प्रियः an orange. (—यं) cloves. —प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. —बंधः a preface, an introduction. —बंधनं 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover. —भूषणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूल. —भेदः distortion of the face. —मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). —मंडलं the (round) face. —मधु a honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. —मार्जनं washing the face. —यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. —रागः the colour or complexion of the face; ददृशुर्विस्मितास्तस्य मुखरागं समं जनाः R. 12. 8, 17. 31; तव खलु मुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्रयातः Si. 11. 31. —रोगः a disease of the mouth or face —लांगलः a dog. —लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); मृदंगा मुखलेपेन करोति मुखरध्वनिं Bh. 2. 118. -2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour —वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. —वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. -2 a sound made with the mouth. —वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. —विलुंठिका a she-goat —व्यादानं gaping, yawning. —शफ a. abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous —शुद्धिः f. washing or purifying the mouth. —शेषः an epithet of Râhu. —शोधन a. 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. pungent, sharp. (—नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (—नं) 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. cinnamon. —शोधिन् m. the citron tree. —श्रीः f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. —संभवः a Brâhmaṇa. —सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. —सुरं the moisture of the lips. —स्रावः saliva. —हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

मुखंपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर a. [मुखं मुखव्यापारं कथनं राति रा-क Tv. cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vârt. also] 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेषा गर्भदासी Ratn. 2; मुखरतावसरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16; तद्गुणवर्णनामुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.) स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःकूजन्मुखरशकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25, 20; Mâl. 9. 5; मुखरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं Gît. 5; Mk. 1. 35; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मा स्म भूः Me. 37 -3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.): स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखरशिखरे (लताकुंजे) Gît. 2; गोदावरीमुखरकंदरगिरिः U. 1; R. 13. 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of. -5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing. —रः 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person: यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. —री The bit of a bridle.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak: अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

मुखरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with: गंडड्डीनालिमालामुखरितककुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणेः Mâl 1. 1.

मुखरीकृ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with -2 To cause to resound. -3 To cause to speak or talk; इदं मां विज्ञापनायां मुखरीकरोति Mu. 7.

मुखीय a. Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

मुख्य a. [मुखे आदौ भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः; वीरमुख्यः, योधमुख्यः &c. —ख्यः A leader, guide. —ख्यं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon —Comp. —अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. —चांद्रः the chief lunar month. —नृपः, -नृपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. —मंत्रिन् m. the prime minister.

मुख्यता -त्वं Pre-eminence, first rank or position.

मुख्यशः, मुख्यतः ind. Chiefly, principally, above all.

मुगूहः A kind of gallinule.

मुग्ध a. [मुह्-क्त] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुग्धेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29; अयि मुग्धे कान्या चिंता प्रियासमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46; Mâl. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like; (कः) भयनाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; U. 3. 5. —ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nâyikâ in poetic compositions). —Comp. —अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman; वियोगो मुग्धदृश्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44. —आनना having a lovely face. —आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. —धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. —भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुग्धता -त्वं 1 Silliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

मुच् I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुंच् -II. 6 U. (मुंचति-ते, मुमोच-मुमुचे, अमुचत्-अमुक्त, मोक्ष्यति-ते, मोक्तुं, मुक्त) 1 To loose set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय...यशोधनो धेनुमृषेर्मुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्ष्यते सुरबन्दीनां वेणीर्वीर्यविभूतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; मा भवानंगानि मुंचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठं मुंचति बर्हिणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शय्यां R. 5. 66; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gît. 10.; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मौनं मुंचति किं च कैरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast throw, hurl, fling, discharge; मृगेषु शरान्मुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.)

अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचत्यश्रूणीव लताः S. 4. 11; चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12; स शरवृष्टिमुचा धनुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth; Mâl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. —*Pass*. (मुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.); मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, scape. -4 To abandon, deviate or werve from. —*Caus*. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. —*Desid*. (मुमुक्षति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (मुमुक्षते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

मुच् *a*. (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

मुचकः Lac.

मुच (चु) कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Mândhâtṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. -Comp. —प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishṇa.

मुचिर *a*. Liberal, generous. —रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

मुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

मुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

मुज्, मुंज् 1 P., 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

मुंजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brâhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhârâ (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. —केशः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of Vishṇu. —केशिन् *m*. an epithet of Vishṇu. —बंधनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). —मेखलिन् *m*. 1. N. of Śiva. -2. of Vishṇu. —वासस् *m*. an epithet of Śiva.

मुंजवत् *a*. Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

मुंजाटः -टकः A kind of plant.

मुंजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

मुट् 1 P., 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill; अद्यापि ते हृदयगतं त्वां च सममेव मोटयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also).

मुण् 6 P. (मुणति) To promise.

मुंट् 1 P. (मुंटति) To crush, grind.

मुंठ् 1 A. (मुंठते) To run away.

मुंड् I. 1 P. (मुंडति) To shave, shear; आवक मुंडितमुंडो नक्षत्राणि पृच्छसि Mu. 5; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (मुंडते) To sink.

मुंड *a*. [मुंड्-घञ्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -4 Low, mean. —डः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Râhu. —*m*. pl. N. of a people. —डा 1 N. of a plant (मुंडीरिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. —डं 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. —अयसं iron. —चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). —फलः a cocoa-nut tree. —मंडली 1. a number of shaven heads. -2. a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob; वरमल्पबलं सारं न कुर्यान्मुंडमंडलीं H. 3. 89. —लोहं iron. —शालिः a kind of rice.

मुंडकः [मुंड्-ण्वुल्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. —कं The head. -Comp. —उपनिषद् *f*. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

मुंडनं [मुंड्-ल्युट्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

मुंडयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

मुंडित *p. p*. [मुंड्-क्त] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. —तं Iron.

मुंडिन् *a*. [मुंड-इनि] 1 Shaven, bald, bald-pated. -2 Hornless. —*m*. 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Śiva.

मुत्यं A pearl.

मुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित; *desid*. मुमुदिषते or मुमोदिषते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यक्ष्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Bg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232, 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. —*Caus*. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

मुद्, मुदा *f*. [मुद्-क्विप् वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; अदनन् पुरो हरितकों मुदमादधानः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणमुदा Gît. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

मुदित *p. p*. [मुद् क्त] Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. —तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. —ता Joy, delight.

मुदिरः [मुद्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 51] A cloud; प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुरनुरंजितमेदुरमुदिरसुवेशं Gît. 2; or मुंचासि नाद्यापि रुषं भामिनि मुदिरालिरुदियाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

मुदी Moonlight.

मुद्गः [मुद्-गक् नेट Uṇ. 1. 125] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. —भुज्, -भोजिन् *m*. a horse.

मुद्गरः [मुदं गिरति गॄ-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet, as in मोहमुद्गरः (a small poem by Sankarâchârya); R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be *n*. also in this sense).

मुद्गरकः A hammer.

मुद्गलः N. of a sage. —लं A kind of grass.

मुद्गष्टः A kind of bean.

मुद्रा [मुद्-रक्] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनं Mu. 1; नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1; (fig. also); इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरदवधि-

मुद्रामुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191; सिंदूरमुद्रांकितः (बाहुः) Gît. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतमुद्रः कटकान्निष्क्रामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money.-5 A medal.-6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवौष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; क्षिपन्निद्रामुद्रां मदनकलहच्छेदसुलभां Mâl. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c.-8 A mystery.-9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp.—अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). —अंक, -अंकित *a.* stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. —कारः a maker of seals. —मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मरंध्र. —यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). —रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. —राक्षसं N. of a drama by Visákha-datta.

मुद्रणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

मुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनं Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि मुद्रयन् द्रागूर्णायुरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

मुद्रिका 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. -7=मुद्रा (10).

मुद्रित *a.* 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्यागः सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रितमहीनिर्व्याजदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; कादम्बरीमुद्रितमुरो मधुसूदनस्य Gît. 1; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

मुधा *ind.* 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्किंचिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुरुते हसितं मुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुधा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. l.

मुनिः [मन्-इन् उच्च Un. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; मुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः। वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थिरधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥ 2. 56; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyâsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 of Páṇini. -6 N. of several plants (पियाल, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience (according to Kull. on Ms. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit'). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The the number 'seven'.—*pl.* The seven sages. -Comp. —अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. —इंद्रः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. -2. an epithet of Sâkyamuni. -3. of Bharata. -4. of *S*iva. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. of Buddha. —त्रयं 'the triad of sages', *i. e.* Pâṇini, Kâtyâyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरणं Sk. —दारकः, —कुमारः a young sage. —द्रुमः the *S*yonâka tree. —पित्तलं copper. —पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. —पुत्रकः 1. a wagtail. -2 the *damanaka* tree. —भेषजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. —वृत्ति *a.* leading an ascetic life; शैशवे मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. —व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

मुंथ् 1 P. (मुंथति) To go, move.

मुमुक्षा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. —क्षुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15.

मुमुचानः A cloud.

मुमुषिषुः A thief.

मुमूर्षा Desire of death; Bk. 5.57.

मुमूर्षु *a.* Being on the point of death, about to die.

मुर् 6 P. (मुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

मुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishṇa; पार्थनाथ द्विषन्मुरं *S*i. 2. 1. —रा N. of a fragrant plant. —रं Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; मुरारिमारादुपदर्शयंत्यसौ Gît.1.-2. N. of the author of Anargharâghava. —जित्, -द्विष्, -भिद्, —मर्दन, -रिपु, -वैरिन्,-हन् *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu; प्रकीर्णाशुर्ग्बिदुर्जयति भुजदंडो मुरजितः Gît. 1; मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं 10. —द्रः the discus of Vishṇu.

मुरगंडः An eruption on the face.

मुरजः [मुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-ड Tv.] 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानंदं नंदिहस्ताहतमुरजरव &c. Mâl. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 40. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called मुरजबंध, see K. P. 9.*ad loc.*-Comp.—फलः the jack-fruit tree.

मुरजा 1 A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

मुरंडाः *m.* pl. A country to the north-west of India.

मुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadá).

मुरलः A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. —लाः pl. N. of a country.

मुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); मुरलामारुतोद्धूतमगमत्कैतकं रजः R.4.55.

मुरली A flute, pipe.-Comp.—धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मुर्छ् 1 P. (मूर्छति, मूर्छित or मूर्त; the word is written as मूर्छ् or मूर्च्छ्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless; पतत्युद्याति मूर्च्छत्यपि Gît. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वमूर्च्छितजनाघातेन किं पौरुषं Gît. 3; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; मुमूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; मुमूर्च्छ सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57; मूर्च्छंत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु *S*. 5. 18; Ki. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसां निशि मूर्च्छतां V. 3. 7. -5 To take effect on; छाया

न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7. 32; हर्म्येषु मूर्छंति न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (*b*) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for. -8 To be frequent. -10 To cause to sound loudly. —*Caus.* (मूर्छयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं ... मूर्छयते Gît. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instrument).

मुर्भिणी A small fire-place.

मुर्मुरः [मुर क पृषो• द्वित्वं Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरहुताशनमुर्मुरचूर्णतां दधुरिवाम्रवणस्य रजःकणाः Śi. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

मुर्व् 1 P. (मुर्वति) To bind, tie.

मुल् 10 U. (मोलयति-ते) To plant.

मुशटी A kind of grain.

मुश (स) ली A small house-lizard.

मुष् I. 9 P. (मुष्णाति, मुषित; *desid.* मुमुषिषति) 1 (*a*) To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं मुष्णाति, but very rarely used in classical literature); मुषाण रत्नानि Śi. 1. 51; 3. 38; क्षत्रस्य मुष्णन् वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 41; Śi. 3. 38. (*b*) To ravish, seduce, abduct, carry off; Bk. 15. 16. -2 To dispel, remove, drive off; घनतिमिरमुषि ज्योतिषि Śi. 4.67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.) To ruin, undo; न वेत्सि मुषितमात्मानं K. 164, Ratn. 4. 3. -4 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्यरेणुमुषितार्कदीधितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To surpass, excel; मुष्णन्श्रियमशोकानां रक्तैः परिजनांबरैः। गीतैर्वरांगनानां च कोकिलभ्रमरध्वनिं Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 92; Me. 47. -II. 1 P. (मोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (मुष्यति) 1 To steal. -2 To break, destroy.

मुषकः A mouse.

मुषा-षी A crucible.

मुषः *f* Stealing &c.

मुषित *p. p.* [मुष् क्त] 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of, free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

मुषितं Stolen property.

मुष्ट *p. p.* Stolen; *S.* 5. 20. —ष्टं Stolen property.

मुष्कः [मुष्-कक्] 1 A testicle. -2 The scrotum. -3 A muscular or robust man. -4 A mass, heap, quantity, multitude. -5 A thief. —*Comp.* —कच्छूः *f.* an eruption on the scrotum. —देशः the region of the scrotum. —शून्यः a eunuch, a castrated person. —शोफः swelling of the testicles.

मुष्ककः N. of a tree (the ashes of which are used as cautery).

मुष्कर *a.* Having testicles. —रः A man having large testicles.

मुष्टिः *m. f.* [मुष् क्तिच्] 1 The clenched hand, fist; करौ तमेत्य विनिद्रे निविडोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Śi. 10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितकः *S.* 4. 13; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. -3 A handle or hilt. -4 A particular measure (= *pala*). -5 A measure of capacity equal to one handful. -6 The penis. -7 Stealing (only *f.*). -8 A compendium, abridgment. —*Comp.* —करणं clenching the fist. —देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. —द्यूतं a kind of game. —पातः boxing. —बंधः 1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful. —मेय *a.* to be measured with the fist, to be spanned with the fingers. —युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

मुष्टिकः [मुष्टिर्भेषणं प्रयोजनमस्य कन्] 1 A goldsmith. -2 A particular position of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. —कं A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs. —काः (*pl.*) N. of an outcast race (the *Dombas*). —*Comp.* —अंतकः an epithet of Balarâma.

मुष्टिका The fist.

मुष्टिंधयः A child, baby, infant.

मुष्टीकृ 8 U. To clench the fist.

मुष्टीमुष्टि *ind.* Fist-to-fist, hand-to-hand fighting; Mv. 6. 31.

मुष्ठकः Black mustard.

मुस् 4 P. (मुस्यति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

मुसलः-लं 1 A mace, club. -2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); मुसलमिदमियं च पातकाले मुहुरनुयाति कलेन हुंकृतेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -3 A kind of surgical instrument. —*Comp.* —आयुधः an epithet of Balarâma. —उलूखलं a pestle and mortar.

मुसलामुसलि *ind.* Club against club.

मुसलीका A common lizard.

मुसलिन् *m.* [मुसल-इनि] 1 An epithet of Balarâma. -2 Of Siva.

मुसल्य *a.* [मुसल-यत्] To be pounded or put to death with a club.

मुस्त् 10 U. (मुस्तयति-ते) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

मुस्तः-स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass; विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले *S.* 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19. —*Comp.* —अदः, -आदः a hog.

मुस्तं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

मुह् 4 P. ((मुह्यति, मुग्ध or मूढ) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहाहं द्रष्टुमाह्वं तां स्मरन्नेवं मुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20; 15. 16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind, be at a loss; अपदुःखानि न मुह्यंति नराः पंडितबुद्धयः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To fail. -5 To err, mistake. —*Caus.* (मोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; मा मूमुहत्खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा Mâl 1. 32. -2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw into confusion. -4 To cause to err or mistake.

मूढ *p. p.* [मुह् क्त] 1 Stupefied, infatuated. Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed, bewildered; confounded, at a loss; किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss what to do'; so दिङ्मूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive. -6 Confounding. —ढः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2. —ढाः (*m. pl.*) An epithet of the elements in the Sánkhya philosophy. —*Comp.* —आत्मन् *a.* 1. stupefied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid, silly. —गर्भः 1. a dead fœtus. -2. difficult delivery. —ग्राहः 1. a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -2. infatuation. —चेतन, चेतस् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्य

मर्पितं R. 8. 88. –धी, -बुद्धि -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple ; Ki. 1. 30. –प्रभुः -श्रेष्ठः the greatest block-head. –सत्त्व *a.* infatuated, insane.

मूढता-त्वं 1 Confusion, bewilderment. –2 Folly, stupidity.

मुढर *a.* [मुह्-किरच्] Silly, foolish, stupid. –रः 1 The god of love. –2 A fool, block-head.

मुहु *ind.* = मुहुस्.

मुहुकं Ved. A moment.

मुहुस् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently ; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः *S.* 1. 7, 2.6; generally repeated in this sense; मुहुर्मुहुः over and over again, often and often; गुरूणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः.–2 For a time or moment, awhile ; Me 105 : generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; मुहुरुपहसतीव मुहुः पतति विह्वलं । मुहुरपि यो भीतं मुहुः क्रंदति रोदिति ॥ Subhâsh.; Mu. 5. 3; मुहुर्मुहुः 'again and again, repeatedly.' -Comp. –भाषा, –वचस् *n.* repetition, tautology. –भुज् *m.* a horse.

मुहूर्तः-र्तं [हुर्छ् क्त धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च Tv.] 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवांबुपानीकमहूर्तलांछने R. 3. 53 ; संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194 ; Me. 19 ; Ku. 7. 50 –2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). –3 A period of 48 minutes. –र्तः An astrologer.

मुहूर्तकः 1 An instant, a moment. –2 A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेरः A block-head, fool.

मू 1 A. (मवते) To bind, fasten, tie.

मूक *a.* [मू-कक्] 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless : मूकं करोति वाचालं; मूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42 ; सखीमयं वीक्ष्य विषादमूकां Gît. 7 ; मूकीभूतवचटाक्षरास्तिष्ठत्पुरदोलासु K. 97; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132. –2 Poor, miserable, wretched. –कः A mute ; मौनान्मूकः H. 2. 26 v. l. ; Ms. 7. 149. –2 A poor or miserable man –3 A fish. -Comp.. –अंबा a form of Durgâ. –भावः silence, muteness, dumbness (also मूकता -त्वं in this sense).

मूकिमन् *m.* Muteness, dumbness, silence.

मूत *a.* [मू-क्त] 1 Bound, tied –2 Confined. –3 Woven. –तः -तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). –2 A woven band of cloth. –3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine ; नाप्सु मूत्रं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56 ; मूत्रं च कार 'made water'. -Comp. –आघातः a urinary disease. –आशयः the lower belly. –उत्संग see मूत्रसंग. –कृच्छ्रं painful discharge of urine, strangury. –कोशः the scrotum. –क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. –ग्रंथिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. –जठरः -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. –दोषः a urinary disease. –निरोधः retention of urine. –पतनः a civet-cat. –पथः the urinary passage. –परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. –पुटं the lower belly –मार्गः, –प्रसेकः the urethra. –वर्धन *a.* diuretic. –वृद्धिः *f.* copious secretion of urine. –शकृत् *n.* urine and excrement. –शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. –शूलः -लं urinary colic. –संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P To make water ; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mbh.

मूत्रल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित *a.* 1 Discharged or voided as urine. –2 Soiled with urine.

मूर *a* Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. –2 Foolish, silly stupid. –3 Destroying, killing.

मूर्ख *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. –र्खः A fool, blockhead ; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh 2. 5, 8 ; मूर्खे च नादरवशाधिकमां पातताडावडयसि V. 2 –2 A kind of bean. -Comp. –पंडितः a learned fool : Pt. 5. 40. –भूयं folly, stupidity, ignorance. –भ्रातृक *a.* one who has a foolish brother. –मंडलं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खिमन् *m.* Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). –2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. –नं, –ना [मुर्च्छ् युच्] 1 Fainting, swooning. –2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually *n.* in this sense). –3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur ; cf. मूर्च्छा (3) also. –4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another ; modulation, melody ; स्फुटीभवद्ग्रामविशेषमूर्च्छनां Si 1. 10; भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरंती Me. 86 ; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54 ; (a मूर्च्छ or मूर्च्छना is thus defined:—क्रमात्स्वराणां सप्तानामारोहश्चावरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छेत्युच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

मूर्च्छा [मुर्च्छ्-भावे अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning ; R. 7. 44. –2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. –3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छां गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. –4 The rising of sounds &c.; see मूर्च्छन (4) above. –5 Growth, increase -Comp. आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. –परीत *a.* unconscious, fainted away.

मूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p.* [मूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तारकादित्वात् इतच्, मुर्छ् क्त वा] 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. –2 Foolish, stupid, silly. –4 Increased, augmented. –4 Made violent, intensified. –5 Perplexed, bewildered. –6 Filled. –7 Calcined. –8 Rising upwards, lofty. –तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त *a.* [मुर्च्छ्-क्त] 1 Fainted, insensible. –2 Stupid, foolish. –3 Embodied, incarnate ; मूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयूथः *S* 1. 33 ; प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69 ; 7. 70 ; Ku. 7. 42 ; Pt. 2. 99. –4 Material, corporeal. –5 Solid, hard. –6 Real. –7 Thickened, coagulated (Ved.).

मूर्तिः 1 Embodiment, materiality. –2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion ; परिच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः *f.* [मुर्च्छ्-क्तिन्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -4 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty.-6 Solidity, hardness.-**Comp.** -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. -प: a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्तित्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

मूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal.-2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया *Si.* 5. 15; तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64; Mâl. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -*m.* The body.

मूर्धन् *m.* [मुह्यत्यस्मिन्नाहते इति मूर्धा, cf. Un. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general; नतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिरग्रहीदपः *Si.* 1. 18; R. 16. 81; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिष्ठन्मनुजेंद्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; भूम्यां पर्वतमूर्धनि; *S* 5. 7; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forepart; स किल संयुगमूर्ध्नि सहायतां मघवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -**Comp.** -अंतः the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त *a. f.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock (as an instance); उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्तिं इति बीभत्सस्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तमुदाहरणम्. (-क्तः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. -3. a minister. -4.=मूर्धावसिक्त (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brâhmaṇa father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. -कर्णी, -कर्परी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1. the hair (of the head); पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः *S.* 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2. the mane. -ज्योतिस् *n.* see ब्रह्मरंध्र or सुद्रामार्ग. -पिंडः a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). -पुष्पः the Sirîsha tree. -रसः the scum of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य *a.* [मूर्ध्नि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters ऋ, ॠ, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्, र्, and ष्; ऋटुरषाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्ध्वन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्वा-र्वी, मूर्विका A kind of creeper (from the fibres of which bowstrings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

मूल् I. 1 U. (मूलति-ते) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (मूलयति-ते, मूलित) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूलं [मूल्-क] 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीभवंति तेषां *S.* 7. 20; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं बंध् to take or strike root; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः *Si.* 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीद्रशना तदानीमंगुष्ठमूलार्पितसूत्रशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राचीमूले Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाहुमूलं *Si.* 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं &c. -4 Beginning, commencement; आमूलाच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि *S.* 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वे गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb.; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6; इति केनाप्युक्तं तत्र मूलं मृग्यं 'the source or authority should be found out'. -6 The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; स गुप्तमूलप्रत्यंतः R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower, an arbour (निकुंज). -21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, शूरण &c. (In comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal'; *e. g.* मूलकारणं 'prime cause' &c. &c.).-**Comp.** -आधारं 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आभं a radish. -आयतनं the original abode. -आशिन् *a.* living upon roots. -आह्वं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् *n.* magic. -कारः the author of an original work. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कृच्छ्रः -च्छ्रं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केशरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -ग्रंथः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by *S*âkyamuni. -छेदः uprooting. -ज *a.* 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of trees (as an anthill). -3. born under the constellation Mûla. (-जः) plant growing from a root. (-जं) a green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -द्रव्यं, -धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निकृंतन *a.* destroying root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stock-man', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः *f.* the Prakṛiti or Pradhâna of the Sânkhyas (q. v.). -(pl.) the four principal sovereigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन); see Ms. 7. 155. -फलदः the bread-fruit tree. -बर्हणं the act of uprooting, extermination. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वापः one who plants roots. -वित्तं capital, stock. -विभुजः a chariot. -व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals; Ms. 10. 38. -व्रतिन् *a.* living exclusively on roots. -शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. -शाकटः, -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. -संघः a society, sect. -स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gaurî. -स्थायिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. -स्रोतस् *n.* the principal current or fountain-head of a river. -हर *a.* uprooting completely.

मूलक *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on ; भ्रांतिमूलक 'based on error. -2 Born under the constellation Mûla. -कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent-root. -3 A sort of Yam. -कः A kind of poison.-**Comp.** -पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). -पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant.-2 The asterism Mûla.

मूलिक *a.* 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. -कः A devotee, an ascetic. -का 1 A root. -2 A collection of oots.

मूलिन् *m.* A tree.

मूलिन *a.* Growing from a root. -नः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलेरः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य *a.* 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. -ल्यं 1 Price, worth, cost ; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि *Si.* 18. 15, *Sânti.* 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchased.

मूष् 1 A. (मूषति, मूषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse.-2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief. -**Comp.** -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Gaṇesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible -3 An air-hole.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Sirîsha tree. -4 N. of a country. -**Comp.** -अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Gaṇesa. -अदः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. -विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse', *i. e.* an impossibility; cf. शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीकः, मूषीका A rat, mouse

मूषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

मृ 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (म्रियते, ममार, अमृत, मरिष्यति, मर्तुं, मृत) To die, perish, decease, depart from life. -*Caus.* (मारयति-ते) To kill, slay. -*Desid.* (मुमूर्षति) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

मृक्ष् See म्रक्ष्.

मृग् 4 P., 10 A. (मृग्यति, मृगयते मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45 ; गता दूता दूरं क्वचिदपि परेतान् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate ; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Mâl. 5. 1; अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one ; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [मृग्-क] 1 (*a*) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः । विक्रमार्जितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेंद्रता; see मृगाधिप below. (*b*) A wild beast. -2 A deer, an antelope; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः *S.* 1. 14 ; R. 1. 40, 50 ; आश्रममृगोयं न हंतव्यः *S.* 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men ; मृगे तुष्टा च चित्रिणी ; वदति मधुरवाणीं दीर्घनेत्रोऽतिभीरुश्चपलमतिसुदेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् *S*abdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्. -13 The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in *S*âkadvîpa. -**Comp.** -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंडजा musk. -अद् *m.*, -अदनः,-अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion ; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः *Si.* 2. 53 ; मृगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. -आविध् *m.* a hunter. -आस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -इंद्रः 1. a lion ; ततो मृगेंद्रस्य मृगेंद्रगामी R. 2. 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* o the zodiac. °आसनं a throne. °आस्यः an epithet of *S*iva. °चटकः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1.a lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -उत्तमांगं the constellation मृगशिरस्. -काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -चारिन् *a.* acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life ; V. 4. -जलं mirage. °स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage; *i. e.* an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -तृष्, -तृषा, -तृष्णा, -तृष्णि, -तृष्णिका, *f.* mirage ; मृगतृष्णांभसि स्नातः ; see खपुष्प; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगतृष्णिकायां *S.* 6. 15. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve. -दृश् *f.* a fawn-eyed woman ; तदीषद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगदृशः U. 6. 35. (-*m.*) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -द्युः a hunter. -द्विष् *m.* a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1. musk ; Ku. 1. 54 ; Rs. 6. 13 ; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. °जा musk. -पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिप्लुः the moon. -पोतः -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रभुः a lion. -प्रियं grass growing on mountains. -ब (व) धाजीवः a hunter. -बंधिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजनी bitter apple. -मदः musk; कुचतटीगतो यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7 ; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7. °वासा a musk-bag -मंद्रः N. of a class of elephants. -मांसं venison. -मातृका a doe. -मासः the month of Mârgasîrsha. -मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -यूथं a herd of deer. -राज् *m.* 1. a lion ; *Si.* 9. 18. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -राजः 1. a lion ; R. 6. 3. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. °धारिन्, °लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमं wool. °जं a woollen cloth. -रोचना yellow pigment. -लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon; अंकाधिरोपितमृगश्चंद्रमा मृगलांछनः *Si.* 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon;

मृगलेखामुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. —लोचनः the moon. (-ना, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman. —वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). —वाहनः wind. —व्याधः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dog-star. -3. an epithet of Siva. —शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. —शावः a fawn; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S 2. 18. —शिरः, —शिरस् n., —शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —शीर्षं the constellation मृगशिरस् (—र्षः) the lunar month Mârgasîrsha. —शीर्षन् m the constellation मृगशिरस्. —श्रेष्ठः a tiger. —हन् m. a hunter.

मृगणा [मृग्-युच् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry.

मृगयस् m Ved. A wild animal.

मृगया [मृग्यन्ते यत्यनया या घञर्थे क] Hunting, chase; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5; मृगयापवादिना माढव्येन S. 2; so मृगयावेषः, मृगयाविहारिन् &c. -Comp —अरण्यं, -वनं a park. —यानं a hunting expedition.

मृगयुः [मृग-अस्त्यर्थे यच्] 1 A hunter, fowler; हंति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Si. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman.

मृगव्यं 1 The chase, hunting; Ki 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery).

मृगित a [मृग्-क्त] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited.

मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. —दृश् f. —लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. —पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

मृग्य a [मृग्-ण्यत्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं मृग्यम्.

मृज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -II. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्ष्टि, मार्जयति-ते, ममार्ज मार्जयांचकार-चक्रे, अमार्जीत्-अमार्क्षीत्, अममार्जत्-त, मार्जिष्यति, मार्क्ष्यति, मार्जयिष्यति-ते, मार्जितुं-मार्ष्टुं, मार्जयितुं, मृष्ट, मार्जित *desid.* मिमृक्षति or मिमार्जिषति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also); स्वेदलवान्ममार्ज Si. 3. 79, दोषमवाद्यममृजत् 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn, -5 To purify, wash with water, sharpen; लुलुवुः खड्गान्ममार्जुश्च ममृजुश्च परश्वधान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धान् चक्रुः or शोधितवंतः).

मृजः A kind of drum.

मृजा [मृज्-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity; Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धि). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

मृजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed rubbed &c.

मृड् 6 9. P. (मृडति, मृड्णाति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy.

मृडः An epithet of Siva.

मृडनं Favouring, showing grace.

मृडा, मृडानी, मृडी An epithet of Pârvatî; अकिं पंगरे प्राकृतरूपमेवत् मृडो पदारविन्दैः Gît. 12.

मृडाकः 1 N of Siva. -2 A fish. -3 A deer.

मृण् 6 P. (मृणति) To kill, slay, destroy.

मृणालः-लं [मृण् कालन्] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; भंगेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबध्नन्ति तंतवः H. 1. 95; सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V 1. 19; Ra. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. —लं The root of a fragrant grass (वाळापूळ). -Comp. —अंशुः a bit of a lotus-fibre. —सूत्र the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

मृणालिका, मृणाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमंगं Mâl 1. 22; or परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku 5. 29.

मृणालिन् m A lotus.

मृणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

मृत *p. p.* [मृ कर्तरि क्त] 1 Dead, deceased ये दाराश्रितानां ग्रसन्ते ते जीवंति के मृताः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious मृतो दरिद्रः पुरुषो मृतं मैथुनमप्रजं । मृतमश्रोत्रियं श्राद्धं मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः ॥ Pt 2. 94 -3 Calcined, reduced; मूर्छां गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1 82. —तं 1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). -Comp. —अंगं a corpse. —अंडः the sun. —अशौचं impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशौच. —उद्भवः the sea, ocean. —कल्प, —प्राय a almost dead, insensible. —गृहं a grave. —चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chândâlas). —जीवन a. reviving the dead. —दारः a widower. —निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. —पः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). —मत्तः, —मत्तकः a jackal. —संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites. —संजीवन a. reviving the dead (-नं, -नी) the revival of a dead person. (-नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —सूतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

मृतकः-कं A dead person, a corpse; भ्रातस्तातं चौरेषोटतरिह मृतका मंक्षमनयोर न ये षामानंद जनयाम जगत्त्राणभगणाति: Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -2 Death. -Comp. —अंतकः a jackal.

मृतिः f. Death, dying.

मृतिमत् m. Mortality.

मृतंडः The sun.

मृतालकं A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [मृद् तिकन् टाप्] 1 Clay, earth; Ms. 2. 182. -2 Fresh earth. -3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [मृ त्युक्] 1 Death, decease; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2 27. -2 Yama, the god of death. -3 An epithet of Brahman. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 Of Mâyâ. -6 Of Kali. -7 The god of love. -Comp. —तूर्यं a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —द a. fatal. —नाशकः quick-silver. —नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —पः an epithet of Siva. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिबद्ध a. liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, —ली the plantain. —बीजः, —बीजं a bamboo-cane. —भृत्यः sickness, disease. —राज् m. Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. -2. earth, the world of mortals; cf. मर्त्यलोक. —वंचनः 1. an epithet of Siva -2. a raven. —सूतिः f. a female crab.

मृत्युंजयः An epithet of Siva.

मृत्सा, मृत्स्ना 1 Earth, clay. -2 Good earth or clay. -3 A kind of

fragrant earth.

मृत्स्नं Powder, dust.

मृद् 9 P. (मृद्नाति, मृदित) 1 To squeeze, press, rub : मम च मृदितं क्षौमं बाल्ये त्वदंगविवर्तनैः Ve. 5. 40. -2 To trample or tread upon; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound bruise, pulverize ; तावमर्दीद्दिखादीच्च Bk. 15. 15 ; बलान्यमृद्नान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. -3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; *Si.* 4. 61. -4 To overcome, surpass. -5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —*Caus.* (मर्दयति) =मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. -2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. -3 Rubbed off, removed. (See मृद्).

मृत्तिनी Good or soft earth.

मृद् *f.* [मृद्यते मृद् कर्मणि क्विप्] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृद्गन्धं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति ।Subhâsh.; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिंबोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U 2. 4. -2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. -3 A mound of earth. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -**Comp**. —कणः a small clod or lump of earth. —करः a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरा an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः (मृच्चयः) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, -भांडं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. °बुद्धिः 'clod-pated', a blockhead ; मया च मृत्पिंडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं *S.* 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —शकटिका (मृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sûdraka).

मृन्म(ण्म)य *a.* Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

मृदंकुरः (रुः) The green pigeon.

मृदंगः [मृद्-अंगच् किच्च] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 Noise. --**Comp.**—फलः the breadfruit tree.

मृदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. -2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. -**Comp** —करः a thunderbolt.

मृदु *a.* [मृद्-कु] (दु or द्वी *f.* ; compar, म्रदीयस् ; superl. म्रदिष्ठ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते प्रजांतकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; *S.* 1. 10 ; 4. 10. -2 Soft, mild, gentle; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपामृदुमनाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपामृदुरवेक्ष्य भार्गवं 11. 83 ; *S.* 6. 1 ; महर्षिर्मृदुतामगच्छत् R 5. 54 'relented' ; खातमूलमनिलो नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तटद्रुमं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. -3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा मृदुरसौ राजा H. 3; ततस्ते मृदवोऽभूवन् गंधर्वाः शरपीडिताः Mb. -4 Moderate. -5 Blunt. -6 Slow. —दुः The planet Saturn. —दु *n.* Softness, gentleness. —दु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S.* 1. 24 ; वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -**Comp.** —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. (-गी) a delicate woman. —उत्पलं the soft *i. e.* blue lotus —कार्ष्णायसं lead. —कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (-ना) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिन्, -छदः, -त्वच्, -त्वचः *m.* a kind of birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, -पर्वन् *m.* a reed, cane. —पुष्पः the *Sirîsha* tree. —पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं N. of a plant (विकंकत). —भाषिन् *a* sweet-speaking. —रोमन् *m.*, -रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, -गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुराधा, मृगशिरस्, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. —हृदय *a.* kind.

मृदुक *a.* Soft, gentle.

मृदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. -2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. -2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृद्वी, मृद्वीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; वाचं तदीयां परिपीय मृद्वीं मृद्वीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मृदुष्ठकं Gold.

मृध् 1 U. (मर्धति-ते) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. -2 Ved. To hurt, kill. -3 To disregard.

मृध् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. -2 An enemy.

मृधस् *n* Ved. 1 War. -2 Contempt, disregard.

मृधं War, battle, fight ; सत्त्वविहितमतुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत मृधेऽधिकुप्यतः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13.

मृश् 6 P. (मृशति, मृष्ट) 1 To touch, handle. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष् I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. -II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.) -2 To sprinkle-III. 4. 10. U (मृष्यति-ते, मर्षयति-ते, मर्षित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with; तत्किमिदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न मृष्यतीति U. 3; R. 9. 62. -2 To allow, permit. -3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य वृहिदजनस्यै कोऽपराधो भगवता मर्षयितव्यः *S.* 4 ; आर्य मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1 ; महाब्राह्मण मर्षय Mk. 1. -4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly ; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटुं मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मृषाभाषासिंधौ Bv. 2. 21.-2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -**Comp.** —अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. —अर्थक *a.* 1. untrue. -2. absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement : तत्किं मन्यसे राजपुत्रि मृषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्,-वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादः 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. -2. insincere speech, flattery. -3. irony, satire.

मृषायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to err.

मृषालकः The mango tree.

मृष्ट *p. p.* [मृज् मृश् वा-क्त] 1 (*a*) Cleansed, purified. (*b*) Pure, clean. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable. -7 Sprinkled. —ष्टं Pepper. -**Comp.** —गंधः a savoury or agreeable smell.

मृष्टिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 Sprinkling.

मृष्टेरुक *a.* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

मॄ 9 P. (मृणाति) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 A. (मयते, मित ; *desid.* मित्सते) To exchange or barter. -With नि

or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain ; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. **-Comp.** **—अद्रिजा, -कन्यका -कन्या** epithets of the river Narmadâ.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waistband, zone in general (fig. also); anything which girds or surrounds; मही सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63; Rs. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman; नितंबबिंबैः सदुकूलमेखलैः Rs. 1. 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42.-4 The slope of a mountain (नितंब); आमेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadâ. **-Comp.—पदं** the hips. **—बंधः** investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachârin, q. v.

मेखलालः An epithet of *S*iva.

मेघः [मेहति वर्षति जलं, मिह्-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A cloud; कुर्वन्नंजनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Râgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. —घं Talc. **-Comp.** **—अध्वन्** *m.*, **-पथः, -मार्गः** 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. **—अंतः** the autumn. **—अरिः** the wind. **—अस्थि** *n.* hail. **—आख्यं** talc. **—आगमः** the approach of rains, the rainy season. **—आटोपः** a dense or thick cloud. **—आडंबरः** thunder. **—आनंदा** a kind of crane. **—आनंदिन्** *m.* a peacock. **—आलोकः** the appearance or sight of clouds; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. **—आस्पदं** the sky, atmosphere. **—उदकं** rain. **—उदयः** the rising of clouds. **—कफः** hail. **—कालः** the rains, rainy season. **—गर्जनं,-गर्जना** thunder. **—चिंतकः** the Châtaka bird. **—जः** a large pearl. **—जालं** 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. **—जीवकः,-जीवनः** the Châtaka bird. **—ज्योतिस्** *m. n.* lightning. **—डंबरः** thunder **—दीपः** lightning. **—दूतं** N. of a celebrated poem by Kâlidâsa. **—द्वारं** the sky, atmosphere. **—नादः** 1. the roar of clouds, thunder. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -3. N. of Indrajit, son of Râvaṇa. -4. the Palâsa tree. °अनुलासिन्, °अनुलासकः a peacock. °जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakshmaṇa. **—नामन्** *m.* a kind of grass. **—निर्घोषः** thunder. **—पंक्तिः,-माला -राजि** *f.* a line of clouds; प्रथमं मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विद्युल्लता V. 2. **—पुष्पं** 1. water. -2. hail. -3. river-water. **—प्रसवः** water. **—भूतिः** a thunderbolt. **—मंडलं** the firmament, sky. **—मारु,-मालिन्** *a.* cloud-capt. **—योनिः** fog, smoke. **—रवः** thunder. **—रावः** a kind of water-bird. **—रेखा,-लेखा** a line of clouds. **—वर्णा** the Indigo plant. **—वर्त्मन्** *n.* the atmosphere. **—वह्निः** lightning. **—वाहनः** 1. an epithet of Indra; श्रयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः *S*i. 13. 18. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. **—विस्फूर्जितं** 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2. N. of a metre; see App. 1. **—वेश्मन्** *n.* the atmosphere. **—सारः** a kind of camphor. **—सुहृद्** *m.* a peacock. **—स्तनितं** thunder.

मेघंकर *a.* (री *f.*) Producing clouds.

मेघयति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेचक *a.* [cf. Uṇ 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured कुर्वन्नंजनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59. **—कः** 1 Blackness, the dark blue-colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail; Mâl. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. **—कं** 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. **-Comp.** **—आपगा** an epithet of the Yamunâ.

मेट्, मेड् 1 P. (मेटति, मेडति) To be mad.

मेटुला The myrobalan tree (आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेढ्रः [मिह्-ष्ट्रन्] A ram. **—ढ्रं** The male organ of generation, penis; (यस्य) मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. **-Comp.** **—चर्मन्** *n.* the prepuce. **—जः** an epithet of *S*iva. **—रोगः** a venereal disease.

मेढ्रकः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेंठः, मेंडः An elephant-keeper.

मेंढः, मेंढकः A ram.

मेंढ्रः See मेढ्र.

मेथ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (Atm.). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed trible. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (अलंबुषा). **—दा** A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines.) **-Comp.** **—जं** a species of bdellium. **—भिल्लः** N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस् *n.* [मिद्-असुन्] 1 Fat, marrow one of the seven *dhàtus* of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182; Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः S. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. **-Comp.** **—अर्बुदं** a fatty tumour. **—कृत** *m. n.* flesh. **—ग्रंथिः** a fatty tumour. **—जं, -तेजस्** *n* a bone. **—धरा** a membrane in the abdomen, containing the fat. **—पिंडः** a lump of fat. **—वृद्धिः** *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदस्विन् *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong, robust; *S*i. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth; न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चचलं वसु नितांतमुन्नता मेदिनीमपि हरंत्यरातयः Ki. 13. 52; (मधुकैटभयोरासीन्मेदसैव परिप्लुता । तेनेयं मेदिनीनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता). -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). **-Comp.** **—ईशः, -पतिः,** a king. **—द्रवः** dust.

मेदुर *a.* [मिद्-घुरच्] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense; Mâl. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेघैर्मेदुरमंबरं Gît. 1; मकरंदसुंदरगलन्मंदाकिनीमेदुरं (पदारविंदं) 7.

मेदुरित *a.* 1 Thickened, made

dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेद्य *a*. 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

मेध् 1 U. See मेथ्.

मेधः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेध, अश्वमेध. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -**Comp**. -जः an epithet of Vishṇu.

मेधा [मेध्-अङ्] (changed to मेधस् in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दुस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 34; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatî. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.) -**Comp**. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -जित् *m*. an epithet of Kâtyâyana. -रुद्रः an epithet of Kâlidâsa.

मेधावत् *a*. Wise, intelligent.

मेधावित् *a*.[मेधा-विनि] 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect; Pt. 1. 61. -*m*. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -नी An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेथि.

मेध्य *a*. [मेध्-ण्यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेध्येनाश्वेनेजे; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. -ध्यः 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medinî). -ध्या N. of several plants (केतकी, शंखपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c.).

मेनका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of *S*akuntalâ). -2 N. of the wife of Himâlaya. -**Comp**. -आत्मजा N. of Pârvatî.

मेना N. of the wife of Himâlaya; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपयेमे) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. -2 N. of a river.

मेनाद्ः 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेंधिका, मेंधी N. of a plant (Mar. मेंदी) (from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेपते) To go, move.

मेय *a*. [मा-मि-वा यत्] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishṇu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; and which forms the centre of the several Dvîpas; cf. द्वीप; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात् कृतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव समाप्तहेममहिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bh. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -**Comp**. -अद्रिकर्णिका the earth. -धामन् *m*. an epithet of Siva. -पृष्ठं heaven, the sky. -यंत्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [मिल्-घञ्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, an assembly. (Also मेलक).

मेलनं [मिल्-ल्युट्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter; a fight.

मेला [मिल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -**Comp**. -अंधुकः,-अंबुः, -नंदः,-नंदा, -मंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलापकः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलायनं Combination, junction.

मेव् 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेषः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign *Aries* of the zodiac. -**Comp**. -अंडः an epithet of Indra. -कंबलः a woollen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -यूथं a flock of sheep.

मेषा Small cardamoms.

मेषायते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेषिका, मेषी A ewe.

मेहः [मिह् -घञ्] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary disease. -4 A ram. -5 A Goat. -**Comp**. -घ्नी turmeric.

मेहनं [मिह्-ल्युट्] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मैत्र *a*. (त्री *f*.) [मित्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhûrta); Ku. 7. 6. -त्रः 1 A high or perfect Brâhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. -त्री 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -त्रं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा (मैत्रभं in the same sense).

मैत्रकं Friendship.

मैत्रावरुणः An epithet of Vâlmîki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishṭha; U. 5. 28.

मैत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. -2 Of Vasishṭha. -3 Of Vâlmîki.

मैत्रिन् *a*. Friendly, kind.

मैत्रेय *a*. (यी *f*.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मैत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्ध).

मैत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मैथिलः [मिथिलायां भवः अण्] A king of Mithilâ; R. 11. 32, 48. -लाः (pl.) The people of Mithilâ q. v. -ली N. of Sîtâ; R. 12. 29.

मैथुन *a*. (नी *f*.) [मिथुनेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; सूतं मैथुनमप्रजं Pt. 2. 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अग्न्याधान). -**Comp**. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. -धर्मिन् *a*. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मैथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial allianee.

मैथुनिन् *a.* Copulating, sexually united. —*m.* One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मैथुन्य *a.* Relating to copulation.

मैधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मैनाकः [मेनकायां भवः अण्] N. of a mountain, son of Himâlaya and Menâ, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on aecount of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. **-Comp.** —स्वसृ *f.* an epithet of Pârvatî.

मैनालः A fisherman.

मैंदः N. of a demon killed by Krishṇa.-Comp.—हन् *m.* an epithet of Krishṇa.

मैरेयः —यं, मैरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अधिरजनि वधूभिः पीतमैरेयरिक्तं *Si.* 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मैलिंदः A bee.

मोकं The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. **-3** To wrest away. **-4** To cast, hurl, fling. **-5** To shed. **-6** To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष् घञ्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom ; साऽधुना तव बंधे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K.; Me. 61 ; लब्धमोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20 ; धुर्याणां च धुरो मोक्षं 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence ; see अर्थ ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30 ; R. 10. 84 ; Ms. 6. 35. **-4** Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off ; वनस्थलीमर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. **-6** Loosening, untying, unbinding ; वेगिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99. -7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow ; बाष्पमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. **-8** Shooting, casting, discharging ; बाणमोक्षः *S.* 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). —Comp.—उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. —देवः an epithet applied to Hiouen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. —द्वारं the sun. —पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षक *a.* [मोक्ष-ण्वुल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. —कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षणं [मोक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. **-4** Giving up, abandoning, resigning. **-5** Shedding. **-6** Squandering. **-7** Discharging, casting ; शस्त्र° &c.

मोक्षिन् *a.* 1 Desirous of emancipation. **-2** Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोघ *a.* [मुह्-घ अच् वा कुत्वं] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful ; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6 ; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितं R. 11. 39 ; 14. 65 ; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned -4 Idle. —घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. —घा The trumpet flower —घं *ind.* In vain, to no purpose, uselessly.—Comp.—कर्मन् *a.* engaging in useless rites. —पुष्पा a barren woman.

मोघीकृ 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मुच् अच्] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभांजन. —चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. **-3** The indigo plant. —चं A plantain fruit.

मोचक *a.* [मुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated. absolved. —कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. -2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. **-4** The tree called शोभांजन.

मोचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मुच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. —नं 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. **-3** Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride.-6 Deceit, fraud.-Comp. —पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितृ *a.* Releasing, setting free.

मोचाटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. **-3** A kind of pungent seed.

मोटकः -कं [मुट्-ण्वुल्] A pill. —कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a *S*râddha (भग्नकुशपत्रद्वयं).

मोटनं, मोटनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. —नः Wind, air.

मोट्टायितं Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of ; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः —कांतस्मरणवार्तादौ हृदि तद्भावभावतः । प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोट्टायितमुदीर्यते ; see S. D. 141 also ; सद्यो मोट्टायितमधुरिमोल्लासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. **-2** A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [मुद्-घञ्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; यत्रानंदाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12 ; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. **-Comp.** —आख्यः the mango tree.

मोदक *a.* (का, -की *f.*) [मोदयति मुद्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. —कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general ; Y. 1. 289. —कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a *S*ûdra mother).-Comp. —कारः a confectioner.

मोदकिका A sweetmeat.

मोदनं [मुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोदयंतिका, मोदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित *a.* Glad, pleased, delighted. —तं Pleasure, delight.

मोदिन् *a.* [मुद् णिनि] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. —नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, मल्लिका, यूथिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोरटः [मुर्-अटन्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. —टं 1 The root of the sugarcane. **-2** The

flower of the Ankoṭa tree. –ट्र Hemp used for bow-strings (मूर्वा).

मोषः [मुष्-घञ्] 1 A thief, robber. –2 Theft, robbery. –3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); न पुष्पमोषमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1; दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे Git. 11. –4 Stolen property. –Comp –कृत *m.* a thief.

मोषकः [मुष्-ण्वुल्] A robber, thief.

मोषणं [मुष्-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. –2 Cutting. –3 Destroying.

मोषयित्नुः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. –2 The cuckoo.

मोषा Theft, robbery.

मोष्टृ *m.* A thief, robber.

मोहः [मुह्-घञ्] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोहेनांतर्वरतनुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; Ku. 3. 73. –2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. –3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; *S.* 7. 25. –4 Error, mistake. –5 Wonder, astonishment. –6 Affliction, pain. –7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. –8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). –9 Illusion of attachment or love; Pt. 2. 166. –Comp.–उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded; see Kâv. 2. 25. –कलिलं the thick net or snare of delusion. –निद्रा over-weening confidence. –मंत्रः a deluding spell. –रात्रिः *f.* the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. –शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मुह्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupefying. –2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. –3 Deluding, infatuating –4 Fascinating, enrapturing; U. 1. 36; Mâl. 6. 8. –नः 1 An epithet of Siva. –2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. –3 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). –नं 1 Stupefying. –2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. –3 Stupor; loss of sensation. –4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. –5 A seduction, temptation. –6 Sexual intercourse; Mâl. 4. –7 A means employed in perplexing others. –8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. –Comp. –अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय *a.* 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. –2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित *p. p.* [मुह्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Stupefied. –2 Perplexed, bewildered. –3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिन् *a.* [मुह्-णिनि] 1 Stupefying. –2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. –3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an *Apsaras.* –2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishṇu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) –3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक (कु) लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मौक्तिकं [मुक्तैव स्वार्थे ठक्] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhâsh.–Comp. –आवली a string of pearls. –गुंफिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. –दामन् *n.* a string of pearls. –प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. –शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-oyster. –सरः a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्यं [मूकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्यं Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौखर्यं [मुखरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. –2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्ध्यं [मुग्ध-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. –2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. –3 Charm, beauty

मौघ्यं Uselessness.

मौचं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौंज *a.* (ञ्जी *f.*) [मुंज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौंजक).

मौंजी The girdle of a Brâhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42.–Comp. –निबंधनं, -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौढ्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. –2 Childishness. –3 Spiritual folly.

मौंड्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. –2 Baldness.

मौत्रं A quantity of urine.

मौदक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. –2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गीन *a.* [मुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनं [मुनेर्भावः अण्] Silence, taciturnity; मौनं सर्वार्थसाधनं; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचर 'hold your tongue'. –Comp.–मुद्रा the attitude of silence. –व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [मौनमस्यास्ति इनि] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. –*m.* A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A drummer.

मौर्ख्यं [मूर्ख-ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यः [मुर-ण्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्ये नवे राजनि Mu. 4. 15; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) Made of Mûrvâ plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [मूर्वालता तत्तंतुना निर्वृत्ता अण्] 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकिणांको भुजः *S.* 1. 13; मौर्वी धनुषि चातता R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. –2 A girdle made of Mûrvâ grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42. –3 (In geom.) The chord of an arc; (also मौर्विका).

मौल *a.* (ला,–ली *f.*) [मूलं वेत्ति मूलादागतो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. –2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). –3 Nobly born, of a good family. –4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient

times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19 57. **—लः** An old or hereditary minister; (प्रकृतयः) मौलैरानाय्यथामासुर्भरतं स्तंभिताश्रुभिः R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि *a.* [मूलस्यादूरभवः इञ्] Head, foremost, best; अखिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. **—लिः** 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. -3 The Asoka tree. **—लिः** (*m. f.*) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजूट Malli.). -3 Braided hair, hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34; **—लिः,-ली** *f.* The earth.—Comp. **—मणिः,-रत्नं** a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. **—मंडनं** a head-ornament. **—मुकुटं** a crown, tiara.

मौलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनोपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याय संनिहितः U. 3. -3 Inferior. **—कः** A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिन् *a.* Having a crown, crested.

मौल्यं Price.

मौष्टा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौष्टिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल *a.* (ली *f.*) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parvan*; in this *parvan* is narrated the death of Kṛishṇa and Balarâma, and the self-destruction of Kṛishṇa's family through the curse of Brâhmaṇas). **—लः** A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः [मुहूर्त-अण्] An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मुहूर्त-ठक्] Momentary, transient. **—कः** An astrologer; मौहूर्तिकैः संवाद्यताम्.

म्ना 1 P. (मनति, म्नात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.).

म्नात *p. p.* 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष् I. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. —II. 10 U. (म्रक्षयति-ते) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indistinctly.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणं [म्रक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

म्रद् 1 A. (म्रदते, *caus.* म्रदयति-ते) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रदिमन् *m.* [मृदोर्भावः इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness. -2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वर्भानुः) हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49.

म्रुच् 1 P. (म्रोचति) To go, move.

म्रुंच् 1 P. (म्रुंचति) To go, move.

म्रेट् (ड्) 1 P. (म्रेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लक्ष् 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ते) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट *a.* 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Barbarous. -3 Withered, faded. **—ष्टं** An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुंच् See मुच्, मुंच्.

म्लेच्छ्, or म्लेछ 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः [म्लेच्छ्-घञ्] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छप्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्छयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Git. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; (Baudhâyana thus defines the word:- गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते ॥.) -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. **—च्छं** Copper. —Comp. **—आख्यं** copper. **—आशः** wheat. **—आस्यं, -मुखं** copper. **—कंदः** garlic. **—जातिः** *f.* a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. **—देशः, -मंडलं** a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. **—भाषा** a foreign language. **—भोजनः** wheat. (**—नं**) barley. **—वाच्** *a.* speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छनं 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित *p. p.* Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. **—तं** 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेट्, -म्लेड् (म्लेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 A. (म्लेवते) To worship, serve.

म्लै 1 P. (म्लायति, मम्लौ, अम्लासीत्, म्लास्यति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायता भूरुहोगां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि... मम्लतुर्न मणिकुट्टिमोचितौ R 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनविहरणखेदम्लानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dispirited; मम्लौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो हीदं Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear, vanish. -6 To decline, become less; Si 7. 75.—*Caus.* (म्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लात *p. p.* 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान *p. p.* [म्लै-क्त तस्य नः] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty. **—नं** Withering, fading. —Comp. **—अंग** *a.* weak-bodied. (**—गी**) a woman during her menses. **—मनस्** *a.* depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

म्लानिः *f.* [म्लै-क्तिन्] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness

म्लायत्, -म्लायिन् *a.* 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less; Bh. 3. 33.

म्लास्नु *a.* 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. -या 1 Going. -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmî. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृत after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* [यं संयमं करोति कृ क्विप् तुक् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. -आत्मिका a kind of cock-roach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष् I. 10 A. (यक्षयते) To honor, worship, adore. -II. 1 P (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षः [यक्ष्यते, यक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures: यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं धनेश रक्षंति वै प्रासगदाद्हिस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of Kubera. -5 Worship. -क्षं 1 A ghost, -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. -क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -इंद्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आमलकं the fruit of the पिंडखर्जूर tree. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कर्दमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरागुरुकस्तूरीकक्कोलैर्यक्षकर्दमः Ak.; कुंकुमागुरुकस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महासुगंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्दमः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तरुः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज् *m.* N of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. -राजः N. of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dîpâli, q. v. -वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, *i e.* the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgâ. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [यक्ष् मनिन्] Pulmonary disease in general.-Comp -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -घ्नी grapes.

यक्ष्मिन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative.-Comp. -अंत a term for the Atm. frequentative; *e.g.* बोभूयते from भू. -लुक् the omission of यङ् *i e.* the Paras. frequentative; *e.g.* बोभवीति from भू.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे; अयाक्षीत् अयष्ट, यक्ष्यति-ते, यष्टुं, इष्ट; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियक्षति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजते Sk.; यस्तिलैर्यजते पितॄन् Mb., Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. -*Caus.* (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). -Comp. -देशः, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रः [यज्-अत्र] A Brâhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्र Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [यज्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of sacrificing -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [यज्-शानच्] Sacrificing, worshipping. -नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe -Comp -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brâhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); *S.* 4.

यजमानकः =यजमान.

यजस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. -2 A sacrifice

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10.79.

यजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [यज्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred *mantras* in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्रश्लिष्टपठिता मंत्रा यजूंषि Sâyaṇa; cf. मंत्र-3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved. Worship, oblation. -Comp. -उदरः Ved. an epithet of Brahman. -पतिः N.

of Vishṇu. —विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulæ. —वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices ; it has two chief branches or recensions:—the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [यज् -भावे न] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वहुतः &c. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brâhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are: —भूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices'; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Vishṇu.-**Comp.**-अंशः a share of sacrifice. °भुज् *m.* a deity,god Ku. 3. 14. —अ-(आ) गारः-रं a sacrificial hall. —अंगं 1 a part of a sacrifice.-2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोनित्वमवेक्ष्य यस्य Ku. 1. 17. (-गः) 1. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर). -2. the Khadira tree. -3. N. of Vishṇu.—अंतः 1 the completion of a sacrifice.-2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. -2. a supplementary sacrifice °कृत् *m.* N. of Vishṇu —अरिः an epithet of Siva —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice -2. fit for a sacrifice.(-*m.* dual)an epithet of the Asvins. —अवयवः N. of Vishṇu. —अशनः a god. —आत्मन् *m.* -ईश्वरः N. of Vishṇu. —ईशः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2. of the sun. —इष्ट a kind of grass (दीर्घरोहितृण). —उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. —उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm ; see Ms. 2. 63 ; (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). —उपासक *a.* performing sacrifices. —कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-*n.*) a sacrificial rite. —कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. —कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new moon). —कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. —कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. —कृत *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-*m.*) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. —क्रतुः 1. a sacrificial rite. -2. a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —क्रिया a sacrificial rite. —घ्नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. —त्रातृ *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. —दीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2 performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 2. 169. —द्रव्यं anything (*e. g.* a vessel) used for a sacrifice. —द्रुह् *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. —पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice. see यजमान. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —पशुः 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. —पात्रं,-भांडं a sacrificial vessel. —पुंस्-पुमान् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —पुरुषः,-फलदः epithets of Vishṇu.—बाहुः N. of Agni. —भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2 a god, deity. °ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °भुज् *m.* a god, deity. —भावनः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज् *m.* a god. —भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. —भूषणः white *darbha* grass. —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu —भोक्तृ *m* an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. —योगः the Udumbara tree. —रसः,-रेतस् *n.* Soma. —वराहः Vishṇu in his boar-incarnation. —वल्लिः-ल्ली *f.* the Soma plant. —वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. —वह *a.* conducting a sacrifice. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu -2. a Brâhmaṇa. -3. N. of Siva. —वीर्यः N. of Vishṇu. —वृक्षः the fig-tree. —वेदिः, -दी *f.* the sacrificial altar. —शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. —शाला a sacrificial hall. —शेषः-षं the remains of a sacrifice ; यज्ञशेषं तथामृतं Ms. 3. 285. —श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. —सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice.—संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. —सारः an epithet of Vishṇu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्थाणुः a sacrificial post. —हन् *m.*, -हनः epithets of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palâsa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. —*m.* N. of Vishṇu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः घ] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice,sacrificial. -2 Sacred, holy, divine. -3 Adorable, worthy of worship. -4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. -2 The third or Dvâpara age. -**Comp.**—देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मृगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः॥ Ms. 2. 23. —शाला 1. a sacrificial hall. -2. a temple.

यज्ञीय *a.* [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree.-**Comp.**—ब्रह्मपादपः the tree called विकंकत.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —ज्या-ज्यं 1 Worshipping. -2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. -2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. -3 Sacrificing. —ज्युः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यज्वरी *f.*) [यज्-क्वनिप्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices ; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा R. 6. 46, 1. 4, 3. 39, 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वैः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान् कुटुंबी V. 3. 1. -2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for ; या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः सारतरागमना यतमाना Si. 4. 45 ; R. 9. 7. -3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. -4 To observe caution, be watchful ; Bg. 2. 60. -5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. -6 To join, associate with. -7 To go, proceed. —*Caus.* (यातयति-ते) To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. -2 To despise, censure. -3 To encourage, animate. -4 To torture, distress, annoy. -5 To prepare, elaborate. -6 Ved. To join,

unite. -7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [यत्-क्त] 1 Exerting, watching. -2 Taking pains or care. -3 Prepared, ready. -4 Resolved. -5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भावे नङ्] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; Bh. 2. 5. -2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. -3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महान्हि यत्नस्तव देवदारौ R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः *S.* 1. -4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; Bh. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. -2. diligently, vigorously, zealously.-3. in spite of every effort. -4. necessarily.). -Comp. -आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत *p. p.* 1 [यम्-क्त] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. -2 Limited, moderate, see यम्. -तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet.-Comp.-आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 54. -आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. -इंद्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. -चित्त,-मनस्, -मानस *a.* subdued in mind. -वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. -व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. -2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम *a.* (-मत् *n.*) [यद्-डतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (-रत् *n.*) [यद्-डतरच्] Who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्-तसिल्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः =यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशंकेत्प्राचीं तां कल्पयेद्दिशं Ms. 7. 189. -2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. -3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो रं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. -4 From which time forward, ever since. -5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. -2. from any person whatever. -3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. -2. from whomsoever, from any person whatever. -3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते *S.* 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26; यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). -Comp. -भव *a.* arising from which. -मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from, which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्-क्तिन्] 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. -3 Guidance. -4 A pause in music. -5 (In prosody) A cæsura; यतिर्जिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते। सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया॥ Chand. M. 1; म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्. -6 A widow. -तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यत्-इन्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा ज्ञानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्त, यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल्] Where, in which place, whither; सैव सा (द्यौः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. -2 When; as in यत्र काले. -3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T.S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्र कुत्र or यत्रक्वचन क्वापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. -2. whensoever, at whatever time. -3. whenever, as often as. -4. hither and thither).

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे थाल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:— (*a*) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (*b*) namely, as follows; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (*c*) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभवप्रभवं कांतं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न मुंचति) K. P. 10; (*d*) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; (*e*) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति *S.* 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (*f.*) so that, in order that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. -2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses :—(*a*) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथांकुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधूचतुष्केऽपि यथैव शांता प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो (or शीतं) यथा बाधति बाधते; (as much-as, as-as); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (*c*) in 1. above. (*b*) so-that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य *S.* 3; तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनैः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (*c*) since-therefore, as (because)-so; यथा इतोमुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. Mâl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां...सेविष्यंते भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9. (*d*) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे। तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; यथा यथा-तथा तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथा यथा भा-

वसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे स्वार्थे भक्तिरुत्तमा Mb., Śi. 17. 43; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथातथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथा कथा as much as; यथा तथा भवतु whatever may be the case; यथा कथंचित् any how, some how or other. *N. B.* As the first member of Avyayîbhâva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below.–**Comp.** –अंशं,-अंशतस् *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. –अधिकारं *ind.* according to authority. –अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. (-तं) *ind.* according to the text. –अनुपूर्वं -अनुपूर्व्यं, -अनुपूर्व्या *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. –अनुभूतं *ind.* 1. according to experience. -2. by previous experience. –अनुरूपं *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. –अभिप्रेत, अभिमत, -अभिलषित, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (-तं &c.) *ind.* according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. –अभिरुचित *a.* pleasant, agreeable. –अर्थ *a.* 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c. -2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यन्निव नामास्य (*i. e.* शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमरिनिग्रहात् R. 15. 6; (करिष्यते) प्रधिसद्यः शिशुपालतां यथार्थी Śi. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 48; Ku. 2. 16. -3. fit, suitable. (-र्थं,-अर्थतः) truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly. °अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. °नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name); ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. °वर्णः a spy (for यथार्हवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1. suitableness, fitness, -2. propriety. -3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness). –अर्ह *a.* 1. according to merit, as deserving. -2. appropriate, suitable, just. °वर्णः a spy, an emissary. –अर्हं, -अर्हतः *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40. –अर्हणं *ind.* 1. according to propriety. -2. according to worth or merit. –अवकाशं *ind.* 1. according to room or space. -2. as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. -3. in the proper place; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. –अवस्थं *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. –आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. –आख्यानं *ind.* as before stated. –आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययौ R. 3. 67. –आगमं *ind.* according to tradition, as handed down from generation to generation. –आचारं *ind.* as customary or usual. –आम्नातं -आम्नायं *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. –आरंभं *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. –आवासं *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. –आशयं *ind.* 1. according to wish or intention. -2. according to the agreement. –आश्रमं *ind.* according to the Asrama or period in one's religious life. –इच्छ, -इष्ट, -ईप्सित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छं, -ष्टं, -तं) *ind.* 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. -2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बुभुजे मांसं; Ch. P. 3. –ईक्षितं *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. –उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1; यथोक्तव्यापारा *S.* 1; R. 2. 70. –उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. –उत्तरं *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संबंधोत्र यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. –उत्साहं *ind.* 1. according to one's power or might. -2. with all one's might. –उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or –उद्देशं *ind* in the manner indicated. –उपजोषं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. –उपदेशं *ind.* as advised or instructed. –उपयोगं *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. –उपपत्ति *ind.* 1. as may be fit. -2. as may happen. –औचित्यं propriety, suitableness, fitness. –ऋतु *ind.* according to the right season. –कर्तव्यं what is right to be done. –कर्म *ind.* according to one's duties or circumstances. –कल्पनं according to rule. –काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-मं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6; 4. 51. –कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. –कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51. –कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. (-तं) *ind.* according to the usual practice. –क्रमं, -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. –क्षमं *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. –क्षेमेण *ind.* safely, comfortably. –जात *a.* 1. foolish, senseless, stupid. -2. barbarous, outcast. –ज्ञानं *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. –ज्येष्ठं *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. –तत्त्वं *ind.* 1. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. –तथ *a.* 1. true, right. -2. accurate, exact. (-थं) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-था) *ind.* 1. exactly, precisely. -2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be. –तृप्ति *ind.* to the heart's content. –दर्शनं *ind.* according to observation. –दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. –निर्दिष्ट *a.* 1. as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी. -2. as prescribed or laid down; यथानिर्दिष्टं संपादितं व्रतं V. 3. –न्यायं *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. –पुरं *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. –पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (-र्वं) -पूर्वकं *ind.* 1. as before; Ms. 11. 188. -2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्वं Y. 1. 35. –प्रदेशं *ind.* 1. in the

proper or suitable place ; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49 ; आसंजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83 ; Ku. 7. 34. -2. according to direction or precept. —प्रधानं, -प्रधानतः ind. according to rank or position, according to precedence ; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7 46. —प्रयोगं ind. 1. according to usage or practice. -2. as found by experiment. —प्राणं ind. according to strength, with all one's might. —प्राप्त a. suitable to circumstances. (-प्तं) ind. regularly, properly —प्रार्थितं ind. as requested. —बलं ind. to the best of one's power, with all one's might. —बुद्धि, मति ind. to the best of one's knowledge. —भागं, -भागशः ind. 1. according to the share of each, proportionately ; यथाभागशाऽमी वो गंधाः. -2. each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -3. in the proper place ; यथाभागमवस्थितेपि R. 6. 19. —भावः destiny. —भूतं ind. according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. —मुखीन a. looking straight at (with gen.) ; (मृगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुप्लुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —यथं ind. 1. as is fit, fitly, properly ; Ki. 8. 2. -2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; असक्तमाराधयतो यथायथं Ki. 1. 11 ; बीजवंतो मुखाद्यर्था विप्रकीर्णा यथायथं S. D. 337. -3. by degrees, gradually. —युक्तं -योगं ind. according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. —योग्य a. suitable, fit, proper, right. —रुचं, -रुचि ind. according to one's liking or taste. —रूपं ind. 1. according to form or appearance. -2. duly, properly, fitly. —वस्तु ind. as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. —विध a. of such kind or sort. —विधि ind. according to rule or precept, duly, properly ; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. —विभवं ind. in proportion to one's income, according to means. —वृत्त a. as happened, done or acted. (-त्तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event.-2. a former event. —वृद्धं ind. according to age or seniority; Ku. 6. 49. —शक्ति, -शक्त्या ind. to the best of one's power, as far as possible. —शास्त्रं ind. according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ms. 6. 88. —शीघ्रं ind. as quickly as possible. —शीलं ind. in accordance with one's temper. —श्रुत a. according to the report. —श्रुतं -ति ind. 1. as heard or reported.-2.(यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; S. 6. 25. —श्रेष्ठं ind. in order of precedence or merit. —संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric ; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10 ; e. g. शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं),-संख्येन ind. according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. —समयं ind. 1. at the proper time. -2 according to agreement or established usage. —संभव a. possible. —संभावित a. suitable, appropriate. —सुखं ind. 1. at will or pleasure. -2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure ; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 22; R. 9. 48; Ms. 4. 43. —स्थानं the right or proper place. (-नं) ind. 1. in the proper place; duly, properly. -2. instantly. -3. according to rank. —स्थित a.according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8. -2. right, proper, fit. (-तं) ind. 1. truly, properly. -2. according to circumstances. —स्थिति ind. as usual, according to state or circumstances. —स्वं ind. 1. each his own, respectively ; अभ्यासते चीरभृतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. -2. individually ; R. 17. 65. -3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् ind. 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अभ्यापिपद्वाग्मिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. -2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद्विहिताध्वराय R. 5. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. -3 Exactly, truly.

यद् pron. a. (Nom. sing. m. यः, f. या,यत्-द् n.)The relative pronoun corresponding to'who','which' or 'what' in English.(a) Its proper correlative is तद् ; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य ; but sometimes इदम्, अदस्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भाविन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पठिताः Mâl. 1 ; यद्रेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरम्. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated ; यो यः शस्त्रं बिभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पांडवीनां चमूनां . . . क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30; क्रियते यद्यदेषा कथयति U. 1; यं यं पश्यति तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चन, वा, or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever,', 'any'; सुतो वा सुतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other ; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c. ; यत्किंचिदेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च मित्राणि &c. —ind. 1 As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योयं जनप्रवादो यत्संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73 ; तस्य कदाचिच्चिंता समुत्पन्ना यदर्थोत्पत्त्युपाया श्चिंतनीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. -2 or in the sense of 'because,' 'since'; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे... यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 ; or किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18 ; R. 1. 27, 87 ; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N.22.46. -Comp. —अपि ind. although, though ; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः Me. 27. —अर्थे, -अर्थे ind. 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account ; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः S. 6 ; Ku. 5. 52. -2. since, because ; नूनं दैवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम् । यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो ॥ Mb. —कारणं, -कारणात् ind. 1. wherefore, on which account. -2. since, because. —कृते ind. wherefore, why, for which person or thing. —भविष्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); Pt. 1. 318. —वा ind. or

else, whether; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —वृत्तं an adventure. —सत्यं *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमंगलाशंसया वो वचनस्य यत्सत्यं कंपितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1; Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाच्] 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदैव तदैव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रभृति -तदाप्रभृति from what time-from that time forward. -2 If (=यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. -3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात्॥ Mâl. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोत्र (=कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. -3 Provided that, when. -4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियतां 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्वं स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंगमेभिस्तवेति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though', 'although;' Si. 16. 82; Bg. 1. 38; S. 1. 31; यदिवा or; यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun: U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayâti and Devayânî and ancestor of the Yâdavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurâ. –Comp. —कुलोद्वहः, -नंदनः, -श्रेष्ठः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

यदृच्छा [यद् ऋच्छ्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; किंनरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽद्राक्षीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽगता श्रुतप्रभावा ददृशेथ नंदिनी R. 3. 40; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. –Comp. —अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. —शब्दः a proper name, a word like डित्थ, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c; असंपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जातिक्रियागुणैः। यदृच्छाशब्दवत्पुंसः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलं Si. 2. 47. —संवादः 1. accidental conversation. -2. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यंतृ *a* [यम्-तृच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. —*m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यंता गजव्यपाश्रयतद्गजस्थं R. 7. 37; अथ यंतारमादिश्य धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यंत्र् 1. 10. U. (यंत्रति-ते, यंत्रयति-ते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयंत्रितपौलस्त्यबलात्कारकचग्रहैः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्रं [यंत्र्-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in गृहयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. -3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तैल°, जल° &c. -5 A bolt, lock. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. –Comp. —आलयः a printing-press. —उपलः a mill, mill stone. —करंडिका a kind of magical basket. —कर्मकृत् *m.* an artist, artisan. —गृहं 1. an oil-mill. -2. a manufactory. —गोलः a kind of pea. —चेष्टितं any magical work, an enchantment. —तक्षन् *m.* 1. a constructor of machines. -2. a preparer of charms. —तोरणं a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). —दृढ *a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). —नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. —पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. —पेषणी a hand-mill. —प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. —मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. —शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रकः [यंत्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. —कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रणं-णा [यंत्र्-ल्युट् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रणदंतुरांतरे व्यलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2 -2 A restraint, restriction; check; ह्रीयंत्रणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; गुरुजनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध); निबिडपीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधनधात् प्रतिबध्नती N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलमुपचारयंत्रणया M. 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित *p. p.* [यंत्र्-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. –Comp. —कथ, -वाच् *a.* 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यंत्रिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यभ् 1 P. (यभति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यभनं Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसीत्, यंस्यति, यंतुं, यत; *desid.* यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वाङ्मनसी प्राज्ञः Kaṭh; यतचित्तात्मा Bg. 4. 21; see यत. -2 To offer, give, bestow. -3 Ved. To support, sustain.

-4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. —*Caus.* (यमयति-ते) To restrain, check &c.

यम *a.* [यम्-घञ्] 1 Twin, twin-born. -2 Coupled. —मः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तसं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽमुनैव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः । नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागन्तुसाधनं ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on *Si.* 13. 23 and Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; *e. g.* ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षांतिर्दानं सत्यमकल्कता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्ये दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनृशंस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश॥;sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:— अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च॥). -5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are:— यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावंगानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्ताभये त्वयि यमादपि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (*i. e.* नकुलसहदेवौ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 9. 126. -8 One of a pair or couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crow. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. —मं 1 A pair or couple. -2 (In gram.) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. —मी N. of the river Yamunâ. -Comp. —अनुगः,-अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. —अंतकः an epithet of 1. *Siva*. -2. of Yama. —अरिः,-घ्नः, -रिपुः &c. N. of Vishṇu. —ईशं the Nakshatra Bharaṇî. —किंकरः a messenger of death. —कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth-worm. —कीलः N. of Vishṇu. —कोटिः-टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankâ. —ज *a.* twin-born, twin; भ्रातरौ भावां यमजौ U. 6; 4. —दंष्ट्रा 'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (—ष्ट्राः pl.) the last eight days of the month *Asvina* and the whole of Kârtika (regarded as a period of general sickness). —दूतः-दूतकः 1. a messenger of death. -2. a crow. —दूतिका tamarind. —देवता the asterism Bharaṇî. —द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kârtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊबीज); cf. भ्रातृद्वितीया. —धानी the abode of Yama; नरः संसारांते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —धारः a kind of double-edged weapon. —पाशः the noose of Yama. —पुरुषः Yama's servant or minister. —प्रियः the fig-tree. —भगिनी N. of the river Yamunâ. —यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). —राज् *m.* Yama, the god of death. —वाहनः, -रथः a buffalo. —सभा the tribunal of Yama. —सूर्यं a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —स्वसृ *f.* 1. N. of the river Yamunâ. -2. N. of Durgâ.

यमक *a.* [यम-स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. -2 Two-fold, double. —कः 1 A restraint, check. -2 A twin; one of a pair, a fellow. -3 A great moral or religious duty; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage. -2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kâv. 3. 2-52); आवृत्ति वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः Kâv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यम् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Cessation, rest. -4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल *a.* Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number 'two'. —लौ (dual) A pair. —लं,-ली A pair, couple. —ली A dress consisting of two pieces. -Comp. —पत्रः N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्मंतक).

यमवत् *a.* 1 One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. -2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् *ind.* In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित *a.* [यम्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. -2 Tied, held together; *S.* 1. 30.

यमिन् *a.* [यम्-णिनि,यम-इनि वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —*m.* One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -2 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —पतिः N. of Vishṇu. —भिद् *m.* N. of Balarâma. —भ्रातृ *m.* Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [यस्य वायोरिव यातिः सर्वत्र रथगतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव *S.* 4. 6. [He married Devayani, daughter of *Sukra*, and *Sarmishtha*, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previons occasion; (see Devayani.) But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devayani went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Sukra* inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरः = यायावर q. v.

ययिः-यी *m.* [cf. Uṇ. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice. -2 A horse in general. -3 A road. -4 N. of *Siva*. -5 A cloud.

यथिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

यथुः [Uṇ. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice; *Si.* 15. 69. -2 A horse (in general).

यर्हि *ind.* [यद्-र्हिल्, cf. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. -2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. -3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an *angula*. -4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. —Comp. —अंकुरः, -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1. =यवक्षार. -2. N. of a plant (यवानि). —अन्नं boiled barley. —अम्लजं sour barley-gruel. —आग्रयणं the first fruits of barley. —क्षारः, -आह्वः, -अपत्यं, -नालजः, -जः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash. —क्षोदः, -चूर्णं, -पिष्टं barley-meal. —तिक्ता N. of a plant (शंखिनी). —फलः 1. a bamboo. -2. spikenard. -3. the Kuṭaja tree. -4. the Plaksha tree. -5. an onion. —मध्यः a kind of drum. (-ध्यं) 1. a kind of penance. -2. a measure of length. —लासः saltpetre, nitre. —शूकः, -शूकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. —सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य *a.* [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् *a.* Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-युच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. -2 Any foreigner, or barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). -3 A carrot. -4 Olibanum. -5 A courser or swift horse. -6 Speed. -7 Wheat. -8 A kind of grass. —नाः (*m.* pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. -2 The Greek astrologers. —Comp. —अरिः N. of Krishṇa. —इष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. -2. a kind of onion. -3. the Nimba tree. (-ष्टा) the wild date-tree. (-ष्टं) 1. lead. -2. an onion or garlic. -3. pepper. —देशजं benzoin. —द्विष्टः bdellium. —प्रियं pepper.

यवनानी (यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आनुक् ङीप् च] The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्यः *S.* 2; प्रविश्य शार्ङ्गहस्ता यवनी *S.* 6; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). -2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसेंधनं Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू *f.* [यूयते मिश्र्यते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवागूर्विरलद्रवा Susr.; मूत्राय कल्पते यवागूः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley. (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khadira.

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavâsa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young, (superl. of युवन् q. v.). —ष्ठः 1 The youngest brother. -2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.). —*m.* 1 A younger brother. -2 A Sûdra.

यव्य *a.* [यवानां क्षेत्रं यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. -2 Suitable or fit for barley. —व्यः A month. —व्यं A field of barley.

यशदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् *a.*[अश् स्तुतौ असुन् धातोः युट् च Uṇ.4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. -2 Honoured. —*n.* Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिंदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. -3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. -5 Favour, partiality. -6 Wealth. -7 Food. -8 Water. —Comp. —कर *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. —काम *a.* (यशस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. -2. aspiring, ambitious. —कायं, -शरीरं body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे द- यालुः R. 2. 24. —द *a.* (यशोद) conferring fame. (-दः) quicksilver. (-दा) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishṇa. —धन *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किमुतेंद्रियार्थात् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35; 2. 1. —धर *a.* (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. —पटहः (यशःपटहः) a double drum. —भृत् *a.*(यशोभृत्) famous, renowned. —शेष *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; *i. e.* dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-षः) death. —हर *a.* (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.*[यशसे हितं यत्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. -2 Renowned, famous, glorious. —स्या N. of a plant (जीवंती).

यशस्यति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [यशस्-विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. -2 Excellent, best. —नी The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः -ष्टी *f.* [यज्-क्तिन् नि० न संप्रसारणं] 1 A stick, staff. -2 A cudgel, mace, club. -3 A column, pillar, pole. -4 A perch, as in वासयष्टि. -5 A stem, support. -6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. -7 A stalk, stem. -8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टिः &c. -9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचंदनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. -10 Any creeping plant. -11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. after words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -12 A reed. -13 The arm. -14 Liquorice. -15 Sugar-cane. —Comp. —ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —निवासः 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षेशया यष्टिनिवासभंगात् R. 16. 14. -2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —प्राण *a.* 1. feeble or powerless. -2. out of breath. —मधु *n.*, मधुका liquorice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap-wing. -2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. -2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). -3 An oblong pond or tank. -4 Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टृ *m.* [यज्-तृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1. 4. P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour, —*Caus.*(यासयति-ते)To put to trouble.

यह् *a.* Ved. Great. —ह्वः A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यह्व *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. -2 Active, restless, continually moving. —ह्वी A river. —*f.* (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Of night and day. -3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातुं, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed ; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25 ; अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. -2 To march against, invade ; Ms. 7. 183. -3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). -4 To pass away, withdraw, depart ; यातु प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'. -5 To vanish, disappear ; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66 ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time) ; यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. -7 To last. -8 To happen, come to pass. -9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). -10 To undertake ; न स्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. -11 To have carnal intercourse with. -12 To request, implore. -13 To find out, discover. -14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; *e. g.* नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure ; लघुतां या to be slighted ; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep ; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession ; उदयं या to rise ; अस्तं या to set, decline ; पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over ; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead ; अधो या to sink ; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance ; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.), —*Caus.* (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. -2 To remove, drive away ; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. -3 To spend, pass (time) ; तांवत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7 ; Me. 89. -4 To live or spend time with ; Ki. 2. 45. -5 To support, nourish. —*Desid.* (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. —WITH अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. -2. to surpass. —अधि to go away or forth ; escape ; कुतोऽधियास्यसि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. -8 Passed, departed, gone away. -3 Passed by, elapsed. -4 Attaince, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —तं 1 Going, motion. -2 A march. -3 The act driving an elephant with a goad. -4 The past time.-**Comp**. —याम, यामन् *a.*1. stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Dk.-2. raw,half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरसं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. -3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [यज्-घञ् कुत्वं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. -2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented ; R. 8. 30. -**Comp.** —करणं a sacrificial ceremony. —संतानः N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. (याचते ; rarely याचति, याचित) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat ; implore (with two acc.) ; बलिं याचते वसुधां Sk. ; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12 ; Bk. 14. 105 ; R. 11. 1. -2 To demand in marriage ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसु हृतंदनो नृपमुखेन Mál. 1. 11.

याचकः (की *f.*) [याच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhâsh. -2 A petitioner, suppliant.

याचनं -ना [याच्-ल्युट्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition ; याचना माननाशाय ; बध्यतामभययाचनां-जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु *a.* Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित *p. p.* 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. —तं 1 The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितृ *m.* 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl) ; Ku. 1. 52.

याच्ञा [याच्-नङ्] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty ; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [यज्-घञ्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्वुल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [यज् णिच्-ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65 ; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamâna himself.

याजयितृ *m.* The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. —*f.* A sacrifice.

याजिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshipping, adoring.

याजुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. —षः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadí.

याज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) [यज्ञाय हितं, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठक्] Belonging to a sacrifice. —कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusa grass. -3 N. of several trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर,पलाश, &c. -**Comp.** —आश्रयः N. of Vishṇu.

याज्ञिय *a.* 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. —यः One skilled in sa-

crificial rites.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by *Sâstras* to sacrifice. -ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्ञनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge. -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Râkshasa. -*n.* 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon. -**Comp.** -घ्नः Bdellium. -धानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातृ *f.* [Uṇ. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. -*m.* 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातृकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा या-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायाद्यात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Mâl. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mâl. 6; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्ध्यर्थं Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -**Comp.** -उत्सवः a festive procession. -करणं an expedition, a march. -प्रसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. -कः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. -कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

याथाकथाचं 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

याथाकामी-काम्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक *a.* 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न संति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitableness. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोरपत्यं अण्] A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Kṛishṇa. -वी N. of Durgâ. -वं A stock of cattle.

यादस् *n.* Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जलजंतवः Ak; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -**Comp.** -पतिः, -नाथः (also यादसांपतिः and यादसांनाथः) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), यादृश्, यादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. -कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्र°, रथ° &c. -2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84. -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics); अहितान्प्रत्यभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train. -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. -नः Ved. A road, way. -**Comp.** -करः a carpenter. -पात्रं a ship, boat. -भंगः shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. -यानं driving or riding in a carriage. -शाला a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). -नं, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यापित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time). -2 Expelled, removed &c.

यापा Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -**Comp.** -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical. -2 Artificially refined.

याभः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यम्-घञ्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -**Comp.** -घोषः 1. a cock. -2 a gong or metal-plate on which night-watches are struck. -तूर्यं, -दुंदुभिः, -नाली=यामघोष (2); मंद्रध्वानैत्याजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -वृत्तिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसू.

यामन् *n.* Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival. -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः । यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10. -2 Turmeric. -Comp.-पतिः 1. the moon. -2 camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. -रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः-मी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); *Si.* 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यमुना-अण्] Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunâ. -नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा ण्य] 1 Southern; द्वारं ररंधतुर्याम्यं Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -म्यः 1 A servant of Yama. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 Of *S*iva. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 Sandal-wood. -म्यं The Bharaṇî Nakshatra. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [यज् यङ् ऊक] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशीलः); तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुष्पफलेन चान्ये प्रानर्चुरर्च्यां जगदर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तास्मिन्नयमजनि यायावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कारु. -4 N. of a family (to which Râjasekhara belonged). -रं The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि U. 1.

याव *a.* Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley. -वः 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red dye.

यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac.; लभ्यते स्म परिरक्तनयात्मा यावकेन वियतापि युवत्याः *S*i. 10. 9, 5. 13, 7. 67; Ki. 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 Awnless barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यावत् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'); पुरे तावंतमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं । दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large, how great or large, यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके । तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद्दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. -*ind.* 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (*a*) as far as, for, up to, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7; कियंतमवधिं यावदस्मच्चरितं चित्रकारेणालिखितं U. 1; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt. 1. (*b*) just, then, in the meantime (donoting an action intended to be done immediately); तद्यावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि *S.* 1; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि *S.* 3. (*c*) As much as. (*d*) That, in order that. (*e*) Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses:— (*a*) as long as so long as; यावद्वित्तोपार्जनशक्तस्तावन्निजपरिवारो रक्तः Moha M. 8 (*b*) as soon as, scarcely-when, no sooner-than; एकस्य दुःखस्य न य वदंतं गच्छामि...तावद्द्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (*c*) while, by the time; आश्रमवासिनो यावदवेक्ष्याहमुपावर्ते तावदार्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियंतां व जिनः *S.* 1; often with न when यावन्न is translated by 'before'; यावदेते सरसो नोत्पतंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (*d*) when, as (=यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद्धंसोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp.-अंतं, -अंताय *ind.* upto the end, to the last. -अर्थ *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); यावदर्थपदां वाचमेवमादाय माधवः विरराम *Si.* 2. 13. (-र्थं) *ind.* 1. as much as useful. -2. in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीदमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 v. l. -इष्टं,-ईप्सितं *ind.* as much as is desired. -इत्थं *ind.* as much as is necessary. -कालं *ind.* as long as. -जन्म,-जीवं,-जीवेन *ind.* for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. -प्रमाण *a.* as great or big. -बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power. -भाषित or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -मात्र *a.* 1. as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्सत्त्वं.

यावन् *m.* Ved. 1 A rider, horseman. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यवन-अण्, युणिच् ल्यु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदेद्यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh. -नः Incense. -नं Mixing, mingling.

यावनालः A kind of corn. -ली Sugar extracted for Yavanâla.

यावशूकः Salt-petre.

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

याष्टीक *a.* (की *f.*) [यष्टिः प्रहरणमस्य ईकक्] Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

यासः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. यौति, युत; *caus.* यावयति; *desid.* यियविषति or युयूषति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine.-II. 3 P. (युयोति) To detach, separate, as in युतसिद्ध-III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनीते) 1 To bind, fasten.-2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. -With व्यति to mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाञ् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* [युज्-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or

engaged in, devoted to; (with loc.) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred, -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). —क्तः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. —क्तं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. —क्तं *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. —कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. —दंड *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. —मनस् *a.* attentive. —रथः a kind of elixir. —रूप *a.* 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जनन् यस्य पुरोहितो युक्तरूपमिदं तव *S.* 1. 12; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2 Fit for, corresponding to.

युक्तिः *f.* [युज्-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -15 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिप्राप्तिक्रियाचिह्नसंबंधाभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -6 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्या *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -**Comp.**—कथनं statement of reasons. —कर *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. —ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. —युक्त *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -5. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तितः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skilfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 87; *Si.* 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता *Si.* 9. 72; स्तनयुग *S.* 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four:— कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000: 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahâyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age); धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्तान् *S.* 7. 34. -4 (Hence) A long period of years. -5 A generation, life; आसप्तमाद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पञ्चमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). -6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -7 A period of five years. -8 A measure of length equal to four *Hastas*. -9 A part of a chariot or plough.-**Comp** —अंशकः a year. —अध्यक्षः 1. N. of Prajâpati. -2. of Siva. —अंतः 1. the end of the yoke. -2. the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत *Si* 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3 meridian, midday. —अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation.-3. another division of the sky; युगांतरमारूढः सविता *S.* 4. —अवधिः end or destruction of the world; *Si.* 17. 40. —आद्या the first day of a Yuga. —कीलकः the pin of a yoke. —क्षयः destruction of the world. —धरः the pole of a carriage. —पत्रः -पत्रकः the mountain ebony. —पार्श्वग *a.* going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). —बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगंधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; *S.* 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मासु पुत्रा जायंते स्त्रियोऽयुग्मासु रात्रिषु। तस्माद्युग्मासु पुत्रार्थी संविशेदार्तवे स्त्रियं Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. —ग्मं 1 A pair, couple; see अयुग्म. -2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं.-6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting.-**Comp.** —ज *a.* twin, twin-born. —पत्रः mountain ebony.

युग्मक =युग्म above.

युग्य *a.* [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by; as in अश्वयुग्यो रथः. —ग्यः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot-horse; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84 —ग्यं A vehicle, carriage. -**Comp.** —वाहः a coachman.

युज् I. 7 U. (युनक्ति, युंक्ते, युयोज, युयुजे, अयुजत्, अयौक्षीत्, अयुक्त, योक्ष्यति-ते, योक्तुं, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव *S.* 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुणयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयम्य मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युंजन्नेवं सदात्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युयुजे. -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon.

—*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of; इष्टैर्युज्येथां Mv. 7; इष्टेन युज्यस्व *S.* 5; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mâl 1; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess, obtain. -9 To be made ready. —*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use; शत्रुर्नियोजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform,achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place. -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround. -12 To despise, think lightly of. -13 To appoint to. —*Desid.* (युयुक्षति-ते) To wish to join, yoke,give &c. -II.1.P., 10 U (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज् above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (identical with the *pass.* of युज् I). -IV. 10 A. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on. -4 Even, not odd. —*m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). —*m* dual. 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -2 The two Asvins.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected,united. -2 Related to. -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. —ज्यः A kinsman. —ज्यं 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युंजान *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. —नः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A Brâhmaṇa who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A Brâhmaṇa.

युत् 1 A. (योतते) To shine.

युत *p. p.* [यु-क्त] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with; as in गुणगणयुतो नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated, —तं A measure of length (=4 *hastas*).

युतक *a.* Connected, joined, united. —कं 1 A pair. -2 Union, friendship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the feet. -10 Doubt.

युतिः *f.* [यु-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition. -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध् 4 A. (युध्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war; Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —*Caus.* (योधयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with; R. 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer. —*Desid.* (युयुत्सते) To wish to fight. -WITH नि to wrestle, box. —प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered. -2 Conquered, subdued. —द्धं [युध्-भावादौ क्त] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat; वत्स कोयं वार्तो युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. -Comp. —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, -उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implement. —उन्मत्त *a.* frantic in battle. —कारिन् *a.* fighting, contending. —द्यूतं chance of war. —भूः -भूमिः *f.* a battle-field. —मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manœuvres. —रंगः 1. a battle-field, battle arena. -2. N. of Kârtikeya. —विद्या,-शास्त्रं military science or art, science of war. —वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर. —शालिन् *a.* heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest; निपातयिष्यन्युधि यातुधानान् Bk. 2. 21; सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63. —*m.* A hero, soldier.

युधाजित् *m.* N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pâṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarâja', 'Ajâtasatru' &c. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastinapura at the conclusion of the great Bharati war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्योधन].

युध्म *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. —ध्मः 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युयुत्सा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युयुत्सु *a.* 1 Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. —त्सुः A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 N. of Indra. -2 A Kshatriya, warrior. -3 N. of Sâtyaki.

युप् 4 P. (युप्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. —*Caus.* (योपयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a.* [यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Un. 1. 154] (युवतिः-ती or यूनी *f.*; compar. यवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. —*m.* (nom. युवा, युवानौ, युवानः, acc. pl. यूनः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth; सा यूनि तस्मिन्नभिलाषबंधं शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive); जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163; I. 2. 65,

II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. -Comp. -खलति *a.* (तिः-ती *f.*) bald in youth. -गंडः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. -जरत् *a.* (ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. -राज् *m.*, -राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince ; (असौ) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवतिः-ती *f.* [युवन्-ति ङीप् वा] 1 A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; सुरयुवतिसंभवं किल मुनेरपत्यं *S.* 2. 8 ; so इभयुवतिः. -ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं, युवां, यूयं) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours.

युष्मादृश् -श *a.* Like you.

यूकः -का A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

यूतिः *f.* Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करोमि वो बहिर्यूतीन् विधवृष्वं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं [यु-थक् पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25 ; *S.* 5. 5.-Comp. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः 1. the leader of a troop or band. -2 the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant ; गजयूथप यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24. -मुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.).

यूथ्य *a.* [यूथ-यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of comp.), as in श्वयूथ्याः. -2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd.

यूथिका, -यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower ; यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24 ; Me. 26.

यूपः [यु-पक् पृषो० दीर्घः ; cf. Uṇ. 3. 27] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation ; अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वैदिकी श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73 ; R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Comp. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. -कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yûpa. -कर्णः that part of the Yúpa which is sprinkled with ghee. -द्रुः-द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -ध्वजः the sacrifice personified. -लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) -व्रस्कः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूष् 1 P. (यूषति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूषः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूषः -षं, यूषन् *m. n.* Soup, broth pease-soup. (यूषन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूष after acc. dual).

येन *ind.* (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which ; किं तयेन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यातां न शृण्वतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. -2 So that ; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

येष् I. 1 A. (येषते) To try, strive, attempt. -II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योक्तृ *m.* [युज्-तृच्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [युज् भावादौ घञ् कुत्वं] 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination ; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *S.* 7. 22 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25 ; (वां) योगस्तडित्तोयदयोरिवास्तु R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection ; तमंकमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखैर्निषिंचंतमिवामृतं त्वचि R. 3. 26. -4 Employment, application, use ; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10 ; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means, कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1. 'in the course of conversation'. -6 Consequence, result ; (mostly at the end of comp. or in abl.) ; रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति *S.* 2. 14 ; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yoke. -8 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 (*a*) An armour. (*b*) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An expedient, plan, means in general. -14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity ; Ms. 7. 44. -15 Remedy, cure -16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. -17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. -18 The equipment of an army. -19 Fixing, putting on. -20 A side ; an argument. -21 An occasion, opportunity. -22 Possibility, occurrence. -23 Wealth, substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. -26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. -27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रूढि) ; अवयवशक्तिर्योगः. -28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga* phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः ; सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; V. 1. 1 ; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8. -29 The system of philosophy esablished by Patanjali, which its considered to be the second division of the Sânkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. (The chief aim of the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution ; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). -30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. -31 (In arith.) Addition. -32 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. -33 A combination of stars. -34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). -35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. -36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. -37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. -Comp. -अंगं a means of attaining *Yoga* ; (these are eight ; for their names see यम 5). -अंजनं a healing ointment. -अनुशासनं the doctrine of the *Yoga*. -आचारः 1. the practice or observance of *Yoga*. -2. a follower of that Buddhist

school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. –आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic –2. a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. –आधमनं a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. –आरूढ *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. –आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. –इंद्रः, –ईशः, –ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. –2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. –3. a magician. –4. a deity. –5. an epithet of Siva. –6. a Vetâla. –7. an epithet of Yâjnavalkya. –इष्टं 1. tin. –2 lead. –कक्षा = योगपट्टं below. –कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodâ (substituted as the child of Devakî for Kṛishṇa and killed by Kamsa.). –क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. –2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. –3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4. –4. property, profit, gain. (–मौ, –मे or –मं, *i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलभ्यलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. –गतिः *f.* primitive condition. –चक्षुस् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa. –चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चन्द्रगुप्ताय Mu. 2. –जं agallochum. –तल्पं = योगनिद्रा. –तारका, –तारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. –दानं 1. communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. –2. a fraudulent gift. –धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. –नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva –2. of Datta. –निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. –2. particularly, the sleep of Vishṇu at the end of a Yuga; R. 10. 14; 13. 6. –3. N. of Durgâ. –निद्रालुः N. of Vishṇu. –निलयः N. of Siva. –पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. –पतिः an epithet of Vishṇu. –पादुका a magical shoe. –पारगः N. of Siva. –बलं 1. the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. –2. power of magic. –भावना (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. –माया 1. the magical power of the *Yoga*. –2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (भगवतः सर्जनार्था शक्तिः). –3. N. of Durgâ. –रंगः the orange. –रत्नं a magical jewel. –राजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. –2. one well versed in Yoga. –रूढ *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पंकज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. –रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. –वर्तिका a magical lamp or wick. –वाहः a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय, उपध्मानीय and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. –वासिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of Yoga). –वाहिन् *m.*, *n.* a medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. –वाही 1. an alkali. –2. honey. –3. quicksilver. –विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. –विद् *a* 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. –2. conversant with *Yoga*. (–*m.*) 1. an epithet of Siva. –2. a practiser of *Yoga*. –3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines –4. a magician. –5. a compounder of medicines. –विधिः practice of Yoga or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. –विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a Sûtra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his Mahâbhâshya; *e. g.* see अदसो मात् P. I. 1. 12). –शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. –शायिन् *a.* half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. –शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. –समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदव्ययं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24. –सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. –सूत्रं aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). –सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of; तदबिलयोगतः &c. –2 Suitably, properly. –3 Conjointly. –4 Conformably to, in accordance with. –4 In due time, opportunely. –5 Through devotion. –6 By the power of magic.

योगस् *n.* 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. –2 The half of a lunar month.

योगित *a.* 1 Charmed, enchanted. –2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् *a.* [युज्-घिनुण्, योग-इनि वा] 1 Connected or endowed with. –2 Possessed of magical powers. –3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. –4 Practising *Yoga*. –*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योऽर्जुन । सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6. 32; see the sixth adhyâya *inter alia*; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. –2 A magician, sorcerer. –3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. –4 N. of Yajnavalkya. –5 Of Arjuna. –6 Of Vishṇu. –7 Of Siva. –8 N. of a mixed caste. –नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. –2 A female devotee. –3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva or Durgâ; (they are usually said to be eight). –4 N. of Durgâ. –**Comp.** –इंद्रः, –ईशः 1. the chief of saints. –2. N. of Yâjnavalkya. –ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. –इंडः a kind of reed. –निद्रा light-sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य *a.* [योगमर्हति यत्, युज् ण्यत् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योऽयं दृश्यते नरः. –2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. or even gen. or in comp.). –3 Useful, serviceable. –4 Fit for *Yoga*

or abstract meditation. -5 (In Nyâya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. -ग्य: 1 A calculator of expedients. -2 The asterism Pushya. -ग्या 1 Exercise or practice in general.; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंचशरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kâv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अस्त्रयोग्या &c. -2 Martial exercise, drill. -ग्यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 A cake. -4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Râm. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Appropriateness. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना सिंचति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:—एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबंधे बाधाभावः S. D. 2.

योजक *a.* [युज्-ण्वुल्] One who yokes or harnesses.-2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. -3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः.

योजनं [युज्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. -2 Applying, fixing. -3 Preparation, arrangement. -4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. -5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं बाध्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146. -6 Exciting, instigation. -7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (=योग q. v.). -8 Erecting, constructing (also योजना in this sense). -10 Ved. Effort, exertion. -11 A road, way. -ना 1 Junction, union, connection. -2 Grammatical construction. -Comp. -गंधा 1. musk. -2. N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -3. of Sîtâ.

योजनिक *a.* Measuring so many Yojanas.

योजनीय *a.* 1 To be joined or united. -2 To be added. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितृ *a.* 1 Joining, combining. -2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योटकः A combination of stars.

योतुः 1 A measure (in general). -2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रं See योक्त्रं.

योद्धृ *m.* [युध्-तृच्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध् -अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहास्रशस्त्रैर्योधमुख्यैः Mb. -2 War, battle. -Comp. -अगारः, -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -धर्मः the law of soldiers, a military law. -संरावः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. -2 A weapon. -नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् *m.* [युध्-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः *m. f.* [यु-नि Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. -2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. -3 A mine.-4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. -5 Home, lair. -6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि°, पशु° &c. -7 The asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी.-8 Water.-Comp. -गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. -नासा the upper part of the female organ. -भ्रंशः fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri.* -रंजनं the menstrual discharge. -लिंगं the clitoris. -संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60. -संबंधः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् *f.*, योषिता [Uṇ. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. -प्रिया turmeric. -रत्नं an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [युक्ति आगत ठक्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

यौगः A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy.

यौगपद्यं Simultaneity.

यौगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [योग ठक्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from *Yoga*. -Comp. -रूढ *a.* etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (ड्) 1 P. (यौटडति) To join together.

यौतक *a.* (की *f.*) [युते विवाहकाले अधिगतं वुण्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागभावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general. -2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्स्यात्कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक *a.* Belonging to a flock or troop. -कः A companion, comrade.

यौध *a.* (धी *f.*) Warlike.

यौन *a.* (नी *f.*) [योनितः योनिसंबंधात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 40. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधूत्य दिवोऽपि यौवतैर्न सहाधीतवतीमिमामहं N. 2. 41. -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुधयौवतं वहसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Gît. 10. (सुरसुंदरीरूपं).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यूनो भावः अण्] Young, juvenile. -नं 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; मुग्धत्वस्य च यौ

वनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7 ; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8 ; 6. 50 ; विनयौवनोत्थात् 13. 20. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth ; Ku. 6. 44. -अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Mâl. 3. -उद्रेकः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -दर्पः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3. the female breast. -स्थ a. 1. youthful. -2. marriageable.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mândhâtṛi, son of Yuvanâśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent ; यौवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौषिण्यं Womanhood.

यौष्माक a. (की f.), यौष्माकीण a. Your, yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. -रा 1 Giving. -2 Gold. -री Going, motion. -रं Brightness, lustre.

रंसु a. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रंह् 1 P. (रंहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten ; न रंहाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. -*Caus.* (रंहयति-ते ; according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रंहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रंहतिः f. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रंहस् n. [रंह्-असुन्] 1 Speed, velocity ; R. 2. 34 ; Śi. 12. 7 ; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 Of Vishṇu.

रंहिः f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक् 10 U. (राकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To get, obtain.

रकः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त p. p. [रंज्-करणे क्त] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted ; आभाति बालातपरक्तसानुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood-red ; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36 ; so रक्ताशोक, रक्तांशुक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुंबति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked, beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; श्रोत्रेषु संमूर्छति रक्तमासां गीतानुगं वारिमृदंगवाद्यं R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sporting, playful. -क्तः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of a tree (हिज्जल) -क्ता 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुंजा. -क्तं 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्त a. 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. (-क्तं) red sandal. -अक्ष a 1. red-eyed. -2. fearful. (-क्षः) 1. a buffalo. -2. a pigeon. -3. a crane (सारस). -4. the Chakora bird. -अंकः a coral. -अंगः 1. a bug -2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. (-गं) 1. a coral (also m. and f.) -2. saffron. -अति (ती) सारः dysentery. -अधरा a Kinnarî. -अभिमंथः inflammation of the eyes. -अपहं myrrh. -अंबर a. clad in red garments (-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्बुदः a bloody tumour -अर्शस् n. a form of piles. -अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka ; M 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a. red-looking, -आशयः any viscus containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उत्पलं the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth. -कंठ,-कंठिन् a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः,-कंदलः a coral. -कदंबः the red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलं the red lotus. -केसरः the coral tree. -कैरवः,-कोकनदः a red lotus-flower. -गंधकं myrrh. -ग्रीवः 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. -घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नी) the Dûrvâ grass. -चंदनं 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्दिः f. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a lion. -तुंडः a parrot. -तेजस् n. flesh. -दंतिका, -दंती N. of Durgâ. -दृश् m. a pigeon. -धातुः 1. red chalk, orpiment -2. copper. -नासिकः an owl. -पः a demon, an evil spririt. (-पा) 1. a leech. -2. a Dâkinî. -पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. -पटः a kind of mendicant, Pt. 4. 34. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पातः blood shed. -पाता a leech. -पाद a. red footed. (-दः) 1. a bird with red feet, a parrot. -2. a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पारदः, -दं cinnabar. -पिंडं 1. a red pimple. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पित्तं derangment of the blood produced by bile. -पुष्पः N. of several plants:—करवीर, रोहितक, दाडिम, बंधूक, पुन्नाग &c. -पूरकं=वृक्षाम्ल q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -फलः the fig-tree. -भवं flesh. -भाव a. 1. red. -2. loving, amorous. -मंजरः the Nichula tree. -मंडलं a red lotus-flower. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding, letting out blood. -राजिः a particular disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1. vermilion. -2. the Punnâga tree. -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palâśa tree. -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटी,

-वरटी small-pox. -वर्गः 1. lac. -2. the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1. red-colour. -2. cochineal insect. (र्णं) gold. -वसन, -वासस् a. clothed in red. (-m.) a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of life. -वालुक -का vermilion. -वी (बी) जः the pomegranate tree. -शासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a kind of heron. -शृंगिकं a kind of poison. -संकोचः safflower. -संकोचकं a red lotus-flower. -संज्ञं saffron. -संदंशिका a leech. -संध्यकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कं 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [रंज्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunjá* plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्तृ m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु *S.* 6; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S.* 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often with abl.); सखीजनादुपहसनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथ द्रक्ष्यते Ratn. 1; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थे धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षंती बाष्पमोक्षं K.; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching.-**Comp.** -पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) [रक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [रक्ष्-ल्युट्] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्ष्णं). -णी A rein, bridle. -णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -णा Protecting.

रक्षणा (णी) रक्तः Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षस् n. [रक्ष्यते हविरस्मात्, रक्ष्-असुन्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury.-**Comp.** -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Râvaṇa. -घ्नः white mustard. (-घ्नं) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night. -पाशः a contemptible demon. -सभं an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्वं Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष्-भावे अ टाप्] 1 Protection, preservation; guarding; मयि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; *S.* 2. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षाकरंड q. v. below. -4 A tutelary deity. -5 Ashes. -6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of *S*râvaṇa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -7 Lac.-**Comp.** -अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2 a magistrate. -3. the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1. a porter; door-keeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. -करंडः, -करंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य मणिबंधे न दृश्यते *S.* 7. -गृहं a lying-in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil spirits. -भूषणं, -मणिः, रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. -मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

रक्षितृ, रक्षिन् a. Protecting, guarding, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्ष्णः Protection.

रख् 1 P. (रखति) To go, move.

रग् 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रघु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2 Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager. -घुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilîpa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmaṇas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. -**Comp.** -नंदनः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Râma. -प्रतिनिधिः the image or representative of Raghu, *i. e.* Aja; R. 5. 63. -वंशः the family of the Raghus. (-शं) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kâlidâsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. °तिलकः N. of Râma.

रंक a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. -2 Slow. -कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; प्रेतरंकः Mâl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रंकुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रंग् 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

रंगः [रंज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. -2 A stage, theatre, play house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविघ्नोपशांतये S. D. 281. -3 A place of assembly. -4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः *S.* 1; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् । पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ॥ Sarva. S. -5 A field of battle. -6 Dancing, singing,

acting. -7 Mirth, diversion. -8 The nsaal modification of a vowel; सरंगं कंपयेत्कंपं रथीवेति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also.-10 An extract of Khadira. —गः, -गं Tin. -Comp. —अंगनं-णं an arena,an amphitheatre. —अवतरणं 1. entrace on the stage. -2. an actor's profession. —अवतारकः, -अवतारिन् m. an actor. —आजीवः 1. an actor. -2. a painter; so, —उपजीविन् m. —कारः, -जीविकः a painter. —चरः 1. an actor, a player. -2. a gladiator. —जं red lead. —जीवकः 1. an actor. -2. a dyer, colourist. —दः 1. borax. -2. an extract of Khadira. —देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. —द्वारं 1. a stage-door. -2. the prologue of a play. —पत्री-पुष्पी the indigo plant. —पीठं a place for dancing. —बी-(वी) जं silver. —भूतिः f. 1. the night of full moon in the month of Asvina. —भूमिः f. 1. a stage, theatre. -2. an arena, battle-field. —मंडपः a theatre. —मल्ली a lute. —मातृ f. 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it -2. a bawd, procuress. —वस्तु n. a paint. —वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. —विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —शाला a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

रंगणं Dancing.

रंगित् a. 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. -3 Passionate, impassioned. -4 Acting on a stage.

रंघ् I. 1 U. (रंघति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं ररंघतुर्यास्यं Bk. 14. 15. -II. 10 U. (रंघयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

रंघस् f. Speed, haste; cf. रंहस्.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति-ते, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40, रचयति शयनं सचकितनयनं Gît. 5. -2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्यंदनैः R. 13. 75 माधुर्यं मधुबिंदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40. -3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वघार्टी जगन्नाथो विश्वहृद्यामरीरचत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. -4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरे कुरबककुसुमं Gît. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. -5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. -6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनं-ना [रच्-युच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेक°, संगीत° &c. -2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचनावलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so भ्रुकुटिरचना Me. 50. -3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररचनं Gît. 5; R. 10. 77. -4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S.D.422. -5 Dressing the hair. -6 An array or arrangement of troops. -7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. -8 Stringing together (flowers &c.).

रचयितृ m. f. A composer, author.

रचित p. p. 1 Arranged. -2 Prepared. -3 Made, formed. -4 Strung together. -5 Composed, written. -6 Adorned. -7 Furnished with. -8 Directed towards (as the mind).

रजः See रजस्.

रजकः [रंज्-ण्वुल् नलोपः] 1 A washerman. -2 A parrot. —की 1 A washerwoman. -2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रजका A washerwoman.

रजत a. [रंज् अतच् नलोपः Uṇ. 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. -2 Whitish. —तं 1 Silver; शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. -2 Gold. -3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. -4 Blood. -5 Ivory. -6 An asterism, a constellation. -7 A mountain. -Comp. —अद्रिः N. of Kailâsa. —कूटः N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. —द्युतिः N. of Hanumat. —प्रस्थः N. of Kailâsa.

रजनः [रंज्-क्युन्] A ray. —नं 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः-नी f. [रज्यतेऽत्र, रंज्-कनि वा ङीप्] 1 Night; हरिरभिमानी रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gît. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 Red lac. -4 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —चरः 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -2. a thief. -3. a night-watcher. -4. N. of the moon. —जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. —पतिः,-रमणः the moon. —मुखं nightfall, evening.

रजनिमन्य a. Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् n. [रंज्-असुन् नलोपः] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति S. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. -2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. -3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. -4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. -5 Gloom, darkness. -6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. -7 The second of the three Guṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as Sattva and Tamas predominate in gods and demons); अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K.; Mâl. 1. 20. -8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. -9 Safflower. -10 Tin. -11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. -12 A division of the world.-13 Vapour. -14 Cloud or rain-water. -Comp. —गुणः see (7) above. —तमस्क a. being under the influence of both rajas and tamas. —तोकः-कं,-पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice. -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. —दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. —निमीलित a. blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. —पटलं a coating of dust. —बंधः suppression of menstruation. —रसः-वलं darkness. —शुद्धिः f. pure condition of the menses. —हरः 'dirt-remover'. a washerman.

रजसानुः 1 A cloud.-2 Soul, heart.

रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल a. [रजस्-वलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses.'). -2 Full of passion

(रजस्) or emotion ; Ms. 6. 77. —लः A buffalo. —ला 1 A woman during the menses ; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनांबरश्रियः Si. 17. 61 ; Y. 3. 229 ; R. 11. 60. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः *f.* A rope, cord, string. **-2** N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column.--3 A lock of braided hair. **-Comp.** —वालकः a kind of wild fowl ; so रज्जुवालः. —पेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जूकृ 8 U. To use as a rope; as in सर्पं रज्जूकरोति.

रंज् 1. 4. U. (रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रक्त; *pass.* रज्यते; *desid.* रिरंक्षति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow ; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3 ; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36 ; N. 3. 120 ; 7. 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानियं निषधराजरुचस्त्यजंती रूपादरज्यत नले न विदर्भसुभ्रूः N.13. 38; S. D. 111. -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied, or delighted. —*Caus.* (रंजयति ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; सा रंजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy ; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयदेशं Gît. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented ; Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रजयति only in this sense). -5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक *a.* [रंजयति रंज्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. —कः 1 A painter, dyer. -2 An exciter, a stimulus. —कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन *a.* (नी *f.*) Colouring, dyeing. -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. -3 Exciting passion. -4 Conciliating, keeping contented. —नं [रज्यतेऽनेन रंज्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Colouring dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting ; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure ; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21 ; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass. -6 (In gram.) Nasalizing (a sound.).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित *p. p.* 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited. -3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रट् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl ; घोराश्चाराटिषुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27 ; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रटनं [रट्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Mâgha.

रटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry ; Mu. 1. 21.

रठ् 1 P. (रठति) To speak.

रण् 1 P. (रणति,रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमंडलैः स्वरैः Si. 1. 10 ; चरणरणितमणिनूपुरया परिपूरितसुरतवितानं Gît. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः -णं [रण्-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight ; रणः प्रववृते तत्र भीमः प्लवगरक्षसां R. 12. 72 ; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्बहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhâsh. -2 A battle-field. —णः 1 Sound, noise. -2 The quill or bow of a lute. -3 Motion, going -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). **-Comp.** —अग्रं the front or van of a battle. —अंगं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword ; सस्यंदे शोणितं व्योम रणांगानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk 14. 98. —अंगणं-नं a battle-field. —अजिरं a battle-field, arena. —अंतकृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —अपेत *a.* flying away from battle, a fugitive ; स बभार रणापेतां चमूं पश्चादवस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. —अभियोगः engaging in battle. —अलंकरणः a heron. —आतोद्यं, -तूर्यं, -दुंदुभिः a military drum. —उत्साहः prowess in battle. —कर्मन् *n.* fighting. —क्षितिः *f.* -क्षेत्रं, -भूः *f.* -भूमिः *f.*, -स्थानं a battle-field. —गोचर *a.* engaged in battle. —धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle ; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. —पंडितः a warrior. —प्रिय *a.* fond of war, warlike. (-यः) a falcon. —मत्तः an elephant. —मुखं, °मूर्धन् *m.*, —शिरस् *n.* 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight ; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. —रंकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. —रंगः a battle-field. —रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-णं) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. —रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love) ; रणरणकविवृद्धिं बिभ्रदावर्तमानं Mâl. 1. 41 ; अतिभूमिं गतेन रणरणकेनार्यपुत्रशून्यामिवात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2 love, desire. (—कः) the god of love. —वाद्यं a military instrument of music. —शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. —संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. —सज्जा military accoutrement. —सहायः an ally. —स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general -3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणेस्वच्छः A cock.

रंड *a.* [रम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम्] Maimed, mutilated. —डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. —डा 1 A slut, whore ; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392 v. l. ; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापां पापानुवर्तिनीम् । केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रंडां पाखंडेषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow ; रंडाः पीनपयोधराः कति मया नोत्ध्वाढमालिंगिताः Prab. 3.

रंडकः A barren tree.

रत *p. p.* [रम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to ; (see रम्). —तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition ; R. 19. 23, 25 ; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. **-Comp.** —अंदुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. —अयनी a prostitute, harlot. —अर्थिन् *a.* lustful, lascivious. —उद्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. —ऋद्धिकं 1. a day. -2. the eight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure —कीलः a dog. —कूजितं lustful or

lascivious murmur. –गृहः a husband. –ज्वरः a crow. –तालिन् *m*. a libertine, sensualist. –ताली a procuress, bawd. –नारीचः 1. a voluptuary. –2. the god of love, Cupid. –3. a dog. –4. lascivious murmur. –निधिः the wagtail. –बंधः sexual union. –वर्णः a dog. –शायिन् *m*. a dog. –हिंडकः 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. –2. a voluptuary

रतिः *f*. [रम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; *S*. 2. 1. –2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयोषिति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. –3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मनोनुकूलेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणायितं 207; cf. 206 also; (it is the Sthâyibhâva of the *rasa* called शृंगार q. v.). –4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्योदकवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रतिसर्वस्वं q. v. below. –5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. –6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Mâl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. –7 The pudenda. –8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. –9 Ved. Rest, cessation.–**Comp.** –अंगं -कुहरं pudendum muliebre. –कर *a*. giving pleasure. –कर्मन् *n*. sexual union. –गृहं, -भवनं, -मंदिरं 1. a pleasure-house. –2. a brothel. –3. pudendum muliebre. –तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. –दूतिः -ती *f*. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. –पतिः, -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरम् Mâl. 1; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शिततां यदुत्पलपलाशदृशः *Si*. 9. 66. –रसः sexual pleasure. –लक्षं sexual union. –लंपट *a*. lustful, libidinous. –शक्तिः *f*. manly or virile power. –शूरः a man of great procreative power. –सर्वस्वं the all-in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं *S*. 1. 24.

रत्नं [रमतेऽत्र रम्-न तांतादेशः] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen; see the words पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). –2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. –3 Anything best or excellent of its kind; (mostly at the end of comp.); जातौ जातौ यदुत्कृष्टं तद्रत्नमभिधीयते Malli.; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुत्र°, स्त्री° V. 4. 25; अपत्य° &c. –4 A magnet. –**Comp.** –अंकः N. of Vishṇu's car. –अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. –अनुविद्ध *a*. set or studded with jewels. –आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. –2. the ocean; रत्नेषु लुप्तेषु बहुष्वमर्त्यैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. –आभरणं an ornament of jewels. –आलोकः the lustre of a gem. –आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. –2. N. of a Nâṭikâ attributed to Srîharsha. –कंदलः a coral. –करः N. of Kubera. –खचित *a*. set or studded with gems. –गर्भः 1. Kubera. –2. the sea. (–र्भा) the earth. –दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. –दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. –2. a gem serving as a lamp; अर्चिस्तुंगानभिमुखमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. –नाभः N. of Vishṇu. –निधिः 1. the ocean. –2. N. of Vishṇu. –3. of Meru. –4. a wag-tail. –प्रभा the earth. –माला a jewel-necklace. –मुख्यं a diamond. –राज् *m*. a ruby. –राशिः 1. a heap of gems. –2. the ocean. –सानुः N. of the mountain Meru. –सू *a*. producing jewels; R. 1. 65. –सू, सूतिः *f*. the earth.

रत्नवत् *a*. 1 Abounding in, or full of, precious stones. –2 Decorated with jewels. –ती The earth.

रत्निः *m*. *f*. 1 The elbow. –2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. –*m*. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरत्नि q. v.).

रथः [रम्यतेऽनेन अत्र वा, रम्-कथन्; cf. Uṇ. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. –2 A hero (for रथिन्). –3 A foot. –4 A limb, part, member. –5 The body; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kaṭh. –6 A reed. –7 Pleasure, delight. –**Comp.** –अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. –2. a measure of length (=104 *angulas*). –अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. –2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41; *S*. 7. 10. –3. a discus, especially of Vishṇu; चक्रधर इति रथांगमदः सततं बिभर्षि भुवनेषु रूढये *Si*. 15. 26. –4. a potter's wheel. (–गः) the ruddy goose. ° आह्वयः, °नामकः, °नामन् *m*. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); रथांगनामन् वियुतो रथांगश्रोणिबिंबया । अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः ॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sun-rise). °पाणिः N. of Vishṇu. –अभ्रः a reed cane. –अर्भकः a small carriage. –अश्वः a carriage-horse. –ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. –ईषा -शा the pole of a carriage. –उद्वहः, -उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. –कट्या, -कड्या an assemblage of chariots. –कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. –कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. –कुटुंबिकः, -कुटुंबिन् *m*. a charioteer, coachman –कूबरः -रं the the pole or shaft of a carriage. –केतुः the flag of a chariot. –क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. –गणकः an officer who counts chariots. –गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. –गुप्तिः *f*. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. –चरणः, –पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. –2. the ruddy goose. –चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5. –ज्वरः a crow. –धुर् *f*. the shaft or pole of a chariot. –नाभिः *f*. the nave of the wheel of a chariot. –नीडः the inner part or seat of a chariot. –पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. –बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. –महोत्सवः, –यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). –मुखं the forepart of a carriage. –युद्धं 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. –योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. –वर्त्मन् *n*., –वीथिः *f*. highway, main road. –वाहः 1. a carriage-horse. –2. a charioteer. –शक्तिः *f*. the

staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, -शिक्षा, -विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

रथारथि *ind.* 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक *a.* (की *f.*) [रथ-ठन्] 1 Riding in a carriage. -2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् *a.* [रथ-इनि] 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. -2 Possessing or owning a carriage. —*m.* 1 An owner of a carriage. -2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन *a.* See रथिन् above.

रथिर *a.* 1 Possessing a carriage. -2 Riding in a carriage. -3 Quick, speedy. —रः=रथिन् *m.*

रथी *a.* Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. -2 Furnished with a carriage. -3 A coachman. -4 A guide, leader.

रथ्यः [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse ; धावंत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः *S.* 1. 8. -2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages ; (hence) a high-way, main road ; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटंतं Mâl. 1. 15. -2 A place where many roads meet. -3 A number of carriages or chariots ; *Si.* 18. 3.

रद् 1 P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रदः [रद् अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth ; tusk (of an elephant) ; यातास्त्रेन परांचति द्विरदानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. -**Comp.** —खंडनं tooth-bite ; जनय रदखंडनं Gît. 10. —छदः A lip.

रदानिन्, रदिन् *m.* An elephant.

रध्, रंध् 4 P. (रध्यति, रद्ध ; *caus.* रंधयति ; *desid.* रिरधिषति or रिरत्सति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy ; अक्षं राधेतुमारेभे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed. —*Caus.* (रंधयति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hurt. -2 Subdued, conquered.

रद्धृ *m.* 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रंधनं, रंधिः *f.* [रध्-पाके ल्युट् नुमागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रंधित *p. p.* 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रंतिदेवः N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वती ; cf. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A dog.

रंतुः 1 A way, road. -2 A river.

रंध्रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure ; रंध्रेष्विवालक्ष्यनभःप्रदेशा R. 13. 56. 15. 82 ; नासाग्ररंध्रं Mâl. 1. 1 ; क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. -2 (*a*) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point ; रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *S.* 6 ; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 ; 15. 17. 17. 61. (*b*) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine', (there being nine openings in the human body). -**Comp.** —अन्वेषिन्, -अनुसारिन् *a.* searching or watching for weak points ; Mk. 8. 27. —आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses. —प्रहारिन् *a.* attacking (one) in his weak points. —बभ्रुः a cat. —वंशः a hollow bamboo.

रप् 1 P. (रपति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रपस् *n.* Ved. 1 Defect, fault. -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm.

रफ्, रंफ् 1 P. (रफति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill.

रभ् 1 A. (रभते, रब्ध ; *caus.* रंभयति-ते ; *desid.* रिप्सते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रभस् *n.* 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रभस *a.* [रभ्-असच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.) ; रभसया नु दिगंतदिदृक्षया Ki. 5. 1 ; R. 9. 61 ; Mu. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. —सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence ; आलीषु केलीरभसेन बाला मुहुर्ममालापमपालपंती Bv. 2. 12 ; त्वाभिसरणरभसेन वलंती Gît. 6 ; *Si.* 6. 13, 11. 23 ; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste ; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight ; मनाति रभसविभवे हरिरुदयतु सुकृतेन Gît. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रम् 1 A. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप ; रेमे, अरंस्त, अरंसति Par. रंस्यते, रंतुं, रत,) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified ; रहसि रमते Mâl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223. U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.) लोलापांगैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्वंचितोऽसि Me. 27. ; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गमरंस्त नीतौ Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with ; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted) ; Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with ; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रमते H. 3. -5 To remain, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. —*Caus.* (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. —*Desid.* (रिरंसते) To wish to sport &c. ; *Si.* 15. 88.

रम *a.* [रम्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. —मः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रमक *a.* Sporting. —कः A lover.

रमठं Asa Fœtida (हिंगु). -**Comp.** —ध्वनिः Asa Fœtida.

रमण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रमयति रम्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming ; Bk. 6. 72. —णः

1 A lover, husband; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37; पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. -णं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman, लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress; भोगाः को रमणीं विना Subhâsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय a. [रम्यतेऽत्र रम्-आधारे-अनीयर्] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome; स्मितं नैतत्किंतु प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रमतिः [रम्-अतिच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmî, the wife of Vishṇu, and Goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kârtika. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथः, -पतिः epithets of Vishṇu. -प्रियः Vishṇu. (-यं a lotus. -वेष्टः turpentine.

रंभ् 1 A. (रंभते) To sound, bellow; to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरंभमूरुद्वयं Gît. 10; विवेकरुरंभातह पीवरोरु N. 22. 43, 2. 37. -2 N. of Gaurî. -3 N. of an *apsaras*, wife of Nalakûbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तरुमूरुयुगेन सुंदरी किमु रंभां परिणाहिना परम्। तरुणीमपि जिष्णुरेव तां धनदापत्यतपःफलस्तनीं॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. -ऊरु a. (रु or रू f.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, *i. e.* full, round, and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य a. [रम्यतेऽत्र यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समवलोक्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -म्यः The tree called चंपक. -म्या Night. -म्यं Semen virile. -Comp. -अंतर a. having the intervening spaces made pleasant; S. 4. 11. -पुष्पः the Sâlmlî tree. -श्रीः N. of Vishṇu.

रय् 1 A. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः [रय्-अच्] 1 The stream of a river, current; जंबूकुंजप्रतिहतरयं तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. -2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. -3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रयि m., n. Ved. 1 Water. -2 Wealth.

रयिष्ठः 1 N. of Kubera. -2 Agni. -3 Brahman.

रराटः=ललाट q. v.

रल्लकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. -2 An eye-lash; युवतिरल्लकभल्लसमाहतो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः. -3 A kind of deer.

रवः [रु-अप्] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). -2 Singing, humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. -3 Clamour. -4 Noise or sound in general; घंटा°, भूषण°, चाप° &c. -5 Thunder.

रवण a. [रु-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. -2 Sonorous, sounding; उत्कंठावर्धनैः शुभ्रं रवणैरं बरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. -3 Sharp, hot. -4 Fickle, unsteady. -5 Jesting. -णः 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. -2 The cuckoo. -णं Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [cf. Uṇ. 4. 138] 1 The sun; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -2 A mountain. -3 The Arka plant. -4 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. -कांतः the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत). -जः, तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सूनुः 1. the planet Saturn. -2. epithets of Karṇa. -3. of Vali. -4. of Manu Vaivasvata. -5. of Yama. -6. of Sugrîva. -दिनं, -वारः, -वासरः -रं Sunday. -नेत्रः N. of Vishṇu. -प्रियं 1. a red lotus flower. -2. copper. -रत्नं a ruby. -लोचनः N. of 1. Vishṇu. -2. Siva. -लौहं, -संज्ञकं copper. -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रवीषुः The god of love.

रशना, रसना [अश्-युच् रशादेशः cf. Uṇ. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. -2 A rein, bridle. -3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle; रसतु रसनापि तव घनजघनमंडले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gît. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58; Me. 35. -4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series' of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upamâna* in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. -गुणः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मिः [अश्-मि धातो रुट्, रश्-मि वा; cf. Uṇ. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. -2 A bridle, rein; मुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसंयमनात् S. 1. -3 A goad, whip. -4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7. 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरश्मि &c. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A measuring cord. -7 A finger (Ved.). -Comp. -कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. -मुचः the sun.

रश्मिम (व) त् m. The sun.

रस् I. 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78; Si. 3. 41. -2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्फीतं यशोदुंदुभिः Ve. 1. 25; रसतां निर्भरं नूपुराणां Ratn. 1. 19; रसतु रसनापि तव घन जघनमंडले Gît. 10 -3 To resound, reverberate. -4 To sing. -5 Ved. To praise. -II. 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रसित) 1 To taste, relish; मृद्वीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27. -2 To feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रसः [रस्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. -2 A liquid, fluid; Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18; Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liquor, drink; Ms. 2. 177. -5 A draught, potion. -6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas*; the *rasas* are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर,लवण, तिक्त and कषाय); परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. -7 A sauce, condiment. -8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. -9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराशीभवंति Me. 112. -10 Love, affection; जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्यो रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्वृतिघनः 6.

11 'a feeling of love'; रसार्द्रते V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. -12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. -13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K.P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight:—शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः, but sometimes शांतरस is added thus making the total number 9; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोऽस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanâtha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 3.). -15 Essence, pith, best part. -16 A constituent fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile. -18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायिनः. -20 Any mineral metallic salt.. -21 Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk. -23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar. -25 Soup, broth. -26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. -27 The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion. **-Comp.** —अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. —अधिक *a.* 1. tasty, -2. abounding in pleasures, splendid, S. 7. 20. (-कः) borax. —अंतरं 1. a different taste. -2 different feelings or sentiments. —अभिनिवेशः intentness of affection. —अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. -2. sour sauce —अयनं 1. an elixir of life (elixir vitæ), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G. -2. (fig.) serving as an elixir vitæ, *i. e.* that which gratifies or regales; आनंदनानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Mâl. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; श्रोत्र°, कर्ण° &c. -3. alchemy or chemistry. -4. any medicinal compound. -5. butter-milk. -6. poison. -7. long pepper. (-नः) 1. an alchemist. -2. N. of Garuḍa. °श्रेष्ठः mercury. (-नी *f.*) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. -2. N. of several plants:—गुडूची, काकमाची, महाकरंज, गोरक्षदुग्धा, and मांसच्छदा. —आत्मक *a.* 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. -2. elegant, beautiful. -3. having taste or flavour. -4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. -5. fluid, liquid. —आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. —आधारः the sun —आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. -2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. —आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing sentiments. —आस्वादः 1. tasting juices or flavours. -2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यामृतरसास्वादः. —आस्वादिन् *m.* a bee. —आह्वः turpentine. —इंद्रः 1. mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). —उत्तमं milk. —उद्भवं 1. a pearl. -2. vermilion. —उपलं a pearl. —ऊनं garlic. —कर्पूरं sublimate of mercury. —कर्मन् *n.* preparation of quicksilver. —केसरं camphor. —गंधः -धं gum-myrrh. —गंधकः 1. myrrh. -2. sulphur. —गर्भं 1.=रसांजन. -2. vermilion. —ग्रह *a.* 1. perceiving flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-हः) the organ of taste. —घ्नः borax. —जः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids. —जं blood. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2. capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1. a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. -2. an alchemist. -3. a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue; Bv.2.59. (रसज्ञता-त्वं means 1. poetical skill. -2. alchemy. -3. knowledge of flavours.-4. discrimination). —ज्येष्ठः 1. the sweet taste. -2. the love sentiment. —तेजस् *n.* blood. —दः a physician. —धातु *n.* quicksilver. —नाथः mercury. —नायकः N. of *S*iva. —नेत्रिका red arsenic. —पाकजः molasses. —पाचकः a cook. —प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. —भवं blood. —भस्मन् *n.* oxide of mercury. —मलं impure excretions. —मातृका the tongue. —योगः juices mixed scientifically. —राजः, —लोहः 1.=रसांजन. -2. quick-silver. —विक्रयः sale of liquors. —शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. —शोधनः borax. (-नं) purification of mercury. —सिद्ध *a.* 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयंति ते सुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. -2. skilled in alchemy. —सिद्धिः *f.* skill in alchemy. —सिंदूरं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre. —स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [रस्-ल्युट्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इंद्रियं रसग्राहकं रसनं जिह्वाग्रवर्ति T. S.; Bg. 15. 9. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वेऽपि रसनाद्रसाः S. D. 244. —नः Phlegm.

रसना See रशना. **-Comp.** —रदः a bird. —लिह् *m.* a dog.

रसमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यद्वेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; संसारसुखवृक्षस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । काव्यामृतरसास्वादः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह ‖. -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant. -5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. -6 Full of affection, possessed of love. -7 Spirited, witty. —ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell. -2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरंगतां रसारसारसारसा Nalod. 2. 10. -3 The tongue. -4A vine or grapes.-5 Ved. Moisture. **-Comp.** —ओकस् *m.* an inhabitant of the lower world. —खनः a cock. —तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्यातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39. —पायिन् *m.* a dog.

रसालः [रस मालाति आ-ला-क ष॰ त॰] 1 The mango tree; भृंगा रसालकुसुमानि समाश्रयंते Bv. 1. 10. -2 The olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugar-cane. —ला 1 The tongue. -2 Curds mix-

ed, with sugar and spices. -3 Dûrvà grass. -4 A vine or grape. —लं 1 Gum-myrrh. -2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body. -2 A vein. -3 A nerve.

रसिक a. [रसोऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned. -4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्तं प्रवर्तंति काव्यरसिकाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं Srut. 40. -5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.); इयं मालती भगवता सदृशसंयोगरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Mâl. 6; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3.112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -6 Humourous, witty. -7 Fanciful. -8 Lustful. —कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरसिक. -2 A libertine. -3 An elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Sârasa bird. —का 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -त्वं 1 Taste, feeling.-2 A Tastefulness. -3 Appreciative power.

रसित p. p. 1 Tasted. -2 Having flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded.-4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. —तं 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरंबकंठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Mál. 9. 3.

रसिन् a. 1 Juicy, liquid. -2 Impassioned, full of feeling. -3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लसोन.

रस्य a. Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्त्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8.—स्यं Blood.

रस्नं A thing, object.

रह् 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति-ते, रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14; रहयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4; Mâl. 9. 8.

रहणं [रह्-ल्युट्] Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारवृत्ते समये सह का रहणस्य केन सस्मार पदं Nalod. 2.14.

रहस् n. [रह्-असुन्] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; रहसि रमते Mâl. 2. 2; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138 -2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A secret, mystery. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 Truth. -6 Swiftness. -7 A privity. —*ind.* Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. in comp.; वृत्तं रहःप्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य a. [रहसि-भवः यत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine. -2 Mysterious. —स्यं 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जृंभकास्त्राणि U. 1. -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपाधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. -4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं ह्येतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3. -5 An Upanishad; Ms. 2. 165. —स्यं *ind.* Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). —Comp. —आख्यायिन् a. telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24. —भेदः,-विभेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. —व्रतं 1 a secret vow or penance. -2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित p. p. [रह्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. -2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते भिक्षुभिर्ग्रामे Y. 3. 59; गुणरहितः; सत्त्वरहितः &c. -3 Lonely, solitary. —तं Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister. -2 A spring. -3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow; वयं ते अद्य ररिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5; स रातु वो दुश्च्यवनो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7.

राका [रा-क तस्य नेत्वम् Un. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; दारिद्र्यं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकाधुना म्लायति Bv.2.72,54,94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. -2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day. -3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. -4 Itch, scab. -5 N. of the mother of खर and शूर्पणखा. —Comp.—ईशः 1. full moon. -2 N. of Siva. —चंद्रः,-पतिः,-रमणः full moon.

राक्षस a. (सी f.) [रक्षस इदं अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; मुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचमुन्मत्तदृप्तयोः U. 5. 30, Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle: राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Kṛishṇa carried away Rukmiṇî in this manner). -3 One of the astronomical *Yogas*. -4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrârâkshasa. -5 A king of the Râkshasas. —सी 1 A female demon. -2 Lankâ or Ceylon. -3 Night. -4 A larger tooth, tusk. —Comp.—इंद्रः N. of Râvaṇa.

राक्षा See लाक्षा; (perhaps an incorrect form).

राख् 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dry. -2 To adorn. -3 To prevent, ward off. -4 To be able. -5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [रंज्-भावे घञ् नि॰ नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (*a*) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (*b*) Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. -2 Red colour, redness; अधरः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21. -3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालोष्ठमलंचकार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. -4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling; मलिनेऽपि रागपूर्णा Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; see चक्षूराग also; चरणयुगलादिव हृदयमविशद्रागः K. 142. -5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 Anger, wrath. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary *Râgas*; भैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each *râga* has six *râginîs* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). -10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5.-11 Regret, sor-

row. -12 Greediness, envy. -13 The quality called Rajas q. v. -14 Nasalization. -15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. -16 A king, prince. -17 The sun. -18 The moon. -Comp.—अशनिः a Buddha or Jina. —आत्मक *a.* impassioned. —आयातं, -उद्रेकः excess of passion. —खाडव, खांडव see रागषाडव. —चूर्णः 1 Acasia Catechu or Khadira tree. -2. red lead. -3. lac. -4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. -5. the god of love. —छन्नः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —दृक् crystal. —दालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). —पट्टः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, -प्रसवः the red globe-amaranth. —बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं नुदति विषयाद्रागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. —भुज् *m.* a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. —लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —वृंतः the god of love.—षाडवः a kind of sweetmeat. —सूत्रं 1. any coloured thread. -2. a silk-thread. -3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् *a.* 1 Red, coloured. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Impassioned.

रागारु *a.* One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् *a.* [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Colouring, painting. -3 Red. -4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. -5 Full of love, subject to love. -6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -7 Delighting, rejoicing. —*m.* 1 A painter. -2 A lover; एको रागिषु राजते प्रियतमादेहार्धहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. -3 A libertine, sensualist. —णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. -2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघ् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राघ् *m.* An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रघोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Râma. -2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55. -3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव *a.* (वी *f.*) [रंकोरयं विकारो वा तल्लोमजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. —वं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. -2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh 1. 17; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंध्रं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजिः Ku. 1. 38; राजन् राजति वीरवैरिवनितावैधव्यदस्ते भुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49. -2 To rule, govern. -3 To direct, regulate. -4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —*Caus.* (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten.

राज् *m.*, राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. -2 Anything best of its kind.

राजकः A little king, a petty prince. —कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns; सहते न जनोऽप्यधःक्रियां किमु लोकाधिकधाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजकीय *a.* Kingly, royal.

राजत *a.* (ती *f.*) [रजत इदं अण्] Silvery, made of silver; Si. 4. 13. —तं Silver.

राजन् *m.* [राज्-कनिन् रंजयति रंज कनिन् नि॰ वा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राजः at the end of Tat. comp.); वंगराजः, महाराजः &c.; तथैव सोभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. -2 A man of the military caste; a Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. -3 N. of Yudhishṭhira. -4 N. of Indra. -5 The moon; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैःसह Bv. 1. 126. -6 Lord, master. -7 N. of Pṛithu. -8 A Yaksha. -Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अदनः the Piyâla tree. —अधिकारिन् -अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. -2. a judge. —अधिराजः, -इंद्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king metropolis. —अध्वन् *m.* a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. -2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्नं 1. rice grown in Andhra. -2. food obtained from a king. —अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः coronation of a king. —अर्हं 1. aloe-wood, a species of sandal. -2. a kind of rice (राजान्न). —अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. —आभरणं a king's ornament. —आम्रः a superior kind of mange. —आवर्तः a diamond of an inferior quality. -2. a diamond from Virâṭa country. —आवलिः -ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne. —आसंदी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. —इंदुः an excellent king; R. 1. 12. —इष्टः a kind of onion. (-ष्टं) =राजान्न q. v. —उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —ऋषिः (राजऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; *i. e.* पुरूरवस्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. —कन्या, -कन्यका a princess. —करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्णः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तृ *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the duty of a king. -2. royal service. —कला a crescent of the moon. —कलिः a bad king. —कार्यं, -कृत्यं state-affairs. —कुमारः a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. -2. the court of a king. -3. a court of justice; (राजकुले कथ् or निविद् *caus.* means ' to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against). -4. a royal place. -5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —क्षवकः a kind of mustard. —गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). —गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —गुरुः a royal counsellor. —गृहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. -2. N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pâtaliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish. —घ *a.* sharp, hot. (-घः) a king-

killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जक्ष्मन् =राजयक्ष्मन् q. v. —तरंगिणी N. of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kâshmîra by Kalhaṇa. —तरुः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालः, -ताली the belet-nut tree.—दंडः 1. a king's sceptre. -2. royal authority. -3. punishment inflicted by a king. -4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth ; N. 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दृशद् f. the larger or lower mill-stone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् m. a traitor. —द्वार् f., —द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. -2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, -धानकं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of goverament ; R. 2. 70. —धामन् n. a royal palace. —धुर् f., -धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नयः, -नीतिः f. administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. -2. a royal fillet. —पदं royalty, sovereignty. —पथः, -पद्धतिः f. =राजमार्ग q. v. —पुत्रः 1. a prince. -2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. -3. the planet Mercury -4. N. of a mixed caste. -5. a *Rajpoot*. -6. a kind of mango. —पुत्री 1. a princess. -2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. -3. N. of several plants:— जाती, मालती, कटुतुंबी &c. -4. a kind of perfume (रेणुका). -5. a musk rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. -2. a minister. —पुष्पः the नागकेसर tree. —प्रेष्यः a king's servant. (—ष्यं) royal service (more correctly राजप्रैष्य). —फणिज्झकः an orange tree. —बदरं salt. —बीजिन्,-वंश्य a. a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भृतः a king's soldier.—भृत्यः 1. a royal servant or minister. -2. any public or government officer. —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. —भोग्यं nutmeg. —भंतः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, -मंत्रिन् m. a king's counsellor. —मार्गः a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. -2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —माषः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मः, -यक्ष्मन् m. 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general ; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलां R. 19. 50 ; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महीभृतां Si. 2. 96 ; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युध्वन् m. 1. a king's soldier. -2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. -2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग q. v. —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज् m. 1. a supreme king. -2. the moon. —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor.-2.N. of Kubera; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3. -3. the moon. —रीति f. bell-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. -2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् n. royal insignia. (-m) N. of Yudhiṣṭhira. —लक्ष्मीः,-श्रीः f. the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; R. 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोकः a collection of princes or kings.—वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. -2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the bluy jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, statepolicy, statesmanship ; (cf. राजनय); so राजशास्त्रं. —विहारः a royal convent. —शासनं a royal edict. —शृंगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः N. of a poet. —संसद् f., —सभा f. a court of justice. —सदनं a palace. —सर्षपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारसः a peacock. —सूयः-यं a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty ; राजा वै राजसूयेनेष्ट्वा भवति Sat. Br.; cf. सम्राट् also. -2. a lotus. -3. a mountain. —स्कंधः a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. -2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वामिन् m., N. of Vishṇu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill) ; संपत्स्यंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11. —हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, *i. e.* a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजता-त्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य a. [राजन्-यत् नलोपः] Royal, kingly. —न्यः 1 A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage ; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87 ; संप्रति करणीयो राजन्येपि प्रश्रयः U. 6; R. 3. 48 ; Me. 48. -3 N. of Agni. -3 A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); (सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमिं R. 6. 22; Kâv. 3. 6.

राजायते Den. A. To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी 1 A queen, the wife of a king. -3 Yellowish-red brass. -3 N. of the wife of the sun.

राज्यं [राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः R. 2. 53 ; 4. 1. -2 A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. -3 Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom.-Comp.—अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration ; (these are usually said to be seven:- स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. -2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation. —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; R. 1. 58.—करः the tribute paid by a tributary prince. —कर्तृ

m. 1. an administrator or officer of government. -2. a king. —च्युत *a.* deposed or dethroned. —तंत्रं the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom ; Mu. 1. —द्रव्यं a requisite of sovereignty. —धुरा,-भारः the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. —भंगः subversion of sovereignty. —भोगः the possession of sovereignty. —भ्रंशः deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोभः greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —व्यवहारः administration, government business. —सुखं the sweets of royalty.

राजस *a.* (सी *f.*) [रजसा निर्मितं अण्] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion ; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छंति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठंति राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजिः-जी *f.* [राज्-इन् वा ङीप्] A streak, line, row, range ; सत्वं पडित-राजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं Bv. 4. 44 ; वानराजिः R. 2. 7 ; Ki. 5. 4. -2 Black mustard.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. -2 A field. -3 Black mustard. -4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः [राज्-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes ; किं महोरगविसर्पिविक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. डुंडुभ.

राजीवः [राजी दलराजी अस्त्यस्य व] 1 A kind of deer. -2 A crane. -3 An elephant. —वं A blue lotus ; Ku. 3. 45. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed.

राटिः A bird. —*f.* War, battle.

राढा 1 Lustre. -2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital ; गौडं राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढापुरी Prab. 2.

राणं 1 A leaf. -2 A peacock's tail.

राणिका A bridle.

रातंती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausha.

राति *a.* Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. -2 Ready. —तिः A friend (opp. to अरातिः). —*f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. -2 A favour. -3 A gift, present. -Comp. —साच् *a.* (-षाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रिः-त्री *f.* [रा-त्रिप् वा ङीप्] 1 Night ; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शय्यां R. 5. 66 ; दिवा काकरवाद्भीता रात्रौ तरति नर्मदाम्. -2 The darkness of night. -3 Turmeric. -4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmâ. -Comp. —अटः 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. -2 a thief. —अंध *a.* night-blind. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —चरः (also रात्रिंचर) (रीं *f.*) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. -2. a watchman, patrol, guard. -3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit ; (तं) यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके Bk. 2. 23. —चर्या 1. night-roving. -2. a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation. —जलं dew. —जागरः 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night ; R. 19. 34. -2. a dog. °दुः a gnat. —तरा the dead of night. —तिथिः *f.* a lunar night. —नाशनः the sun. —पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. —बलः a demon. —मणिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —योगः night-fall. —रक्षः, -रक्षकः a watchman, guard. —रागः darkness, obscurity. —वासस् *n.* 1. night-dress. -2. darkness. —विरामः 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. —विश्लेषगामिन् *m.* the ruddy goose. —वेदः,-वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हासः the white lotus. —हिंडकः 1. a guard of the women's apartments. -2. a night-stalker.

रात्रक *a.* Nocturnal, nightly. —कः A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

रात्रिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पंचरात्रिक उत्सवः. —का Night.

रात्रिंदिवं, रात्रिंदिवा *ind.* By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly ; रात्रिंदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति *S.* 5. 4.

रात्रिंमन्य *a.* Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day) ; cf. रजनिंमन्य.

रात्रीण *a.* Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राध् I. 5 P. (राध्नोति, राद्ध ; *desid.* रिरात्सति, but रित्सति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. -2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. -3 To prepare, make ready. -4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). -5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate ; वानरा भूधरान् रेधुः Bk. 14. 19. —II. 4 P. (राध्यति, राद्ध) 1 To be favourable or merciful. -2 To be accomplished or finished. -3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राध्यति गर्गः Sk. (*i. e.* पृष्टो गर्गः शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति). -4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. -5 To be ready. -6 To kill, destroy. —*Caus.* (राधयति-ते) 1 To propitiate. -2 To accomplish, complete. -3 To make ready.

राद्ध *p. p.* [राध्-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क्त] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. -2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. -3 Dressed, cooked (as food). -4 Prepared. -5 Obtained, got. -6 Successful, fortunate, happy. -7 Perfect in magical power. -8 Fallen to the lot of. -Comp. —अंतः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine ; dogma ; सर्ववैनाशिकराद्धांतो नितरामनपेक्षितव्य इतीदानीमुपपादयामः S. B. —अंतित *a.* demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राद्धिः *f.* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 Success, prosperity.

राधः The month called Vaisâkha. —धः, -धं 1 Favour, kindness. -2 Prosperity. —धी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisâkha. -Comp. —रंकः 1. a plough. -2. thin rain. -3. hail.

राधनं [राध्-ल्युट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction. -3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. -4 Acquisition, going. -5 The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

राधस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Kindness, favour. -3 A gift, present. -4 Liberality. -5 Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. -2 N. of a celebrated Gopî or cowherdess loved by Krishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gîtagovinda); तदिमं राधे गृहं प्रापय Gît. 1. -3 N. of the

wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karṇa. -4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. -5 Lightning. -6 An attitude in shooting. -7 Emblic Myrobalan. -3 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha. -Comp —पतिः, -रमणः N. of Krishṇa. —भेदिन्, -वेधिन् *m*. N. of Arjuna. —सुतः N. of Karṇa.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेयः An epithet of Karṇa.

राभस्यं 1 Delight, joy. -2 Impetuosity. -3 Violence, force.

राम *a*. [रम् कर्तरि घञ् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. -2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -3 Obscure; dark-coloured, black. -4 White. —मः 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (*a*) Parasurâma, son of Jamadagni; (*b*) Balarâma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishṇa, q.q.v.v.; (*c*) Râmachandra or Sîtârâma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyâ and the hero of the Râmâyaṇa; (the word is thus derived in Purâṇas:—राशब्दो विश्ववचनो मश्चापीश्वरवाचकः । विश्वाधीनेश्वरो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥). [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carring off his beauteous wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva :— वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्पतिकमनीयं दशमुखमौलिबलिं रमणीयं । केशव धृतरघुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 A lover. 5 A horse. —मं 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठं). -3 A tamâla leaf. -Comp. —अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedântic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. —अयनं (णं) 1. the adventures of Râma. -2. N. of a celebrated epic by Vâlmîki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kâṇḍas or books. —ईश्वरः N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु Me. 1. —चंद्रः, -भद्रः N. of Râma, son of Dasaratha. —जन्मन् *n*. the birth or birth-day of Râma. —दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. -2. a monkey. (-ती) a kind of basil. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Râma. —पूगः a kind of betel-nut tree. —वल्लभः the birch-tree. —सखः N of Sugrîva. —सेतुः 'the bridge of Râma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक *a*. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः ठं Asa Fœtida (हिंगु).

रामणीयक *a*. (की *f*.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. —कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Mâl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रमतेऽनया रम् करणे घञ्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Fœtida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रांभः A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names; it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise, -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sâla tree. -Comp. —कार्यः the Sâla tree.

रावः [रु-घञ्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; मुरजवाद्यरावः; मधुरिपुरावं Gît. 11.

रावण *a*. [रु-णिच् ल्यु] Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing —णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lanká and the chief of the Râkshasas; स रावणो नाम निकामभीषणं बभूव रक्षः क्षतरक्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48 [He was the son of Visravas by Kesini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capis tal. He had ten heads (and hence hinames Dasagriva, Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for

some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but *S*iva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned *S*iva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Râvana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Rava*n*a carried off his wife Sit*a* and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lank*a*, annihilated Rava*n*a's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression:- रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव]. **-Comp.** —अरिः N. of Râma. —गंगा N. of a river in Lankâ.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इञ्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाव्यथो योद्धुमारब्ध च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. -2 Any son of Râvaṇa; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति, अश्-इञ् धातो-रुडागमश्च; cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.).-3 A sign of the zodiac.**-Comp** —अधिपः, the regent of an astrological house. —गत *a.* 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up. —चक्र the zodiac. —त्रयं the rule of three. —नामन् *n.* a name given to a child taken from the Râ*s*i under which he is born. —भागः a fraction. °अनुबंधः the addition of fractions. —भोगः the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत, -भूत Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्रं [राज्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —ष्ट्रः, -ष्ट्रं Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिः *f.*, -ष्ट्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय *a.* [राष्ट्रे भवः घ] Belonging to a kingdom. —यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियश्यालः Mk. 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); अतं राष्ट्रियसुखायावदंगुलीयकदर्शनम् *S.* 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास् 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Kṛishṇa and the cowherds but particularly the *gopis* or cowherdesses of Vṛindâvana; उत्सृज्य रासे रसं गच्छंतीं Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Gît. 2; also Gît. 1. -5 A chain. **-Comp.** —ईश्वरी N. of Râdhâ. —क्रीडा,-मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdesses of Vṛindâvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

रासेरसः, रासेवासः 1 The Râsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (शृंगार). -5 The sixth night after delivery (षष्ठीजागर), -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभः An ass, a donkey.

रास्ना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः [रह्-उण्] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikâ and hence often called *Saimhikeya*; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं मुहुर्नेनु राहुाह्महर्पतिं तमः Si. 16. 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vish*n*u, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.]. -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the south-west quarter. **-Comp.** —उच्छिष्टं,-उत्सृष्टं=लशुन q. v. —गत *a.* darkened. —ग्रसनं, -ग्रासः, -दर्शनं, -पीडा, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —छत्रं green ginger. —भेदिन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —सूतकं 'the birth of Râhu,' *i. e.* an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6 P. (रियति, रिण) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (रिणोति) To hurt. -III. 9 U. (रिणाति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त *p. p.* [रिच्-क्त] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void, devoid or deprived of, without. -4 Hollowed (as hands). -5 Indigent. -6 Divided, separated. -7 Worthless, useless. -8 Unloaded; see रिच्. —क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. **-Comp.** —अर्कः a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. —पाणि, -हस्त *a.* empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमपि देवीं प्रेक्षितुमरिक्तपाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक *a.* See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्थं [रिच्-थक्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobstructed property; विभजेरन् सुताः पित्रोरूर्ध्वं रिक्थमृणं समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति *S.*6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. **-Comp.**— आद, -ग्राह, -भागिन्, -हर *a.* receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (*-m.*) an heir. —विभागः partition of property. —हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3 the seed of the fig-tree.

रिक्थिन् *a.* 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. *—m.* An heir.

रिक्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिक्षा 1 A nit (लिक्षा). -2 The

mote in a sun-beam.

रिंख्, रिंग् (रिंखति, रिंगति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिंखणं, रिंगणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिंखा 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिंगिः *f.* Going, moving, creeping.

रिंगितं Motion, surging (of waves)

रिच् I. 7 U. (रिणक्ति, रिंक्ते, रिक्त) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिणच्मि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36 ; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोकसुभगं दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath (usually in *p. p.*, see रिक्त). -II. 1. 10. P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. - To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. —*Caus.* 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A. (रेजते) To fry, parch.

रिटिः 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. भृंग (गे) रिटिः.

रिधमः 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिपुः [रप्-उन् पृषो० Uṇ. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. -Comp. —घातिन्, घ्न, -जय, -निपातिन्, -सूदन *a.* killing or vanquishing foes. —भवनं, -स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house,

रिप्र *a.* Bad, vile. —प्रं 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिफ् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिभ् 1 A.(रेभते)1 To crackle,creak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.) -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिम्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिंफ् 6 P. (रिंफति) To hurt, kill.

रिंफ The zodiac.

रिरंसा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिरी Yellow or pale brass.

रिश् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिरिक्षत् *m.* Ved. An enemy.

रिशः A foe.

रिश्यः (ष्यः) A kind of antelope.

रिष् 1. 4. P. (रेषति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm ; तस्येहार्थो न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायात्सतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन्न रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिष् *f.* An injury, hurt, harm.

रिष *a.* Injuring, destroying.

रिषण्यति Den. P, Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. —ष्टं 1 Mischief, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. —ष्टः 1 A sword. -3 Ths soap plant.

रिष्टिः *f.* See रिष्टं above. —*m.* A sword.

रिष्व *a.* Injurious, hurtful.

रिह् 1 P. (रेहति) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिफ्. -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v

रिहायस्, रिह्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

री I. 4 A. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणीते, रीण ; *caus.* रेपयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीण *p. p.* Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame. -2 Shame, modesty.

रीढकः The back-bone.

रीढा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः *f.* [री-क्तिन्] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way ; रीतिं गिराममृतवृष्टिकरीं तदीयां Bv. 3. 19 ; सर्वत्रैषा विहिता रीतिः Moha M. 2 ; उक्तरीत्या, अनयैव रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction ; पदसंघटना रीतिरंगसंस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा । वैदर्भी चाथ गौडी च पांचाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal ; (रीति also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron. -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Comp —पुष्पं calx of brass.

रीतिकं Calx of brass. —का Brass.

रीव् 1 U. (रीवति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

रु 2 P. (रौति, रवीति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar; to hum (as bees); to sound in general ; कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति शनैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81 ; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A. (रवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रुत *p. p.* [रु-क्त] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. —तं A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general ; note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षि°, हंस°, कोकिल°, आलि°. -Comp. —ज्ञः an augur. —व्याजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक *a.* Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म *a.* [रुच्-मन् नि° कुत्वम्] Bright, radiant. —क्मः 1 A golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -2 A thorn-apple. —क्मं 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Comp. —अंगद *a.* wearing golden armlets. —कारकः a goldsmith. —पृष्ठक *a.* gilded, coated with gold. —रथः, -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् *a.* 1 Wearing golden ornaments. -2 Gilded. —*m.* N. of the eldest son of Bhîshmaka and brother of Rukmiṇî.

रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhîshmaka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her

away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna.].

रुक्ष *a.* 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 =रूक्ष q. v.

रुग्ण *p. p.* [रुज् -क्त] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased; sick ; (see रुज्). **-Comp.** -रय *a.* checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुच् 1 A. (रोचते, रुरुचे, अरुचत्-अरोचिष्ट, रोचिष्यते, रुचित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रुरुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46 ; Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing ; न स्रजो रुरुचिरे रमणीभ्यः Ki. 9. 35 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरं H. 2. 53 ; sometimes with gen. of person ; दारिद्र्यान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11.—*Caus.* (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in -4 To resolve. —*Desid.* (रुरु-रो-चिषते) To wish to like &c.

रुच्, रुचा *f.* [रुच्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणमासु यत्र च रुचं रुतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.); चन्द्रयन्द्रमुखरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65; Si. 1. 16 ; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainâ.

रुचक *a.* [रुच् -कुन्] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acrid. —कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. —कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -6 Alkali.

रुचा See रुच्.

रुचिः (ची) *f.* [रुच्-कि वा ङीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रुचिरचिंदुदले करोत्ययं जनः परिपूर्णेंदुरुचिर्महीपतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light ; as in रुचिभर्तृ q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.); पटलं बहिर्बहलपंकरुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish ; as in रुचिकर: -5 Zest, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरुच्या 'at will or pleasure. -7 Liking, taste ; त्रिमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love'; न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूवः भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to' ; हिंसारुचेः Mâl. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object -9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना). **-Comp.** —कर *a.* 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. —धामन् *m.* the sun. —भर्तृ *m.* 1. the sun ; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित *p. p.* 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

रुचिर *a.* [रुचिं राति ददाति रा-क] 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant ; हेमरुचिरांबर Ch. P. 14 ; कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिरं &. -3 Tasteful, palatable. -4 Sweet, dainty. -5 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -6 Cordial, restorative. —रा 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I. —रं 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

रुचिष्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, agreeable. -2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty.

रुच्य *a.* Bright, lovely &c. ; see रुचिर. —च्यः 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. —च्यं A tonic.

रुज् I. 6 P. (रुजति, रुग्ण) 1 To break to pieces, destroy ; R. 9. 63, 12. 73 ; Bk. 4. 43. -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen); रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यंति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. (रोजयति-ते) To hurt, kill.

रुज्, रुजा *f.* [रुज्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish ; अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्नभिमतो मे S. 3. 4 ; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी M. 3. 2 ; चरणं रुजापरीतं 4. 3 -3 Sickness, malady, disease ; R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. **-Comp.** —कर *a.* causing pain, sickening. (-रः) a disease, sickness, illness. —प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. —भेषजं a medicine. —सद्मन् *n.* feces, excrement.

रुजायते Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

रुट् I. 1 A. (रोटते) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (रोटयति-ते) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

रुठ् I. 1 P. (रोठति) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. (रोठते) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

रुणस्करा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

रुंट् 1 P. (रुंटति) To rob, steal; cf. लुंट्.

रुंठ् 1 P. (रुंठति) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

रुंड *a.* Maimed, mutilated. —डः, -डं A headless body, trunk ; वेल्लद्भैरवरुंडमुंडनिकरैर्वीरोऽविधत्ते भुवः U. 5. 6; Mâl. 3. 17.

रुंडिका 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

रुद् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित ; *desid.* रुरुदिषति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears; निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4 ; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH प्र to weep bitterly.

रुद् *f.* 1 A cry, wail. -1 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disease.

रुदथः 1 A child. -2 A dog. -3 A cock.

रुदनं, रुदितं Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation ; अरुदंतमासीद्रुदितं वनेऽपि R. 14. 69, 70; Me. 84.

रुद्र *a.* [रोदिति रुद्-रक् Un. 2. 22] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara,

who is said to be the head of the group; रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23; रुद्राणामपि मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26. -2 N. of *Siva*. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -**Comp.** -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-क्षं) 1. a rosary. -2. the berry of this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. -अरिः the god of love. -आक्रीडः a cemetery. -आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailása. -2. N. of Benares. -3. a cemetery; cf. पितृसद्मगोचरः. -गर्भः N. of Agni. -जं quicksilver. -पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgâ. -2. linseed. -प्रिया 1. Pârvatî. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. -भू *f.* a cemetery. -रोदनं gold. -सूः *f.* a mother giving birth to eleven children.

रुद्राणी 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pârvatî. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

रुद्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. -यं Pleasure, delight.

रुध् 7 U. (रुणद्धि, रुंद्धे, रुरोध, रुरुधे, अरुधत्-अरौत्सीत्-अरुद्ध, रोत्स्यति-ते, रोद्धुं, रुद्ध; *desid.* रुरुत्सति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent इदं रुणद्धि मां पद्मंतः-कूजितषट्पदं V. 4. 21; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37, 91; प्राणापानगती रुद्ध्वा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); आशाबंधः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. -3 (*a*) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.); Bk. 6. 35; व्रजं रुणद्धि गां Sk. (*b*) To surround, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade; रुंधंतु वारणघटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh.; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II. 1 P. (रोधति) To grow, germinate, cf. रुह्.

रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered.

रुधिर *a.* [रुध्-किरच्] Red, red coloured. -रं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -रः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -**Comp.** -अशनः 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आख्यः a kind of precious stone. -आननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. -आमयः hemorrhage, piles. -उद्गारिन् *a.* emitting blood. -पायिन् *m.* a demon.

रुप् 4 P. (रुप्यति) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

रुमा N. of the wife of Sugrîva.

रुम्र *a.* 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

रुरुः 1 A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

रुवुः, रुवु (बू) कः The castor-oil tree.

रुश् 6 P. (रुशति) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

रुशत् *a.* 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Ved. Bright, white.

रुष् I. 4 P. (रुष्यति; rarely रुष्यते; रुषित, रुष्ट) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुष्यदनर्दश्च Bk. 17. 40; मा मुहो मा रुषोऽधुना 15. 15, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. -*Caus.* To provoke, engage, exasperate.

रुष्, रुषा *f.* Anger, wrath, rage; निर्बंधसंजातरुषा R. 5. 21; प्रहेष्वनिर्बंधरुषो हि संतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

रुषित, रुष्ट *p. p.* Angry, enraged, provoked.

रुष्टिः *f.* Anger, wrath.

रुह् 1 P. (रोहति, रुरोह, अरुक्षत्, रोक्ष्यति, रोढुं, रूढ) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रूढरागप्रवालः M. 4. 1; केसरैरर्धरूढैः Me. 21; छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound); रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्क्षतं Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. -*Caus.* (रोपयति-ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; गुणवत्सुतरोपितश्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. -*Desid.* (रुरुक्षति) To wish to grow &c.

रुह्, रुह *a.* (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in महीरुह्, पंकेरुह &c.

रुहकं A hole, cave, chasm.

रुहा The Dûrvâ grass.

रुह्वन् *m.* A plant, tree.

रूढ *p. p.* [रुह्-क्त] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced; विषयव्यावृत्तगरूढात्मना Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended. -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about. -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; (here क्षत्र has a sense which is योगरूढ q. v.). -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense); व्युत्पत्तिरहिताः शब्दा रूढा आखंडलादयः; नाम रूढमपि च व्युत्पादि *Si.* 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -**Comp.** -ग्रंथि *a.* having formed a knot; U. 2. 26. -यौवन *a.* one who has attained to youth. -सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship; V. 1. 10.

रूढिः *f.* [रुह्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; *Si.* 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रूढिर्बलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptation of a word; मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2; समुदायशक्तिः रूढिः.

रूक्ष् 10 U. (रूक्षयति-ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3 Ved. To make dry.

रूक्ष *a.* 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.), रूक्षस्वरं वाशति वायसोऽयं Mk.

9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mu. 4, 5. -5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितांतरूक्षाभिनिवेशमीशं R. 14. 43; संरंभरूक्षामिव सुंदरि यच्चदासीत् V. 3. 20; S, 7. 32; Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्निग्धश्यामाः क्वचिदपरतो भीषणाभोगरूक्षाः U. 2. 14. (रूक्षीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear)'. -क्षः A tree. -Comp. -गंधः, -गंधकः bdellium. -पत्रः the Sâkhoṭa tree. -पेषं ind. without the addition of any liquid; as in रूक्षपेषं पिनष्टि.

रूक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin. -2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रूक्षित a. 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप् 10 U. (रूपयति ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रथवेगं निरूप्य S. 1. -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. -4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon. -7 To examine, investigate. -8 To feign. -9 To appoint.

रूपं [रूप्-क भावे अच् वा] 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवंतं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Pt. 1. 143; so सुरूप, कुरूप. -2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiseshikas); चक्षुर्मात्रग्राह्य जातिमान् गुणो रूपं Tarka K; (it is of six kinds:—शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमाधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा हंति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, type, pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer. -15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely;' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धनं; धर्मरूपः सखा &c.). -Comp -अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहित a. caught in the act, caught red-handed. -अस्त्रः Cupid. -आजीवा a harlot, prostitute, courtezan. -आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -इंद्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत m. a sculptor. -ग्रहः the eye. -ज्ञ a. perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects. -तत्त्वं inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीम् R. 2. 3. -धारिन् a. 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-m.) an actor. -नाशनः an owl. -भागानुबंधः the addition of a fraction to a unit. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्तिः f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty; उदपादि चास्या रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक a. [रूप्-ण्वुल्] Bodily, corporeal. -2 Figurative (as words &c.). -कः A particular coin, a *rupee*. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifestation or representation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species. -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 272-3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *upameya* is represented as being identical with the *upamána*; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10 (see *ad loc.* for details). -6 A kind of weight (=three *gunjàs*). -Comp. -ताल: a particular time in music. -शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [रूप्-ल्युट्] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. -ती A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् a. [रूप-इनि] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य a. [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 Stamped; impressed. -प्यं 1 Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold. -Comp. -अचलः N. of the mountain Kailâsa -अध्यक्षः a master of the mint.

रूवुकः The castor-oil tree.

रूष् I. 1 P. (रूषति, रूषित) 1 To adorn, decorate. -2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -II. 10 U. (रूषयति-ते) 1 To tremble. -2 To burst.

रूषणं 1 Decoration. -2 Smearing, soiling.

रूषित p. p. 1 Adorned. -2 Smeared, covered, overspread. -3 Soiled. -4 Made rough or rugged. -5 Pounded. -6 Perfumed. -7 Inlaid.

रे ind.. A vocative particle; रेरे शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mâl. 3.

रेक् 1 A. (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. -2 A low man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. -3 Emptying, loosening, purging. -4 A frog.

रेकणस् n. Gold.

रेक्णस् n. Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख्-अच् लस्य रः] 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. -2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखामात्रमपि व्यतीयुः R. 1. 17. -3 A row,

range, line, series. -4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यं रेखया किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 13. -5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankâ to Meru and passing through Ujjayinî. -6 Fulness, satisfaction. -7 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. —अंशः a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार *a.* lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. —न्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [रेचयति रिच्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Emptying, purging. -2 Purgative, aperient. -3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. —कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath', and कुंभक 'suspending breath'). -2 A syringe. -3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं *n.* purgative, cathartic.

रेचनं,-ना [रिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Emptying. -2 Loosening, diminishing. -3 Emitting the breath. -4 Purging. -5 Evacuation.

रेचित *a.* Emptied, cleared. —तं horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) To shine. -2 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेज् *m.* N. of Agni.

रेट् 1 U. (रेटति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To ask, request.

रेणुः *m. f.* 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -2 The pollen of flowers. -Comp. —रूषित *a.* soiled with dust. (-तः) an ass. —वासः a bee. —सारः,-सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurâma; see जमदग्नि. -2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [री-असुन् तुट् च] 1 Semen virile, seed. -2 Ved. A flow, current. -3 Progeny, offspring. -4 Quicksilver. -5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.) -Comp. —धा *m.* a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. -Comp. —जं an offspring or child. —जा sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेत्यं Bell-metal.

रेत्रं [री-त्र] 1 Semen, sperm. -2 Quicksilver. -3 Nectar. -4 Perfumed powder.

रेप् 1 A. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

रेप *a.* 1 Contemptible, low, vile. -2 Cruel.

रेपस् *a.* 1 Low, vile. -2 Wicked, a wretch. -3 Miserly. -4 Cruel, savage. —*n.* 1 A spot, stain. -2 Fault, sin.

रेफ *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. —फः 1 A burr, grating sound. -2 The letter र्. -3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेपस्.

रेव् (व) 1 A. (रेब-व-ते) 1 To go. -2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To low (as cows).

रेभ *a.* Ved. 1 Crackling. -2 Sounding loudly. —भः 1 A praiser. -2 A talker.

रेभणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A thief. -3 A demon.

रेव् 1 A. (रेवते) 1 To go, move. To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. -2 A bamboo cane. -3 A whirl-wind. —टं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. -2 N. of the wife of Balarâma, Si. 2. 16. -3 A cow. -Comp. —भवः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Balarâma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadâ; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कंठते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. -2 The indigo plant. -3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. (रेषते, रेषित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. -2 To neigh.

रेषणं, रेषा Roaring, neighing.

रै 1 P. (रायति) To sound. -2 To bark at.

रै *m.* (Nom. राः, रायौ, रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches. -2 Gold. -3 A sound.

रैवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Saturn. -3 N. of a mountain.

रैवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvârakâ; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रोकं 1 A hole. -2 A boat, ship. -3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. -2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रैतिक, रैत्य *a.* Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [रुज्-घञ्] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयंति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. -Comp. —अंतकः,-हृत् *m.* a physician. —आयतनं the body. —आर्त,-अन्वित,-ग्रस्त,-भाज् *a.* afflicted with disease, sick. —उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. —घ्न *a.* curative, medicinal. —घ्नं 1. a medicine. -2. the science of medicine. —भूः *f.* the body. —राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —शांतकः a physician. —शांतिः *f.* alleviation or cure of a disease. —शिला red arsenic. —श्रेष्ठः fever. —हं a drug. —हन् *m.* a physician. —हर *a.* curative. (-रं) a medicine. —हारिन् *a.* curative. (-*m.*) a physician.

रोगित *a.* 1 Diseased. -2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् *a.* Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य *a.* Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच *a.* Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक *a.* [रुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Brightening, enlightening. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Exciting appetite. —कः 1 Hunger. -2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. -3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. -4 The plantain.

रोचन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [रुच्-ल्यु रोचयति वा ल्यु] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. —नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants:—पलांडु, आरग्वध, दाडिम करंज, अंकोठ &c. —नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; *Si.* 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark *S*âlmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. —नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a.* [रुच्-इष्णुच्] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; *Si.* 1. 5.

रोड् 1 P. (रोडति) To despise.

रोड *a.* Satisfied. —ड: Crushing, grinding.

रोदनं [रुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् *n.* [रुद्-असुन्] (in dual), रोदसी *f.* Heaven and earth; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; *Si.* 18. 15.

रोधः [रुध्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; *Si.* 10. 89. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्षे *S.* 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रीतिरोधमसहिष्ट सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a.* Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रुध्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] The planet Mercury. —नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* [रुध्-असुन्] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -Comp. —वक्रा,-वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. —वप: a rapid river.

रोधिन् *a.* Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्रः A kind of tree(=लोध्र q. v.). —ध्रः,-ध्रं Sin. —ध्रं Offence, injury.

रोपः [रुह्-णिच् ह्रस्व पः कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow; *Si.* 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [रुह्-णिच् ह्रस्व पः ल्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on; see रुह् caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. —मं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). —कं 1 A kind of salt (पांशुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. —पत्तनं the city of Rome. —सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhântas (so called because it was probably derived from the *Romans*).

रोमन् *n.* [रु-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp. —अंकः a mark of hair; बिभ्रती श्वेतरोमांकं R. 1. 83. —अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. —अंचित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. —अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. —आली, -आवलिः,-ली *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोमावलिवपुः K. P. 10; रोमराजि also. —उद्गमः, -उद्भेदः erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. —कूपः, -पं, -गर्तः a pore of the skin. —केसरं, -केसरं, -गुच्छं a whisk, *chowrie*. —पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill: Ch. P. 34. —भूमिः *f.* 'the place of the hair', *i. e.* the skin. —रंध्रं a pore of the skin. —राजिः, -जी, -लता *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो (लो) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; *Si.* 9. 22. —वाहिन् *a.* cutting off hair. —विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10. —विध्वंसः a louse. —हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. —हर्षण *a.* causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो (लो) महर्षणानि दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2; संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुत रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Sûta, a pupil of Vyâsa who narrated several Purâṇas to *S*aunaka. (-णं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [रोमं मथ्नाति मंथ्-अण् पृषो० गलोपः Tv.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः Mbh.; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S.* 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* [रोमाणि सत्यस्य श] Hairy, shaggy, woolly. —शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुब्ध्वत् सशोको भुवि रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bee; तस्या रोलंबावली केशजालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः [रुष्-घञ्] Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. —आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रुष्-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. —णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a.* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रुह्-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider.'. —हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth, development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [रुह्-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. —णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. —द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहंतः A tree in general. —ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohiṇî. —णः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of several plants:—वट, रोहितक, भूतृण.

रोहिणिः=रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red

face. -2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general; Śi. 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Daksha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarâma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhâdrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohiṇî.) -पतिः, -प्रियः, -वल्लभः the moon. -रमणः 1. a bull. -2. the moon. -शकटः the constellation Rohiṇî figured by a cart; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनंदनश्चेद्भिनत्ति रुधिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (=Bṛi. S. 47. 14.). -सुतः, -भवः Mercury.

रोहित् m. 1 The sun. -2 A kind of fish. -f. Ved. 1 A red mare. -2 A doe.

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. -तः 1 Red colour. -2 A fox. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A red horse. -5 N. of Harischandra's son. -6 A kind of fish. -तं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -3 A straingt rain-bow. -Comp. -अश्वः fire.

रोहिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Rising, growing. -2 Long, tall -m. N. of several trees:—रोहितकं, वट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of deer.

रौक्म a. (क्मी f.) Golden.

रौक्मिणेयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇî.

रौक्ष्यं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. -2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यं R. 5. 58; नि-देश° 14. 58.

रौचनिक a. (की f.) Yellowish. -कं The tartar of the teeth.

रौच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood -2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रौट् (ड्) 1 P. (रौटडति) To despise.

रौद्र a. (द्रा-द्री f.) [रुद्र-अण्] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. -2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). -4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. -द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. -2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. -3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -4 N. of Yama. -5 Winter. -द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. -2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. -3 Heat, warmth; solar heat. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. doing dreadful acts. (-n.) a terrible magic rite. -दर्शन a. frightful-looking, terrific.

रौधिर a. (री f.) [रुधिर-अण्] 1 Bloody. -2 Caused by blood.

रौप्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. -प्यं Silver.

रौमं A kind of salt.

रौमक a. Roman. -कं A kind of salt.

रौरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of *Ruru*; R. 3. 31. -2 Dreadful, terrible. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A savage. -2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88.

रौहिण a. (णी f.) Born under the Nakshatra Rohiṇî. -णः 1 The sandal tree. -2 The fig-tree. -3 N. of Agni.

रौहिणेयः 1 A calf. -2 N. of Balarâma. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Saturn. -यं An emerald.

रौहिष m. A kind of deer.

रौहिषः See रोहिष. -षं A kind of grass. -षी 1 A doe of the Rohîsha kind. -2 A creeper. -3 A kind of Dûrvâ grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A short syllable (in prosody). -3 A technial term used by Pâṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakâras).

लक् 10 U. (लाकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. -2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. -चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel; cf. लगुड.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. -2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष् I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित,) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. -2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतप्रसूतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. -3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. -4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रोतसि सबाध इति तटं लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तटेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्प्रयोजनं लक्षयेत् K. P. 2.; अत्र गोशब्दो वाहीकार्थं लक्षयति S. D. 2. -5 To aim at. -6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्षं [लक्ष्-अच्] 1 One hundred thousand (*m.* also in this sense); इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhâsh.; त्रयो लक्षास्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. -2 A mark, butt, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवदाकाशे लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mu. 1. -3 A sign, token, mark. -4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; लक्षसुप्तः स्थितोस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. -Comp. -अधीशः a person possessing a *lac* or *lacs*.

लक्षक a. [लक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं [लक्ष्यतेऽनेन लक्ष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; बधु-

नुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनारंभो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhâsh.; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः H 4. 15; अप्याक्षेपो भविष्यंत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गर्भलक्षण S. 5; पुरुषलक्षणं 'the sign or organ of virility'. -2 A symptom (of a disease). -3 An attribute, a quality. -4 A definition, accurate description; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्. -5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षणोपेतः; लक्षणसंपन्नानां गवामधः सस्नौ K. 64.-6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विधस्त्वं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहं R. 14. 5. -7 A name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak:—गुणैः प्रतीते तु कृतलक्षणाहितलक्षणौ). -9 An aim, a scope, an object. -10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. -11 Form, kind, nature. -12 Effect, operation. -13 Cause, occasion. -14 Head, topic, subject. -15 Pretence disguise (=लक्ष); प्रसुप्तलक्षणः Mâl. 7. -16 A line, spot. -17 Observation, seeing. —णः 1 N. of Lakshmaṇa.-2 The crane. —णा 1 An aim, object. -2 (In Rhet.) An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् । अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यत्सा लक्षणारोपितक्रिया K. P. 2; लक्षणा शक्यसंबंधस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhâshâ P.; see S. D. 13 also. -3 A goose. **-Comp.** —अन्वित *a.* possessed of auspicious marks. —ज्ञ *a.* able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). —भ्रष्ट *a.* ill-fated, unlucky. —लक्षणा=जहल्लक्षणा q. v. —संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्षण्य *a.* 1 Serving as a mark. -2 Having good marks.

लक्षशस् *ind.* By hundreds of thousands; *i. e.* in large numbers.

लक्षित *p. p.* [लक्ष्-क्त] 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. -2 Denoted, indicated. -3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. -4 Defined. -5 Aimed at. -6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. -7 Inquired into, examined. -8 Considered, regarded.

लक्षीकृ 8 U. 1 To aim at, direct. -2 To point to, refer or allude to; इयं कथा मामेव लक्षीकरोति S. 7.

लक्ष्मण *a.* [लक्ष्मन्-अण् न वृद्धिः] 1 Having marks. -2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. -3 Prosperous, thriving. —णः 1 The crane. -2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrâ. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels, and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to. Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu; (see R. 15. 92-95). He married *Urmila* by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu.] —णा A goose. —णं 1 A name, an appellation. -2 A mark, sign, token. **-Comp** —प्रसूः N. of Sumitrâ, mother of Lakshmaṇa.

लक्ष्मन् *n.* [लक्ष्-मनिन्] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18; 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. -2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Mâl. 9. 25. -3 Definition. -4 The chief, principal (प्रधान). —*m.* 1 The crane or Sârasa bird. -2 N. of Lakshmaṇa.

लक्ष्मी *f.* [लक्ष्-ई मुट् च Tv.] 1. Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 13; मातर्लक्ष्मि तव प्रसादवशतो दोषा अमी स्युर्गुणाः Subhâsh, Bh. 3. 64; तृणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2 17. -2 Good fortune, good luck. -3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 10. -4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour; lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; U. 6 24; Mâl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. -5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishṇu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 39. -6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामेकभार्यां परिवादभीरोः साध्वीमपि त्यक्तवतो नृपस्य। वक्षस्यसंघट्टसुखं वसंती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः॥ R. 14. 86, 12. 26. -7 The wife of a hero. -8 A pearl. -9 N. of turmeric. -10 Superhuman power. -11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon.**-Comp.** —ईशः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu.-2. the mango tree. -3. a prosperous or fortunate man. —कांतः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a king. —गृहं the red lotus-flower. —तालः a kind of palm. —नाथः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं Ki. 1. 44. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the clove tree. —पुत्रः 1. a horse. -2. N. of Kusa and Lava. -3. N. of Cupid or Kâma. —पुष्पः a ruby. —पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmî (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). —पूजा the worship of Lakshmî performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Asvina (chiefly by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). —फलः the *Bilva* tree. —रमणः an epithet of Vishṇu. —वसतिः *f.* 'Lakshmî's abode', the red lotus-flower. —वारः Thursday. —वेष्टः turpentine. —सखः a favourite of Lakshmî. —सहजः, -सहोदरः 1. epithets of the moon. -2. camphor. -3. N. of the horse of Indra.

लक्ष्मीवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. -2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. -3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —*m.* The bread-fruit tree.

लक्ष्य *pot. p.* [लक्ष्-यत्] 1 To be

looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible ; दुर्लक्ष्यचिह्ना महतां हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. -2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.); दूराल्लक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75 ; प्रवेपमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. -3 To be known or found out, traceable; यमाममनंत्यात्मभुवोऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्यप्रभवो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 81 ; cf. अलक्ष्य also. -4 To be marked or characterized. -5 To be defined. -6 To be aimed at. -7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. -8 To be regarded or considered as. —क्ष्यः A magical formula recited over weapons. —क्ष्यं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig also); उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 5 ;दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2 ; दर्पेण कौतुकवता मयि बद्धलक्ष्यः U. 5. 11 ; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67 ; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. -2 A sign, token. -3 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः Tarka K. -4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v. : वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्थाः K. P. 2. -5 A pretence, sham, disguise ; इदानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यसुप्तमुत परमार्थसुप्तमिदं द्वयं Mk.3; 3.18; कंदर्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिसिक्षालक्ष्येण प्रतियुवमंजलिं चकार *Si.*8.35, R. 6.81. -6 A lac, one hundred thousand.-Comp. —क्रम *a.* the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a *dhvani.* —भेदः, -वेधः hitting the mark ; Ki. 13. 27. —वीथि *f.* the visible road (ब्रह्मलोकमार्ग). —सुप्त *a.* feigning sleep. —हन् *a.* hitting the mark. (-*m.*) an arrow.

लख्, लंख् 1 P. (लखति, लंखति) To go, move.

लग् I. 1 P. (लगति, लग्न) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to ; श्यामाथ हंसस्य करानवाप्तेर्मंदाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8 ; गमनसमये कंठे लग्ना निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Mâl. 3. 2. -2 To touch, come in contact with ; लागितुमिव कृतप्रयत्ना K. 193 ; कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home ; विदिर्तेगिते हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगंति गिरः *Si.* 9. 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately ; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिल्लगिष्यंति Pt. 4 'I shall be detained there for some days'. —II. 10 U. (लागयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगित *a.* 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न *p. p.* 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast ; लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious ; (see लग्). —ग्नः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. —ग्नं 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. —अहः, -दिनं, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. —कालः, -मुहूर्तः, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.) —ग्रह *a.* tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. —नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. —भुजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. —मंडलं the zodiac. —मासः an auspicious month. —शुद्धिः *f.* auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लग्निका Incorrect form of नग्निका q.v.

लगड *a.* Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लगुडः, लगुरः, लगुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लघट् *m.*, लघाटः Wind.

लघु *a.* (घु or घ्वी *f.*) 1 Light, not heavy ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhâsh. ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive ; Pt. 1. 253 ; *Si.* 9. 38, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise ; लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant ; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible ; *Si.* 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. -6 Weak, feeble. -7 Wretched, frivolous.-8 Active, light, nimble, agile ; *S.* 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid ; किंचित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16 ; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult ; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 Soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable ; R. 11. 12, 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger; Mv. 6. 53. —*m.* N. of the Nakshatras Hasta, Pushya, and Asivnî. —*n.* 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agallochum, or a particular variety of it. —*ind.* 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously ; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight'; *S.* 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly ; लघु लघुत्थिता *S.* 4 'risen early.'. -Comp. —आशिन्, -आहार *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. —उक्तिः *f.* a brief mode of expression. —उत्थान, -समुत्थान *a.* working actively, doing work rapidly. —काय *a.* light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. —क्रम *a.* having a quick step, going quickly. —खट्टिका a small bedstead. —गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. —चित्त, -चेतस् -मनस्, -हृदय *a.* 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted.-2. frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. —चिर्भिटा colocynth. —जंगलः a kind of quail (लावक). —द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. —द्राविन् *a.* melting easily. —नामन् *m.* agallochum. —पत्रिका the Rochanâ plant. —पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोरवेल). —पाक, -पाकिन् *a.* easily digested. —पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. —प्रयत्न *a.* 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. —बदरः, -बदरी *f.*

a kind of jujube. —भव: humble birth or origin. —भोजनं a light repast. —मांस: a kind of partridge. —मूलं the lesser root of an equation. —मूलकं a radish. —लयं a kind of fragrant root (वीरणमूल). —राशि *a.* composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). —वासस् *a.* wearing light or pure clothes. —विक्रम *a.* having a quick step, quick-footed. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. ill-behaved, low, vile.-2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged, ill-done. —वेधिन् *a.* making a clever hit. —हस्त *a.* 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. -2. active, agile. (-स्त:) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितांतगुर्वीं लघयिष्यता धुरं R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहसि लघयेदारब्धा वा तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. -3 (*a*) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki.2.18. (*b*) To make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् *m.* [लघोर्भाव: इमनिच् डिच] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रदनकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight *Siddhis* q. v.

लघिष्ठ *a.* Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् *a.* Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघुता,-त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (*a*) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इंद्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापितैर्गुणैः. (*b*) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness.

लघूकृ 8 U. 1 To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघूकृत *p. p.* 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [लक्-अच् मुम् च] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Râvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankâ was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mâlyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. —अधिप:, -अधिपति:, -ईश:, -ईश्वर:, -नाथ:, -पति: 'lord of Lankâ; *i. e.* Râvaṇa or Bibhîshaṇa. —अरि: an epithet of Râma. —दाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Hanumat.

लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लंग् 1 P. (लंगति) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लंग: 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.

लंगक: A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal; cf. लांगूल.

लंघ् 1 U. (लंघति-ते, लंघित; *desid.* लिलंघिषति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये चालंघिषुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress; लंघते स्म मुनिरेष विमानान् N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food. -5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पल्लवान् हरिणो लंघितुमागच्छति M. 4. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागर: सुतीर्थेन क्रमेणैकेन लंघित: Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend; R 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लंघयति खल: सुजनं। दर्पणमिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायं ॥ Vâs. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; भाग्यं न लंघयति कोपि विधिप्रणीतं Subhâsh.; Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; एषा खलु केसरिणी त्वां लंघयति S. 7; नास्ति खलु विधिरलंघनीयः V. 4; R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यश:) जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया भवद्गुरुर्लंघयितुं ममोद्यत: R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

लंघक *a.* Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लंघनं [लंघ्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; ययमेव पथि शीघ्रलंघना: Ghaṭ. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also); नभोलंघन R. 16. 33; जनोऽप्युच्चै: पदलंघनोत्सुक: Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position.' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing; as in दुर्गलंघनं. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, transgression; आज्ञालंघनं, नियमलंघनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting; प्रणिपातलंघनं प्रमार्ष्टुकामा V. 3; M. 3. 22. -7 An offence, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury; as in आतपलंघनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence; Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping' also). -10 One of the paces of a horse.

लंघनीय, लंघ्य *a.* 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken; आस्मोत्खातैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीया: S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted; see लंघ.

लंघित *p. p.* [लंघ्-क्त] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted; लंघित एष भूयोऽपि शकुंतलाव्याधिना S. 6.

लछ् 1 P. (लच्छति) To mark, see; cf. लक्ष्.

लज् 1. 6 A. (लजते) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see लंज् I. -III. 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal; (according to some लाजयति also in this sense).

लज्ज् 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be ashamed, to blush; cf. लस्ज्.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [लज्ज् भावे अ] 1 Shame,

कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh.; विहाय लज्जां R. 2. 40; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; शृंगारलज्जां निरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3.7; R.7. 25; लज्जे स्वं मज्ज सिंधौ Subhâsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. —अन्वित a. modest, bashful. —आवह, -कर a. (रा or री f.) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious; Pt. 5. 10. —शील a. bashful, modest. —रहित, -शून्य, -हीन, a. shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु a. Modest, bashful. —m. f. N. of the sensitive plant (also लज्जिरी)

लज्जावत् a. 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarassed, perplexed.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्या=लज्जा.

लंचा A present, bribe.

लंज् I. 1 P. (लंजति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लंजयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लंजः [लंज्-अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band; cf. कक्षा -3 A tail.

लंजा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmî.-4 Sleep.

लंजिका A prostitute, harlot.

लट् 1 P. (लटति) To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लटः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. —पर्णं large cinnamon.

लटकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लटभ a. (Connected with the Prâkṛita लडह which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely; अतिक्रांतः कालो लटभललनाभोगसुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators render लटभ by सलावण्य); यस्याः पादनखश्रेणिः शोभते लटभभ्रुवः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhaṇa has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean 'a young pretty woman', 'a handsome woman'; e.g. किं वा वर्णनया समस्तलटभालंकारतामेष्यति 8. 86; अनर्घ्यलावण्यनिधानभूमिर्न कस्य लोभं लटभा तनोति 9. 68; केशबंधविभवैर्लटभानां पिंडतामिव जगाम तमिस्रं 11. 18.

लट्टः A rogue, rascal; see लटक.

लट्वः 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Râga in music. -4 N. of a caste. —द्व kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लड् I. 1 P. (लडति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लडति, लडयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लडह a. Beautiful, handsome (a Prâkṛita word); see लटभ.

लड्डु=लटक q. v.

लड्डुः, लड्डुकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लंड् 1 P., 10 U. (लंडति, लंडयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लंडं Excrement, ordure.

लंड्रः London (a modern formation, probably from French *Londres*).

लता [लत्-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thinness &c.; भुजलता, बाहुलता, भ्रूलता, विद्युल्लता; so खड्ग°, अलक°, &c.; cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9. 46. -2 A branch. -3 The creeper called *Priyangu*. -4 The Mâdhavî creeper. -5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls. -8 A slender woman. -9 A woman in general. -10 The Dûrvâ grass. -Comp. —अंगुलिः f. a branch serving as a finger. —अंतं a flower. —अंबुजं a kind of cucumber. —अर्कः a green onion. —अलकः an elephant. —आननः a particular position of the hands in dancing. —उद्गमः the upward winding or climbing of a creeper. —करः a particular position of the hands in dancing. —कस्तूरिका, कस्तूरी musk-creeper. —गृहः-हं a bower surrounded with creepers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. —जिह्वः, —रसनः a snake. —तरुः 1. the Sâla tree. -2. the Tâla tree. -3. the orange tree. —पनसः the water-melon. —पर्णः N. of Vishṇu. —प्रतानः the tendril of a creeper; R. 2. 8. —भवनं an arbour, a bower. —मणिः coral. —मंडपः a bower, an arbour. —मृगः a monkey. —यष्टिः f. Bengal madder. —यावकं a shoot, sprout. —वलयः, -यं an arbour. —वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्टः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —वेष्टनं, —वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A string of pearls.

लत्तिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk in general.-2 To prate, chatter. -3 To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Gît.1.-4 To wail, lament. —*Caus.* (लापयति-ते) To cause to talk &c. WITH उद् to call out loudly to.

लपनं [लप्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered &c. —तं Speech, voice.

लप्सिका A kind of prepared food.

लबः Ved. A quail.

लभ् 1 A. (लभते, लेभे, अलब्ध, लप्स्यते, लब्धुं, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; चिराय याथार्थ्यमलंभि दिग्गजैः Si. 1. 64. -2 To have, possess, be in possession of. -3 To take, receive. -4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. -5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते पथि.-6 To recover, regain. -7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; भ्रमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhâshâ. P. 6; सत्यमलभमानः Kull on Ms. 8. 109.-8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) (with inf.); मर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; i. e. गर्भं लभ् to conceive,

become pregnant; पदं or आस्पदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अंतरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लेभेऽतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 'was not impressed on the mind;' चेतनां, -संज्ञां, -लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). —*Caus.* (लंभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोदकशरावं माणवकं लंभय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer. -4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out, discover. —*Desid.* (लिप्सते) T wish to get, long for; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत H. 2. 8.

लब्ध *p. p.* [लभ्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Got, obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, received. -3 Perceived, apprehended. -4 Obtained (as by division &c.); see लभ्. —ब्धा A woman whose husband or lover is faithless (perhaps for विप्रलब्धा). —ब्धं That which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. —अंतर a. 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. one who has got access or admission; R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, -अवसर a. 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. (anything) that has gained a scope (for work); लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना S. 1. -3. one who has obtained leisure, being at leisure; so लब्धलक्षण. —आस्पद a. one who has gained a footing or secured a position; M. 1. 17. —उदय a. 1. born, produced, sprung; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has got prosperity or elevation; स त्वत्तो लब्धोदयः 'he owes his rise or elevation to you'. —काम a. one who has got his desired object. —कीर्ति a. become widely known, famous, celebrated. —चेतस्, -संज्ञ a. one who has come to his senses, restored to consciousness. —जन्मन् a. born, produced. —नामन्, -शब्द a. renowned, celebrated. —नाशः the of loss what has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः. —प्रशमनं 1. securing or keeping safe what has been acquired. -2. bestowing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on Ms. 7. 56. —लक्ष, -क्ष्य a. 1. one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled in the use of missiles. —वर्ण a. 1. learned, wise; चित्रं त्वदीये विषये समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Râj. P. -2. famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. °भाज् a. respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि लब्धवर्णभाक् तं दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मणं R. 11. 2. —विद्य a. learned, educated, wise. —सिद्धि a. one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लब्धिः *f.* [लभ्-क्तिन्] 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain. -3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम a. Obtained, acquired, received.

लभनं [लभ्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope for tying a horse. (-*m.* also).

लभ्य a. [लभ् -कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable, proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be furnished or provided with,

लमकः A lover, parmour,

लंपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after; रुधिरलंपट इव Ratn. 2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. —टः A libertine, profligate, rake; (लंपाक in the same sense).

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंफनं Leaping, jumping.

लंब् 1 A. (लंबते, लंबित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; ऋषयो ह्यत्र लंबते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; ललंबिरे सर्वसिलताः प्रिया इव Si. 7. 25; प्रधानं ते कथमपि सखे लंबमानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं° means 'hanging, down towards' or 'resting upon' the back or hips). -3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लंबमाने दिवाकरे; Si. 9. 20; Ki. 9. 1; त्वदधरचुंबनलंबितकज्जलमुज्ज्वलय प्रिय लोचने Gît. 12 (=गलित). -4 To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay, tarry. -6 To sound. —*Caus.* (लंबयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. -2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21; करौ लंबयेदाहरणाय हस्तं 6. 75. -4 To cause to be attached, join. -5 To depress. -With उद् to stand up, stand erect: पादेनैकेन गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले। तिष्ठाम्युल्लंबितस्तावद्यावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब a. [लंब्-अच्] 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पांड्योयमंसार्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 84; Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached to. -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5 Long, tall. —बः 1 A perpendicular. -2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -3 A bribe. -Comp. —उदर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Gaṇesa. -2. a glutton. —ओष्ठः (लंबो-बौ-ष्ठः) a camel. —कर्णः 1. an ass. -2. a goat. -3. an elephant. -4. a falcon. -5. a demon or Râkshasa. —गुणः, -ज्या, -रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. —जठर a. pot-bellied, portly. —पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. —स्फिच् a. having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). -2 The complement of latitude, colatitude (in astr.).

लंबनः [लंब्- ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The phlegmatic humour. —नं 1 Hanging down, depending, descending &c. -2 Fringe. -3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). -4 A sort of long necklace. -5 A mode of fighting.

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 Of Lakshmî.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula.

लंबित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. -2 Suspended. -3 Sunk, gone down. -4 Resting on, attached to (see लंब्).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लंभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Meeting with. -3 Recovery. -4 Gain.

लंभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement.

-2 Recovery.

लंभित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. -2 Given. -3 Improved. -4 Employed, applied. -5 Cherished. -6 Spoken to, addressed.

लय् 1 A. (लयते) To go, move.

लयः [ली-अच्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. -2 Lurking, hiding. -3 Fusion, melting, solution. -4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (प्रलय); लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. -5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यंतो शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मानमभ्यागता Mâl. 5. 2, 7; ध्यानलयेन Gît. 4. -6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य, and विलंबित); किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. -7 A pause in music. -8 Rest, repose. -9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया *Si.* 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. -10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. -11 An embrace. -12 The supreme being. -13 The union of song, dance, and instrumental music. **-Comp.** —अर्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe. —आरंभः -आलंभः an actor, a dancer. —कालः the time of destruction (of the world). —गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. —पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयनं [ली-ल्युट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. -2 Rest, repose. -3 A place of rest, house.

लर्ब् 1 P. (लर्बति) To go, move.

लल् I. 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पनसफलानीव वानरा ललंति Mk. 8. 8; गजकलभा इव बंधुरा ललामः 4. 28; ललदजगरघेरकोटराणां Mâl. 5. 15. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लालयति-ते, लालित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः। तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेन्न तु लालयेत्॥ Subbhâsh.; Ku. 5. 15. -2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. -2 To loll the tongue. -3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. -2 Lolling. -3 Wishing, desirous. **-Comp.** —जिह्व=ललज्जिह्व q. v.

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; Mâl. 5. 5. -3 Lolling. **-Comp.** —जिह्व *a.* (ललज्जिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. -2. savage, fierce. (-ह्वः) 1. a dog. -2. a camel.

ललनं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. -3 Lolling the tongue. —नः 1 A child. -2 The Sâla and Piyâla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठनाकलोकललनाभिरविरतरतं रिरंससे *Si.* 15. 88. -2 A wanton woman. -3 The tongue. **-Comp.** —प्रियः the *Kadamba* tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kâv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. -2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटं [लड्-अच् डस्य लः, ललमटति अट्-अण् वा Tv.] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोज्झितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. **-Comp.** —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. —पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. -2. a tiara, fillet. —रेखा 1. a line on the forehead. -2. a wrinkled brow. -3. a coloured sectarial mark on the forehead. —लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. -2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटंतप *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः Mâl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटंतपसप्तसप्तिः R. 13. 41. -2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिर्ललाटंतपनिष्ठुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. —पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. -2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयम् 157.

ललाटूल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. —मं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (*m.* also in this sense); अहं तु ताश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि *S.* 2; *Si.* 4. 28. -2 Anything the best of its kind. -3 A mark on the forehead. -4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. -5 A banner, flag. -6 A row, series, line. -7 A tail. -8 A mane. -9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. -10 A horn. —मः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. -3 A banner, flag. -4 A sectarial mark, token, sign, symbol. -5 A tail; see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [लल्-क्त] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. -2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. -3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैर्ज्योत्स्नाप्रायैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितां विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Mâl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. -4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; प्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संदर्शितेव ललिताभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. -5 Desired. -6 Soft, gentle; *Si.* 7. 64. -2 Tremulous, trembling. —तः N. of a musical scale. —तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. -2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयांगानां विन्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; *Si.* 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. -3 Beauty, grace, charm. -4 Any natural or artless act. -5 Simplicity, innocence. **-Comp.** —अभिनय *a.* consisting o graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. —अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. —पद *a.* 1. elegantly composed; *S.* 3. -2. consisting of amorous words. °बंधनं an amorous composition. —प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow. —ललित *a.* excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. —लुलित *a.* unnerved yet charming; Mâl. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). -2 A wanton woman. -3 Musk -4 A form of Durgâ. -5 N. of various metres. **-Comp.** —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Asvina. —सप्तमी the seventh day

in the bright half of Bhâdrapada.

लवः [लू -अप्] 1 Plucking, mowing. -2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). -3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. -4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवमुचः Me. 21, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अश्रु° 15. 97; अमृत° Ki. 5. 44; भ्रूक्षेपलक्ष्मीलवक्रीत दास इव Gît. 11 : so तृण°, अपराध°, ज्ञान °, सुख °, धन ° &c. &c. -5 Wool, hair. -6 Sport. -7 A minute division of time (=the sixth part of a twinkling). -8 The numerator of a fraction. -9 A degree (in astr.). -10 Loss, destruction. -11 N. of a son of Râma, one of the twins, the other being Kuśa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vâlmîki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Râmâyaṇa at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -12 A kind of quail. -वं 1 Cloves. -2 Nutmeg. -वं *ind.* A little; लवमपि लवंगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [लू-अंगच्] The clove plant; द्वीपांतरानीतलवंगपुष्पैः R. 6. 57; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1 -गं Cloves. -**Comp.** -कालिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण *a.*[लू -ल्युट् पृषो॰ णत्वम्] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. -2 Lovely, handsome. -णः 1 Saline taste. -2 The sea of salt water. -3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Śatrughna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17, 26. -4 N. of a hell. -णं 1 Salt sea-salt. -2 A factitious salt.-**Comp**· -अंतकः an epithet of Śatrughna. -आब्धिः the salt ocean. °जं sea-salt. -अंबुराशिः the ocean; आभाति वेला लवणांबुराशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. -अंभस् *m.* the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54 (-*n.*) salt water. -आकरः 1. a salt-mine. -2. a receptacle of salt water; *i. e.* the sea. -3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. -2. nitre. -दः 1. the ocean. -2. the sea of salt water. -उदकः, -उदधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. -क्षारं a kind of salt. -जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमन् *m.* 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवनं [लू भावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). -2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper; मया लब्धः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंदलनिभः U. 3. 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. -2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लवि *a.* Sharp, edged. -विः=लवित्र.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लश् 10 U. (लाशयति-ते) To exercise or practise any art; cf. लस्.

लशु (शू) नः-नं Garlic; निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G. (=Bv. 1. 81); यशःसौरभ्यलशुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लष् I. 1. 4. P. (लषति-ते, लष्यति-ते) लषित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि q. v.). -II. 10 U. (लाषयति-ते)=लश् q. v.

लषित *p. p.* Wished, desired.

लष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लस् I. 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; मुक्ताहारेण लसता हसतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करतालचलकंकणवलयस्वनितमिलितमूल्यकलगं ... Gît. 10; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. -2 To appear, arise, come to light. -3 To embrace. -4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -4 To sound, resound. -*Caus.* (लासयति-ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. -2 To cause to dance. -3 To exercise an art.

लसकः=लासक q. v.

लसा [लसति लस्-अच्] 1 Saffron.-2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित *p. p.* [लस्-क्त] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लस्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. -2 Pus, matter· -3 The juice of the sugar-cane. -4 Lymph.

लस्त *a.* 1 Embraced, clasped. -2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्ज् 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); स्त्रीजनं प्रहरन्कथं न लज्जसे Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. -2 To blush. -*Caus.* (लज्जयति-ते) To put to shame; R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् *m.* A bow.

लहरिः -री *f.* A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोत्क्षिप्तास्ते जननि विजयंतां लहरयः G. L. 40; इमां पीयूषलहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां 53; so आनंद°, करुणा°, सुधा ° &c.

ला 2 P (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take, up; ललुः खड्गान् Bk. 14. 92, 15. 53.

ला *f.* 1 Taking, receiving. -2 Giving.

लाकुटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लकुटः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] Armed with a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लाक्षकी N. of Sîtâ.

लाक्षणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लक्षणया बोधयति ठक्] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. -2 Characteristic, indicatory. -3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यंजक q. q. v. v.); स्याद्वाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्देऽत्र व्यंजकस्त्रिधा K. P. 2. -4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. -5 Secondary, inferior. -6 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य *a.* [लक्षणं वेत्ति अच्] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. -2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret, signs.

लाक्षा [लक्ष्यतेऽनया लक्ष्-अच् पृषो॰ वृद्धिः] A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; cf. अलक्त; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 4; Rs. 6. 14;

Ki. 5. 23. -2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp. -तरुः, -वृक्षः N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -प्रसादः, -प्रसाधनः the red *Lodhra* tree. -रक्त *a.* dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, made of, or dyed with, lac. -2 Relating to a *lac* (लक्ष).

लाख् 1 P. (लाखति) 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To adorn. -3 To suffice, be competent. -4 To give. -5 To prevent.

लागुडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाघ् 1 A. (लाघते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [लघोर्भावः अण्] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance. -5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation ; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Bg. 2. 35. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity ; readiness ; हस्तलाघवं. Versatility ; बुद्धिलाघवं. -11 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning ; (अल्पोपस्थितिसापेक्षत्वं लाघवं); आकाशो लाघवाद्देकः Tarka. K. -12 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगलं [लंग् कलच् वृद्धेः] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses).-Comp. -ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a plough. -ध्वजः N. of Balarâma. -पद्धतिः *f.* a furrow. -फालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिन् *m.* [लांगलमस्यास्ति इनि] 1 N. of Balarâma ; बंधुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिषेवे Me. 49. -2 The cocoa-nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुलं 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगूलं [लंग् -ऊलच् पृषो०] 1 A tail; लांगूलचालनमधश्चरणावपातं...श्वा पिंडदस्य कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wags his tail'. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगूलिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

लाज् , लांज् 1 P. (लाजति, लांजति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजः [लाज्-अच्] Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (*f.* also); (तं) अवाकिरन्बाललताः प्रसूनैराचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80. -जं = उशीर q. v.

लांछ् 1 P. (लांछति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लांछनं [लांछ् -कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark ; नवांबुधारीं नमुह लांछने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18 ; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' &c. ; जातेऽथ देवस्य तया विवाहमहोत्सवे साहसलांछनस्य Vikr. 10. 1 ; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so श्रीकंठपदलांछनः Mâl. 1 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकंठ'. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon ; Ku. 7. 35.-5 A landmark.

लांछित *p.p.* [लांछ्-क्त] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterised. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट *m. pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants ; एष च (लाटानुप्रासः) प्रायेण लाटजनप्रियत्वाल्लाटानुप्रासः S. D. 10. -टः 1 A king of the Lâṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c.-3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man. -Comp.-अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application ; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammaṭa:-शाब्दस्तु लाटानुप्रासो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्रतः, *e. g.* वदनं वरवर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं सुधाकरः । सुधाकरः क नु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य॥ K. P. 9.

लाटक *a.* (टिका *f.*) Relating to the Lâṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style of composition ; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prâkṛita dialect ; see Kâv. 1. 35.

लाड् 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss ; cf. लड्.

लांठनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात *p. p.* Taken, received.

लातिः *f.* Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लावुः (बूः) A kind of gourd.

लावुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लभ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R. 12. 10; स्त्रीरत्नलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन्यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत *a.* profitable, advantageous. -लिप्सा desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. -लिप्सु *a.* 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामज्जकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (वीरणमूल).

लांपट्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक *a.* (नी *f.*) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन *a.* (नी *f.*) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. -नः A sort of poisonous mouse. -नं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing; सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42.

लालस *a.* 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणामलालसाः K. 14; ईशानसंद-

र्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालसं Git. 1; शोक°, मृगया° &c. —सः=लालसा. q. v. below.

लालसा [लस् स्पृहायां यङ् लुक् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

लालसीकं Sauce.

लाला [लल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. —भक्षः N. of a hell. —मेहः passing mucous urine. —स्रवः a spider. —स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ललाटं प्रभोर्भग्यं पश्यति ठञ्] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. -2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless, low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. —कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. —का A jesting reply.

लालित *p. p.* 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. —तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ललितस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; दंडिनः पदलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालिन् *m.* A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव *a.* (वी *f.*) [लू कर्तरि घञ्] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशसूचिलावं R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. —वः 1 Cutting. -2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योध्यंते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण *a.* (णी *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं अण्] 1 Salt.-2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं ठण्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; लीलयैव सुतनोस्तुलयित्वा गौरवाढ्यमपि लावणिकेन Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). —कः A salt-merchant.—कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं [लवणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 13; 7. 18; (लावण्य is thus defined in Sabdak:—मुक्ताफलेषु छायायास्तरलत्वमिवांतरा। प्रतिभाति यदंगेषु तल्लावण्यमिहोच्यते ॥). -Comp. —अर्जितं the private property of a maried woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् *a.* Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावु See लाबु.

लाषुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Covetous, greedy, avaricious.

लासः [लस्-घञ्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing; मदनजनितलासैः Rs. 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women.-4 Soup, broth.

लासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) [लस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. —कः 1 A dancer. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. —कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [लस्-ण्यत्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये धास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना... वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music.-3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. —स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिक्षा, लिख्या 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasarenus*); जालांतरगते भानौ यच्चाणु दृश्यते रजः। तैश्चतुर्भिर्भवेल्लिक्षा; or त्रसरेणवोऽष्टौ विज्ञेया लिक्षैका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिक्षिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षरैर्व्योमसिते कठिन्या निशालिखद् व्योम्नि तमःप्रशस्ति N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87, S. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिबिंबितेव लिखितेव Mâl. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखंती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मित्वा पाणौ खड्गलेखां लिलेख K. P. 10; केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखिते रव वीक्षितो यैः Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किंचिदूचे चरणेन केवलं लिलेख बाष्पाकुललोचना भुवं Ki. 8. 14; मूर्ध्ना दिवामिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck (as a bird). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [लिख्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित *p. p.* [लिख्-क्त] Written, painted, scratched &c; see लिख्. —तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शंख). —तं 1 A writing, document. -2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse; cf. लिक्षा.

लिख 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिगुः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, blockhead. —*n.* The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

लिग् I. 1 P. (लिंगति, लिंगित) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (लिंगयति-ते) To paint, variegate. -2 To inflect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिंगं [लिग्-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपार्थिवलिंगधारिणौ R. 8. 16; अथवा प्रावृषेण्यैरेव लिंगैर्मम राजोपचारः संप्रति V. 4. मुनिर्वोढलिंगवर्ती 14. 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिंगैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; क्षपणकलिंगधारी Mu. 1; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H.4.85, see लिंगिन् below.-3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the *hetu's* being found in the पक्ष or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined:— व्याप्तिपक्षधर्मतावल्लिंगम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U.4.11.-8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram.). -10 The genital organ of Śiva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; *e. g.* in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kâma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad loc.* -13 (In Vedânta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the gross or visible body. cf. पंचकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपदिक). -16 (In Sân. phil.) Pradhâna or Prakṛiti; q. v. -17 The effect or product (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer). -Comp. —अग्रं the glans penis. —अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. —अर्चनं the worship of Śiva as a *linga*. —देहः, -शरीरं the subtle frame or body; see लिंग (13) above. —धारिन् *a.* wearing a badge. —नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. —परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (*e. g.* that smoke is a sign of fire); as वह्निव्याप्यधूमवानयं पर्वतः इति लिंगपरामर्शः. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. —प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. —वर्धन *a.* causing erection of the male organ. —विपर्ययः change of gender. —वृत्ति *a.* hypocritical. —वृत्तिः a religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. —स्थः a religious student.

लिंगकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिंगनं Embracing.

लिंगवत् *a.* 1 Having marks. -2 Having various sexes or genders. -3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिंगिन् *a.* [लिंगमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having a mark or sign -2 Characterized by. -3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वर्णिलिंगी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिंगिन्. -4 Furnished with a *linga*. -5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. -6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. -7 Having a subtle body. —*m.* 1 A religious student, Brâhmaṇa ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. -2 A worshipper of Śiva's *linga*. -3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. -4 An elephant. -5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term; *i. e.* वह्नि is the लिंगिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमात्. -6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. -7 The supreme being (as the sustainer of *linga*.). -8 The cause or source. -9 N. of a Śaiva sect. -Comp. —वेषः the dress of a religious student

लिट् A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिङ् A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini for nominal verbs.

लिंदु *a.* Ved. Slimy, slippery (पिच्छिल).

लिप् 6 U. (लिंपति-ते, लिप्त) 1 To annoint, smear, besmear; लिंपतीव तमोंगानि Mk. 1. 34. -2 To cover, overspread; Śi. 3. 48. -3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64; न मां कर्माणि लिंपंति Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. -4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिपत शोकाग्निः स्वांतं काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, -पी *f.* [लिप् इक् वा ङीप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Writing, hand-writing.-3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; यवनाल्लिप्यां Vârt.; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; 18. 46. -4 The art of writing. -5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं दरिद्रो भवितेति वैधसीं लिपिं ललाटेऽर्थिजनस्य जाग्रतीं N. 1. 15, 138.-6 Painting, drawing. -Comp. —करः 1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. -2. a writer, scribe. -3. an engraver (also लिपिकर). —कारः a writer, scribe. —ज्ञ *a.* one who can write. —न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. —फलकं a writing-tablet or board. —शाला a writing school. —सज्जा writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपी.

लिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. -2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. -3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). -4 Eaten. -5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्सा [लभ्-सन् -भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining; Bv. 1. 125. -2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिबिः, -बी *f.* =लिपि q. v.

लिबिंकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिंपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिंपट *a.* Libidinous, lustful. —टः A libertine, lecher.

लिंपाकः [लिप् आकन् पृषो०] 1 The citron or lime tree. -2 An ass.

—कं A citron or lime.

लिपिः, –लिबिः *f.* =लिपि q. v.

लिश् I. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move. –2 To hurt ; see रिश्. –II. 4 U. (लिश्यति-ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिष्ट *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिश्वः An actor, a dancer.

लिह् 2 U. (लेढि, लीढे, लिलेह-लिलिहे, अलिक्षत-त, अलीढ, लेक्ष्यति-ते, लेढुं, लीढ, *desid.* लिलिक्षति-ते) 1 To lick ; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति कराँल्लेढि शशिनः K. P. 19 ; Bv. 1. 99 ; Ki. 5. 38 ; *Si.* 12. 40. –2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap ; N. 2. 99, 100.

लीढ *p. p.* [लिह्-आस्वादे क्त] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c. ; see **लिह्**.

ली I. 1 P. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. –II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. –2 To melt, usually with वि. –III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to ; M. 3. 5. –2 To clasp, embrace. –3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower ; (भृंगांगनाः) लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26 ; हरिशिशुरुत्वतितुं द्रागंगान्याकुंच्य लीयते निभृतं Bv. 1. 106 ; R. 3. 9 ; *S.* 6. 16 ; Ku. 1. 12, 7. 21 ; Bk. 18. 13 ; Ki. 5. 26. –4 To be dissolved, melt away. –5 To be sticky or viscous. –6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Gît. 4. –7 To vanish, disappear. —*Caus.* (लापयति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured' ; जटाभिर्लापयते =पूजामधिगच्छति ; cf. P. I. 3. 70).

ली: *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. –2 Embracing. –3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p.* [ली-क्त] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. –2 Lurking, hid, concealed. –3 Resting or reclining on ; *S.* 6. 16. –4 Melted, dissolved ; Mâl. 5. 10. –5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with ; नद्यः सागरे लीना भवंति. –6 Devoted or given up to. –7 Disappeared, vanished ; (see ली).

लीक्षा A nit ; see लिक्षा.

लीला [ली-क्विप् लियं लाति ला-क वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement ; क्रमं ययौ कंदुकलीलयापि या Ku. 5. 19 ; oft. used as the first member of comp. ; लीलाकमलं, लीलाशुकः &c. –2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport ; उत्सृष्टलीलागतिः R. 7. 7 ; 4. 22 ; 5. 70 ; क्षुभ्यंति प्रसभमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किमु सति कारणे रमण्यः *Si.* 8. 24 ; Me. 35 ; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः— अप्राप्तवल्लभसमागमनायिकायाः सख्याः पुरोऽत्र निजचित्तविनोदबुद्ध्या । आलापवेशगतिहास्यविलोकनाद्यैः प्राणेश्वरानुकृतिमाकलयंति लीलाम् ॥). –3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play ; लीलया जघान 'killed with ease'. –4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien ; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinâkin'. –5 Beauty, charm, grace ; मुहुरवलोकितमंडनलीला Gît. 6, R. 6. 1; 16. 71. –6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; as, लीलामनुष्यः, लीलानटः &c. –**Comp.** —अ (आ) गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n.* a pleasure-house ; R. 8. 95. —अंग *a.* having graceful limbs. —अंचित *a.* sportively handsome. —अब्जं, अंबुजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -तामरसं, -पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything; R. 6. 13 ; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवतारः the descent (of Vishṇu) on the earth for amusement. —उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. –2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel ; cf. प्रणयकलह. —चतुर *a.* sportively charming ; Ku. 1. 47. —नटनं a sportive dance. —मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. —मात्रं mere sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रतिः *f.* diversion, sport. —वज्रं an instrument like Indra's thunderbolt. —वापी a pleasure-tank. —शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure. —साध्य *a.* to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायति –ते Den. U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् *a.* 1 Sportive, playful. –2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. –2 An amorous or wanton woman. –3 N. of Durgâ. –4 N. of a well-known mathematical work by Bhâskarâchârya. –5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् *ind.* A technical term used by Pâṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुंच् 1 P. (लुंचति, लुंचित) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. –2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुंच् *f.* 1 Plucking out. –2 Dropping out.

लुंचः, –लुंचनं Peeling, plucking out.

लुंचित *p. p.* 1 Peeled. –2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुट् I. 1 A. (लोटते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. –2 To shine. –3 To suffer pain. –II. 10 U. (लोटयति-ते) 1 To speak. –2 To shine. –III. 1. 4. P. (लोटति, लुट्यति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground ; cf. लुठ्. –2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुंठ् or लुंट्).

लुट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुठ् I. 1 P. (लोठति) To strike, knock down. –II. 1 A. (लोठते) 1 To roll on the ground. –2 To go, move. –4 To resist, oppose. –III. 10 U. (लोठयति-ते) To rob, plunder. –IV. 6 P. (लुठति 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro ; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते H. 2. 68 ; लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gît. 7 ; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100 ; गृहे गृहे पश्य तवांगवर्णा मुग्धे सुवर्णावलयो लुठंति Bv. 2. 176 ; Bk. 14. 54. –2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुठनं [लुठ्-ल्युट्] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुठित *p. p.* Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुड् I. 1 P. (लोडति) To stir,

agitate, churn, disturb. —*Caus.* (लोडयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate. (used with वि in the same sense); *Si.* 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6. P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. -2 To cover.

लुंट् I. 1 P. (लुंटति) 1 To go. -2 To steal, rob, plunder. -3 To be lame or crippled. -4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुंटयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. -2 To disregard, despise.

लुंटा 1 Robbing. -2 Rolling.

लुंटाक *a.* (की *f.*) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तरुणानां हृदयलुंटाकी परिष्वक्कमाणा निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुंटाकता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. -2 A crow.

लुंठ् 1 P. (लुंठति) 1 To go. -2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. -3 To be idle. -4 To be lame. -5 To rob, plunder. -6 To resist.

लुंठकः [लुंठ् ण्वुल्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुंठनं [लुंठ्-ल्युट्] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यस्य वेश्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवंति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुंठा 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Rolling.

लुंठाकः 1 A robber. -2 A crow.

लुंठिः-टी *f.* Alundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुंड् 10 U. (लुंडयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुंडिका 1 A round mass or ball. -2 Proper conduct.

लुंडी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुंथ् 1 P. (लुंथति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुप् I. 4 P. (लुप्यति) 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To be perplexed or confounded. -3 To be suppressed or destroyed. -II. 6 U. (लुंपति-ते, लुप्त) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुंपसि N. 4. 105. -2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. -3 To seize, pounce upon. -4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. —*Pass.* (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तस्य भागो न लुप्यते Ms. 9. 211. -2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —*Caus.* (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. -2 To omit, neglect. -3 To cause to swerve from; सत्याद् गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —*Desid.* (लुलुप्सति, लुलोपिषति); *freq.* लोलुप्यते or लोलोप्ति.

लुप्त *p. p.* [लुप्-क्त] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. -2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). -5 Omitted, neglected. -6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुप्. —प्तं Stolen property, booty. —**Comp.** —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, *i. e.* an *upamà* in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —पद *a.* wanting in words. —पिंडोदकक्रिय *a.* deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ *a.* deprived of reason.

लुभ् I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. -II. 4 P. (लुभ्यति, लुब्ध) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुलुभे मृगाय. -2 To allure, entice. -3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —*Caus.* (लोभयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुत्रं बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. -2 To excite lust. -3 To entire, seduce, allure, attract; लोभ्यमाननयनः श्लथांशुकैर्मेखलागुणपदैर्नितंबिभिः R. 19. 26. -4 To derange, disorder, disturb

लुब्ध *p. p.* [लुभ्-क्त] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. -2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुब्ध, मांसलुब्ध, गुणलुब्ध &c. —ब्धः 1 A hunter. -2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler; मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम् । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. -2 A covetous or greedy man. -3 A libertine. -4 The star Sirius. -5 The hinder part.

लुभित *p. p.* Perplexed, disturbed.

लुंब् 1 P., 10 U. (लुंबति, लुंबयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुंबिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुल् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मद. दिव चस्खले Ki. 18. 6; *Si.* 3. 72, 10. 36. -2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. -3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. —*Caus.* (लोलयति-ते) To shake, stir up; *Si.* 9. 4.

लुलापः, लुलायः [लुल् घञर्थे क, तमाप्नोति अण्] A buffalo; खुरविधुतधरित्रीचित्रकायो लुलायः.

लुलित *p. p.* [लुल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; सुरालयप्राप्तिनिमित्तमंभस्त्रैस्रोतसं नौलुलितं ववंदे R. 16. 34, 59 -2 Disturbed, touched; लुलितमकरंदो मधुकरैः Ve. 1. 1. -3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; *S.* 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, touching; अनतिलुलितज्याघातांकं (कनकवलयं) *S.* 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24; गाढोत्कंठा ललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mál. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4. 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुष् 1 P. (लोषति) See लूष्.

लुषभः An elephant in rut.

लुह् 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुभ्.

लू 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीते, लून; *caus.* लावयति-ते; *desid.* लुलूषति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.); शरासनज्यामलुनाद् बिडौजसः R. 3. 59; 7. 45, 12. 43; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51; क्रीडंति काकैरिव लूनपक्षैः Pt. 1. 187; Ku. 3. 61; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानलावीद्विजितांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -With आ to pluck (gently); Ku. 2. 41. —वि to cut, lop or pluck off; U. 3. 5.

लूता [लू-तक्] 1 A spider. -2 An ant. -**Comp.** —तंतुः a cobweb. —मर्कटकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लूतिका A spider.

लून *p. p.* [लू-क्त] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c. -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. —नं A tail.

लूनक *a.* Cut, divided. —कः 1 A

cut, division; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लूमं [लू-मक्] A tail. -Comp. -विषः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लूष् I. 1 P. (लूषति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10 U. (लूषयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लृट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेखः [लिख् भावे घञ्] 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखोयं न ममेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; अनंगलेख Ku. 1. 7; मन्मथलेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. आलेख्य). -अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -ऋषभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं,-पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2. a deed, document (legal). -संदेशः a written message. -हारः,-हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख् ण्वुल्] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कं Writing down,transcribing.-Comp. -दोषः-प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) [लिख्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp.-साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखानिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिख्-अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak; कांतिर्भ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16; Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44; विद्युल्लेखा, फेनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पार्श्विलेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Mâl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उषासि सयावकसव्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver,totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य a. [लिख् ण्यत्] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ख्यं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing. -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -5 An inscription. -6 Painting, drawing. -7 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरूढ, कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing -गत a. painted, drawn in picture. -चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. -पत्रं,-पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानं a writing place.

लेट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेड्यति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep. -4 To shine.

लेंडः Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 P. (लेपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-घञ्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father; i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेपभाजश्चतुर्थाद्याः पित्राद्याः पिंडभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागिन्,-भुज् m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः [लिप्-ल्युट्] Incense. -नं Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् a. Smearing or covering with. -m. A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -प्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modeling, making models.-Comp. -कृत् m. 1. a model-maker. -2. a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent.-2 A kind of worm.-हा A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [लिश्-घञ्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; क्लेश (?. l ?द) लेशैरभिन्नं S. 2. 4; श्रमवारिलेशैः Ku. 3. 38; so भाक्ति°, गुण° &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two *kalâs*). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:-- गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं लेशः; for examples see *ad loc.* (Mammaṭa appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). -Comp. -उक्त a. only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated.

लेश्या Light.

लेष्टः [लिष्-तुन्] A clod, lump of earth. -Comp. -भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह्-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipper; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. -2 Tasting. -3 A lambative, an electuary. -4 Food. -5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. -ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -ह्यं 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. -2 Food in general.

लैंगं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

लैंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिंग-ठञ्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. -2 Inferred (अनुमित). -कः A maker of images, statuary.

लैण् 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To send. -3 To embrace.

लोक् I. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. -2 To know, be aware of. -3 To shine. -4 To seek.

लोकः [लोक्यतेऽसौ लोक्-घञ्] 1 The world, a divison of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, *i. e.* भूर्लोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; *i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). -2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूलोक); इहलोके in this world (opp. परत्र). -3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. -4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः *S.* 5. 7; R. 4. 8. -5 A collection, group, class, company; आकृष्टलीलान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or शशास तेन क्षितिपाललोकः 7. 3. -6 A region, tract, district, province. -7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) लोकवत्तु लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sût. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिदाप्तैषणस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). -8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); ये लोका वैदिकाः शब्दाः निद्धा लोकाच्च लौकिकाः, प्रियतद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवैदिकेष्विति प्रयुञ्जते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. -9 Sight, looking. -10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -11 Ved. Open space; space, room. (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकविज्ञात; so °विद्विष्ट). --Comp. -अक्षः space, sky. -अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. -अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -अधिपः 1. a king. -2. a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -अंतरं 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकांतरं गम्-प्राप् &c. 'to die.' -अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -अभिभाविन् *a.* 1. overcoming the world. -2. pervading the whole world (as light). -अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. -अयनः N. of Nârâyaṇa. -अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; लोकालोकव्याहतं घर्मरश्मेः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रसर्तुं *Si.* 16. 83; Mv. 5. 10, 45; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhâṇḍârkar's note on *l.* 79 of Mâl. 10th Act.). (-कौ) the visible and the invisible world. -आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 43. -आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1. the beginning of the world. -2. the creator of the world. -आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (-तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chârvâka. (-तं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarsanasamgraha). -आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. -ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). -2. Brahman. -3. quick-silver. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt. 1. 371. -2. common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -एकबंधुः an epithet of *S*âkyamuni. -एषणा desire for heaven. -कंटकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. -2. an epithet of Râvaṇa; see कंटक. -कथा a popular legend. -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. -कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. -2. regarded by the world. (-ल्पः) a period or age of the world. -कांत *a.* liked by the people, popular; V. 5. 21. -कारणकारणः an epithet of *S*iva. -गतिः *f.* actions of men. -गाथा a song handed down among people. -चक्षुस् *n.* the sun. -चारित्रं the ways of the world. -जननी an epithet of Lakshmî. -जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. any conqueror of the world. -3. a sage. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. -तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. -तंत्रं course of the world. -तुषारः camphor. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73. -द्वारं the gate of heaven. -धातुः a particular division of the world. -धातृ *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. -नाथः 1. Brahman. -2. Vishṇu. -3. *S*iva. -4. a king, sovereign. -5. a Buddha. -नेतृ *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. -पः, -पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R.

2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78 ; (the *lokapâlas* are eight ; see अष्टदिक्पाल). -2. a king, sovereign. —पंक्तिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. a king, sovereign. —पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. —पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. —प्रकाशनः the sun. —प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. —प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. —बंधुः, -बांधवः 1. the sun. -2. *Siva.* —बाह्य, -बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. -2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (-ह्यः) an outcast. —भावन, -भाविन् *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. —मर्यादा an established or current custom. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Lakshmî. —मार्गः an established custom. —यात्रा 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world ; एवं क्रियते लोकयात्रा Mv. 7 ; यावदयं संसारस्तावत्प्रसिद्धैवेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. -2. a popular usage or custom. -3. worldly existence, career in life; Mâl. 4,6. -4. support of life, maintenance. —रक्षः a king, sovereign. —रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity. —रवः popular talk or report. —लेखः a public document. —लोचनं the sun. —वचनं a popular rumour or report. —वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मां लोकवादश्रवणादहासीः R. 14. 61. —वार्ता popular report, public rumour. —विद्विष्ट *a.* disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. —विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. -2. the creator of the world. —विश्रुत *a.* farfamed, universally known, famous, renowned. —विश्रुति *f.* 1. world-wide fame. -2. unfounded rumour, mere report. —वृत्तं 1. the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. -2. an idle talk or gossip. —वृत्तांतः, -व्यवहारः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom ; *S.* 5. -2. course of events. —व्यवहार *a.* commonly used, universally current. —व्रतं general practice or way of the world. —श्रुतिः *f.* 1. a popular report. -2. world-wide fame. —संसृति *f.* fate, destiny. —संकरः general confusion in the world. —संग्रहः 1. the whole universe. -2. the welfare of the world. -3. worldly experience. -4. propitiation of mankind. —साक्षिक *a.* attested by witnesses. —साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2 fire. —सिद्ध *a.* 1. current among the people, usual, customary. -2. generally received or accepted. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world ; Bh. 2. 22. -2. a universal law. —हास्य *a.* world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. —हित *a.* beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-तं) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकंपृण *a.* Filling or pervading the world ; लोकंपृणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कटुतापि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्य *a.* 1 World-wide.-2 Usual, customary.-3 Right, real.-4 Heavenly.-5 Granting free space.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच् I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see. -III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [लोच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A stupid person. -2 The pupil of the eye.-3 Lamp-black, collyrium. -4 A kind of ear-ring. -5 A dark or blue garment. -6 A bow-string. -7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. -8 A lump of flesh. -9 The slough of a snake. -10 A wrinkled skin. -11 The wrinkled brow. -12 A plantain tree.

लोचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Illuminating, brightening. -2 Visible. —नं [लोच्यतेऽनेन लोच्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. -2 The eye ; शेषान्मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. —गोचरः, -पथः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. —हिता blue vitriol.

लोट् 1 P. (लोटति) To be mad or foolish.

लोट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोटनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोटा, लोटिका; Sorrel.

लोठः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोड् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. -2 A mark, sign, token. —तं 1 Booty. -2 Salt.

लोत्रं [लू-ष्ट्रन्] Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोप्त्रेण) गृहीतस्य कुंभीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोध्रः, लोध्रः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29; मुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोध्रपांडुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Taking away, deprivation; robbing, plundering. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment, (of customs), disappearance, disuse. -4 Violation, transgression ; धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. -5 Want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. -6 Omission, dropping; तद्गुणस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. -7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.); अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60. -8 Being perplexed or confounded. -9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लुप्-ल्युट्] 1 Violation, transgression. -2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपामुद्रा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king *S*rutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् *a.* 1 Injuring, harming. -2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्रं See लोत्रं.

लोभः [लुभ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55. -2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H.1. 5; अ-शैलोभात् Me. 103. -3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man).-**Comp.** —अन्वित *a.* covetous, greedy, avaricious. —आत्मन् *a.* greedy-minded, avaricious. —विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) Alluring, enticing. —नं [लुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. -2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य *a.* Enticing, alluring, attractive ; *S*. 1. 21 ; 6. 19.

लोभित *p. p.* Allured, attracted, enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. -2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. -2 The hair on the body.

लोमाकिन् *m.* A bird.

लोमन् *n.* [लू-मनिन्] 1 The hair on the body of men or animals ;see रोमन्. -**Comp.** —अंचः =रोमांच q. v, -2. wool, down. -3. a tail. —आलिः -ली, -आवलिः-ली, -राजिः *f.* a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. —कर्णः a hare. —कीटः a louse. —कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंध्रं, -विवरं a pore of the skin. —घ्नं morbid baldness. —पादः N. of a king of the Angas ; U. 1. 4. —मणिः an amulet made of hair. —वाहित *a.* feathered. —शातनं depilatory (removing the hair of the body). —संहर्षण *a.* thrilling, causing horripilation. —सारः an emerald. —हर्ष, -हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. —हृत् *m.* yellow orpiment.

लोमश *a.* [लोमानि बाहुल्येन संत्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. -2 Woollen. -3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. —शः A sheep, ram. —शा 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape.-4 Green vitriol. -**Comp.** —पुष्पकः the *Sirîsha* tree. —मार्जारः the civet-cat.

लोमश्यं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल *a.* [लोड् -अच् डस्य लः, लुल् घञ् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair) ; परिस्फुरल्लोलशिखाग्रजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्संतमिवांतकाहिं Ki. 3. 20; लोलांशुकस्य पवनाकुलितांशुकांतं Ve. 2. 22 ; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना *S*. 1. 23 ; लोलापांगैः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरूढं स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41 ; so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; *S*. 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.) ; अये लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6 ; हस्तं कंपवती रुणद्धि रशनाव्यापारलोलांगुलिं M. 4. 14 ; कर्णे लालः कथयितुमभूदाननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 103 ; *Si*. 1. 61 ; 8. 46 ; 10. 66 ; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16 ; Me. 61 ; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. —ला 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -**Comp.** —अक्षि *n.* a rolling eye. —अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. —जिह्व *a.* with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. —लोल *a.* excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोलित *p. p.* Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप *a.* [लुभ् यङ् अच् पृषो ० भस्य पः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of ; अभिनवमधुलोलुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुंब्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवसतिमात्रनिर्वृतो मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येनां कथं *S*. 5. 1 ; विगतस्वरमाप्मणलोलुपं मनः *Si*. 1. 40 ; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). —पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ *a.* Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोष्ट् 1 A. (लोष्टते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोष्टः, -ष्टं A clod, a lump of earth ; परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति ; समलोष्टकांचनः R. 8. 21 ; स लोष्टघातं हतः Mu. 2. —ष्टं Rust of iron. -**Comp.** —घ्नः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोष्टकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोष्टुः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह *a.* 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron. —हः, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-hook. —हः The red goat. —हं Aloe-wood. -**Comp.** —अजः the red goat. —अभिसारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. —आमिषः the flesh of the red-haired goat. —उत्तमं gold. —कांतः a loadstone, magnet. —कारः a blacksmith. —किट्टं rust of iron. —घातकः a blacksmith. —चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. —जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. —जालं a coat of mail. —जित् *m.* a diamond. —द्राविन् *m.* borax. —नालः an iron arrow. —पृष्ठः a heron. —प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. —बद्ध *a.* tipped or studded with iron. —मारक *a.* calcining a metal. —मुक्तिका red pearl. —रजस् *n.* rust of iron. —राजकं silver. —लिंगं a boil filled with blood. —वरं gold. —वर्मन् *n.* iron-armour, mail. —शंकुः an iron spike. —श्लेषणः borax. —संकरं blue steel.

लोहल *a.* [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित *a.* (लोहिता or लोहिनी *f.*) [रुह्-इतच् रस्य लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured ; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् *S*. 1. 30 ; Ku. 3. 29 ; मुहुश्चलत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिरुच्चैः शिखाभिः शिखिनोवलीढाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper, made of copper. —तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. —ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. —तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood ; Ms. 8. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -**Comp.** —अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an cip-

thet of Vishṇu. (-क्षं) 1. the armpit, thigh-joint ; hip. —अंगः 1. the कांपिल्ल tree. -2. the planet Mars. —अयस् n. copper. —अर्मन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. —अशोकः a variety of *Asoka* (having red flowers). —अश्वः fire. —आननः an ichneumon. —आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. —ईक्षण a. red-eyed. —उद a. having red or blood-red water. —कल्माष a. red-spotted. —कृष्ण a. dark-red. —क्षयः loss of blood. —ग्रीवः an epithet of Agni. —चंदनं saffron. —पुष्पकः the granate tree. —मृत्तिका red chalk. —शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. —शवल a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. —कः 1 A ruby ; Si. 13. 52. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. —कं 1 Bell-metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden ; so लोहितायति.

लोहितिमन् m. Redness.

लोहित्यः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputra ; see लौहित्य.

लोहिनी A woman with a red-coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Chârváka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लोके विदितः प्रसिद्धो हितो वा ठञ्] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar ; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary ; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय) ; Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense) ; वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S. ; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of ; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. —काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world. -2 The human race, mankind. —कं Any general or worldly custom. **-Comp.** —ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौड् 1 P. (लौडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यं [लोलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness ; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire ; जिह्वालौल्यात् Pt. 1 ; R. 7. 61, 16. 76 ; 18. 31.

लौह a. (ही f.) [लोहमेव लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. —हं Iron ; Bk. 15. 54. —हा A kettle. **-Comp.** —आत्मन् m., —भूः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. —कारः a blacksmith. —जं rust of iron. —बंधः -धं an iron fetter, irons. —भांडं an iron vessel. —मलं rust of iron. —शंकुः an iron spike.

लौहितः The trident of Siva.

लौहितिक a. Reddish.

लौहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्वार्थे ष्यञ् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputra ; चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81 ; (where Malli. says ; तीर्णा लौहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). —त्यं Redness.

ल्पी, ल्यीं 9 P. (ल्पिनाति, ल्यिनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.

व.

व a. Powerful, strong. —वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -8 A tiger.-10 Cloth.-11 Reverence. -12 N. of Râhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. —वं N. of Varuṇa (Medinî). —*ind.* Like, as ; as in मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लंबेते प्रियौ वत्सतरौ मम Sk. ; (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [वमति उद्गिरति वम्-श तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A bamboo ; धनुर्वंशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23 ; वंशभवो गुणवानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also) ; Me. 79. -2 A race, family, dynasty, lineage ; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिं H. 2 ; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c. ; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe ; कूजद्भिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things) ; सांद्रीकृतः स्यंदनवंशचक्रैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The *Sâla* tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten *hastas*). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo-manna. **--Comp.** —अग्रं, -अंकुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane. -2. the shoot of a bamboo. —अनुकीर्तनं genealogy. —अनुक्रमः genealogy. —अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. —आगत a. inherited. —आवली a pedigree, genealogy. —आह्वः bamboo-manna. —कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. —कफं cottony seeds floating in the air. —कर a. 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race ; वंशस्थितिं वंशकरेण तेन R. 18. 31. (-रः) 1. a son ; त्वयि समुत्पन्नस्य वंशकरस्य मुखं निरीक्षिष्यते V.5.-2. an ancestor. —कर्पूररोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-manna. —कृत् m. the founder or perpetuator of a family. —क्रमः family succession.—क्षीरी bamboo-manna. —चरितं the history of a family. —चिंतकः a genealogist. —छेत्तृ a

the last of a family. —ज *a.* 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family. (-जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. -2. the seed of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna. —तंडुलः ths seed of the bamboo. —धर *a.* 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. —धान्यं= वंशतंडुल q. v. —नर्तिन् *m.* a buffoon. —नाडि (ली) का a pipe made of bamboo. —नाथः the chief or head of a race. —नेत्रं the root of sugar-cane. —पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. —पत्रकः 1. a reed. -2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (-कं) yellow orpiment. —परंपरा lineal descent, family succession —पूरकं the root of sugarcane. —भृत् *m.* the supporter or head of a family. —भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (-ज्यं) a hereditary estate. —राजः a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मीः *f.* the fortune of a family. —वितति: *f.* 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. —शर्करा bamboo-manna. —शलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vîṇâ. —स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V. 5. 15.

बंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of fish. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिक *a.* Lineal, genealogical. —कं Aloe-wood.

बंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्ञासीत्रुवि करसरोजाद्विगलितां H. D. 108; कंसरिपोर्व्यपोहतु स वोऽश्रेयांसि वंशीरवः Git. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weight. -Comp. —धरः, -धारिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2. any flute-player or piper.

वंश्य *a.* [वंशे भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. —श्यः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इतरेऽपि रघोर्वंश्याः R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather, an ancestor; नूनं मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंह् See बंह्.

वक See बक.

वकुल See बकुल.

वक्क् 1 A. (वक्कते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [वच्-तव्य] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तत्तार्हि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Dependent. —व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-त्वं 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तृ *a.* or *m.* [उचितं बहु वक्ति, वच्-तृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm.; किं करिष्यंति वक्तारः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; दर्दुरा यत्र वक्तारस्तत्र मौनं हि शोभनं Subhâsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [वक्त्यनेन वच्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 The mouth. -2 The face; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटून्मृषा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to *anushtubh*; see S. D. 567; Kâv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. -Comp. —आसवः saliva. —खुरः a tooth. —जः a Brâhmaṇa. —तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. —तुंडः N. of Gaṇesa. —दलं the palate. —पटः a veil. —पट्टः a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. —परिस्पंदः speech. —भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. —रंध्रं the aperture of the mouth. —वासः an orange. —शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. a lime, citron. —शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (*-m.*) a citron tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तराशां Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्रभणितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः...सुभ्रुवां प्रववृते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition. -6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). -7 Prosodially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्रं 1 The bend or arm of a river. -2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). -Comp. —अंगं a crooked limb. (-गः) 1. a goose. -2. the ruddy goose. -3. a snake. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammaṭa thus defines it:—यदुक्तमन्यथा वाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते। श्लेषेण काका वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (धन्या कैयं स्थिता ते &c.).-2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबंधुर्बाणभट्टश्च कविराज इति त्रयः। वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥. -3. sarcasm. —कंटः the jujube tree. —कंटकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः, -खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गति, -गामिन् *a.* 1. winding, meandering. -2. fraudulent, dishonest. (-तिः *f.*) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. —ग्रीवः a camel. —चंचुः a parrot. —तुंडः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. -2. a parrot. —दंष्ट्रः a boar. —दृष्टि *a.* 1. squint-eyed, squinting. -2. having a malignant or evil look. -3. envious. (*-f.*) squint, an oblique look. —नक्रः 1. a parrot. -2. a low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the palâsa tree. —बालधिः, -लांगूलः a dog. —भणितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. -2. deceit. —वक्त्रः a hog.

वक्रता -त्वं 1 Crookedness. -2 Retrograde motion. -3 Failure, mishap. -4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्रि *a.* 1. Equivocating.-2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित *a.* Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. -2 Retrograde. —*m.* A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m.* [वक्र-इमनिच्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. -2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, round-

about or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्रांबुजसौरभं स च सुधास्यंदी गिरां वक्रिमा Git. 3. -3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रीकृ 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रीभू 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्रीभावः 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.

वक्रोष्ठिः *f.*-वक्रोष्ठिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful. -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

वक्षणं 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. —*f.* pl. 1 The stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

वक्षथः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening.-2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् *n.* [वह् असुन् सुट् च] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength.—*m.* An ox, a bull.-**Comp.** —जः, -रुह्, -रुहः, (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुह्, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or -वक्षः -स्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षि Ved. A flame.

वख्, वंख् (वखति, वंखति) To go, move.

वंक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

वंकः 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वका The pummel of a saddle.

वंकिलः A thorn.

वंक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be *f.* only by some). -2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be *n.* also in these two senses).

वंक्षणं 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

वंक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वंग् 1 P. (वंगति) 1 To go. -2 To limp, be lame.

वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारभ्य ब्रह्मपुत्रांतगः प्रिये वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III.). —गः 1 Cotton. -2 The egg-plant. —गं 1 Lead. -2 Tin.-**Comp.** —अरिः yellow orpiment. —ज 1. brass. -2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —शुल्वजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वंघ् 1 A. (वंघते) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin. -4 To censure, blame.

वच् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वक्ति, उवाच, अवोचत्, वक्ष्यति, वक्तुं, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वक्षि K. P. 10; (oft. with two. acc.); तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Râm. -2 To relate, describe; रघुणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां मद्वचनात्सारथिः S. 2; Me. 98. -4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्वंतरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat. -7 To censure; reproach. —*Caus.* (वाचयति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse. -3 To say, tell, declare. -4 To promise. —*Desid.* (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विवक्षता दोषमपि च्युतात्मना त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81.

वक्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वक्वन् *m.* A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वग्नु *a.* Talkative. —ग्नुः 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वग्वनुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वचः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. —चा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root. —चं Speaking, talk. -**Comp.** —अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचक्नुः *a.* Talkative, eloquent. —*m.* A Brâhmaṇa.

वचंडा A kind of talking-bird.

वचनं [वच्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. -2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictium, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. -5 An order, a command, direction; मद्वचनात् ' in my name,' ' by my order.' -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधरशब्दः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural).-11 Dry ginger.-**Comp.** —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर *a.* obedient, doing what is ordered. (-रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. —कारिन् *a.* obeying orders, obedient. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्राहिन् *a.* obedient, compliant, submissive. —पटु *a.* eloquent. —मात्रं mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —शतं a hundred speeches, *i. e.* repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहायः a companion in conversation. —स्थित *a.* (वचनेस्थित also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय *a.* [वच्-अनीयर्] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. -2 Censurable, blameable. —यं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65; Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. -2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचस् *n.* 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्त

लभते फलं Subhâsh. -2 A command, order, precept, injunction. -3 Advice, counsel. -4 A hymn. -5 Singing, a song of birds. -6 (In gram.) Number. -Comp. -कर a. 1. obedient, compliant. -2. executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहः the ear. -प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking; अव्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तीन् S. 7. 17.

वचस a. Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Bṛihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त p. p. 1 Said, spoken. -2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संभावित). -3 Told, addressed; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. -क्तं A speech, words collectively; a sentence. -क्तं-क्ता A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each). -Comp. -अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken. -उपसंहारः a brief description, résumé, peroration, recapitulation. -निर्वाहः defending an assertion. -पुंस्कः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. -प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse. -वाक्यं a dictum, decree.

उक्तिः f. 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120: Ms. 8. 104. -2 A sentence. -3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवंतौ दिवाकरनिशाकरौ Ak.

वज् I. 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (वाजयति-ते) 1 To trim, prepare. -2 To feather an arrow. -3 To go, move.

वज्र a [वज्-रन् Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamantine. -2 Severe. -3 Forked, zigzag. -4 Cross. -ज्रः, -ज्रं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhîchi q. v.). आशंसंते समितिषु सुराः सक्तवैरा हि दैत्यैरस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. -2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. -3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. -5 Sour gruel. -ज्रः 1 A form of military array. -2 A kind of Kusa grass. -3 N. of various plants. -4 A kind of pillar. -ज्रं 1 Steel. -2 A kind of talc. -3 Thunder-like or severe language. -4 A child. -5 Emblic myrobalan. -6 The blossom of the sesamum or *Vajra* plant. -Comp. -अंगः a snake. -अभ्यासः cross-multiplication. -अशनिः the thunderbolt of Indra. -आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. -आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. -आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. -2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. -आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. -आयुधः an epithet of Indra. -आसनं a diamond-seat. -कंटः an epithet of Hanumat. -कालिका N. of the mother of *S*âkyamuni. -कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamantine shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mâl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. -कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. -केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. -क्षारं an alkaline earth. -गोपः =इंद्रगोपः q. v. -चंचुः a vulture. -चर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. -जित् m. N. of Garuḍa. -ज्वलनं -ज्वाला lightning. -तुंडः 1. a vulture. -2. mosquito gnat. -3. N. of Garuḍa. -4. of Gaṇesa. -तुल्यः *lapis lazuli* or azure stone. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. -दक्षिणः N. of Indra. -दंतः 1. a hog. -2. a car. -दंशनः a rat. -देह, -देहिन् a. having an adamantine or very hardy frame. -धरः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. -2. an owl. -नाभः the discus of Krishṇa. -निर्घोषः, -निष्पेषः a clap or peal of thunder. -पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रं मुमुक्षन्निव वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -2. an owl. -पातः, -पतनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt; U. 4. 24. -पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. -2. a valuable flower. -भृत् m. an epithet of Indra. -मणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. -मय a. 1. hard, adamantine. -2. cruel, hard-hearted. -मुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. -रदः a hog. -लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपघटितेव Mâl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bṛi. S. chapter 57). -लोहकः a magnet. -वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. -2. cross-multiplication. -व्यूहः a kind of military array. -शल्यः a porcupine. -सार a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantine; क च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुसुमबाणान्वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. -सूचिः, -ची f. a diamond-needle. -हृदयं an adamantine heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. -2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन् m. 1 N. of Indra; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 15; R. 9. 24. -2 An owl. -3 A Buddha saint.

वंच् 1 P. (वंचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; ववंचुश्चाहवाक्षितिं Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. -2 To wander over. -3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -4 To go crookedly. -5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. -*Caus.* (वंचयति-ते) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade shun; अहिं वंचयति; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8. 43. -2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); मूर्खास्त्वामववंचंत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूनं Gît. 8; (बंधनं) वंचयन् प्रणयिनरिवाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. -3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वंचक a.] वंच्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. -2 Cheating, deceiving. -कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. -2 A jackal. -3 Musk-rat. -4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

वंचथः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 The cuckoo.

वंचनं-ना [वंच्-ल्युट्] 1 Cheating. -2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. -3 An illusion, delusion. -4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवंचना Mâl. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Deprived of. -ता A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —कः A jackal.

वंजुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [वंच्-उलच् पृषो० चस्य जः Tv.] 1 The common cane or reed; आमंजुवंजुललतानि च तान्यमूनि नीरंध्रनीलनिचुलानि सरित्तटानि U. 2. 23; or मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Gīt. 1. -2 A kind of flower. -3 The Asoka tree. -4 A kind of bird. —ला A cow that yields much milk. **-Comp.** —द्रुमः the Asoka tree. —प्रियः the ratan.

वट् I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. -II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell. -2 To divide, partition. -3 To surround, encompass. -4 To tie, string, connect. —*Caus.* (वटयति) To speak.

वटः [वट्-अच्] The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; R.13.53. -2 A small shell or *cowrie*. -3 A small ball, globule, pill. -4 A round figure, a cipher. -5 A kind of cake. -6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). -7 Equality in shape. **-Comp.** —पत्रं a variety of the white basil. (-त्रा) a jasmine. —वासिन् *m.* a Yaksha.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. -2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटर *a.* Wicked, villainous —रः A cock. -2 A mat. -3 A turban. -4 A thief, robber. -5 A churning-stick. -6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः,वटारकः A cord, string.

वटिकः A pawn at chess.

वटिका 1 A pill. -2 A chessman. -3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar. आंबोळी) made of rice and Mâsha.

वटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक q. v.

वटी 1 A rope or string.-2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow': चपलोयं वटुः *S.* 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. बटु also. -2 A religious student or Brahmachârin q. v.

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. -2 A Brahmachârin. fi3 A fool or blockhead.

वटूरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

वठ् 1 P. (वठति) 1 To be strong or powerful. -2 To be fat.

वठर *a.* [वठ्-अरन्] 1 Dull, stupid. -2 Wicked. —रः A fool or blockhead. -2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. -3 A physician. -4 A water-pot.

वडभिः -भी See वलभिः-भी.

वडवा 1 A mare. -2 The nymph Asvinî who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see संज्ञा. -3 A female slave. -4 A harlot, prostitute. -5 A woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste (द्विजयोषित्). **-Comp.** —अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire. —मुखः 1. the submarine fire. -2. N. of *S*iva.

वडा A kind of cake.

वडिशं See बडिश.

वड्र *a.* Large, big, great.

वण् 1 P. (वणति) To sound.

वणः Sound, noise.

वणिज् *m.* [Uṇ. 2. 70] 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै तं ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदंति M. 1. 17. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* Merchandise, trade. **-Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.*, -क्रिया traffic, trade. —जनः 1. merchants (collectively).-2. a trader, merchant. —पथः 1. trade, traffic. -2. a merchant. -3. a merchants's shop, a stall. -4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. —सार्थः a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वाणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, वणिज्या Trade, traffic.

वंट् 1 P., 10 U. (वंटति, वंटयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वंट *a.* Unmarried. —टः 1 A part, portion, share. -2 The handle of a sickle. -3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वंटकः [वंट्-घञ् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. -2 A distributer. -3 A part, portion, share.

वंटनं [वंट्-ल्युट] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वंटालः,-वंडालः 1 A contest of heroes. -2 A shovel, hoe. -3 A boat.

वंठ् 1 A. (वंठते) To go alone or unaccompanied.

वंठ *a.* 1 Unmarried. -2 Dwarfish. -3 Crippled. —ठः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. -2 A servant. -3 A dwarf. -4 A javelin, dart.

वंठरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. -2 The new shoot of the palm tree. -3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). -4 A dog. -5 The tail of a dog. -6 A cloud, -7 The female breast.

वंड् I. 1 A. (वंडते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. -2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (वंडयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वंड *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. -2 Unmarried. -3 Emasculated. —डः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. -2 An ox without a tail. —डा An unchaste woman; cf. रंडा.

वंडरः 1 A miser, stingy person. -2 A eunuch.

वंडाल See वंटाल.

वत् *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; धनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). -2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवंतं जनकात्मजायां R. 14. 43. —*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत See बत.

वव *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered -2 Asked, begged. -3 Hurt, killed.

वतंसः See अवतंस; कपोलविलोलवतंसं Gît. 2.

वतू *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. -2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वद्-स; Uṇ. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. -2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translateable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन, क्रिमपराद्धं व-

त्सेन U. 6. -3 Offspring or children in general; जीववत्सा 'one whose children are living'. -4 A year. -5 N. of a country; (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). —त्सा 1 A female calf. -2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Sîtâ' &c. —त्सं The breast. -Comp. —अक्षी a kind of cucumber. —अदनः a wolf. —ईशः, -राजः a king of the *Vatsas*; लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Nâg. 1. —काम *a.* fond of children. (-मा) a cow longing for her calf. —तंत्री a rope for tying calves. —दंतः a kind of arrow —नाभः 1. N. of a tree. -2. a kind of very strong poison. —पत्तनं N. of the town Kausâmbî. —पालः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishṇa or Balarâma. —बंधा a cow longing for her calf. —शाला a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (कुटज). —कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32. —री A heifer; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपंति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सरः [वस्-सरन् Uṇ. 3. 71] 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —अंतकः the month *Phâlguna*. —आदिः the month of Mârgasîrsha. —ऋणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल *a.* [वत्सं लाति ला-क] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वत्सला धेनुः माता &c. -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; स्ववत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता Mâl. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8. 41; so शरणागतवत्सल; दीनवत्सल &c. —लः 1 A fire fed with grass. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 The sentiment of affection (वात्सल्यरस). —ला A cow fond of her calf. —लं Affection, fondness; Pt. 2. 9.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for; नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति *S. 7.*

वत्सिन् *m.* Childhood, youth, early youth.

वत्सीयः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions; see below; उवाद, अवादीत्, वदिष्यति, वदितुं, उदित; *pass.* उद्यते, *desid.* विवदिषति) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform; यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयं. -3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state; Ms. 2. 9; 4. 14. -5 To name, call; वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; तदप्यपाकीर्णमतः प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28. -6 To indicate, bespeak; कृतज्ञतामस्य वदंति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदंति मधुरा वाचः &c. -To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm. -11 To toil, exert, labour (Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. —*Caus.* (वादयति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument; वीणामिव वादयंती Vikr. 1. 10; वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -3 To speak, recite.

वद *a.* Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [उद्यतेऽनेन वद् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The face; आसीद्विवृत्तवदना च विमोचयंती *S.* 2.12; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. -2 The mouth; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point. -5 First term (in a series). -6 The summit or apex of a triangle. -Comp. —आसवः saliva. —श्यामिका 1. blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य *a.* See वदान्य.

वदामः An almond.

वदर See बदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद *a.* [अत्यंतं वदति वद् -अच् नि॰] 1 A speaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य *a.* 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably. -3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. —न्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man; शिरसा वदान्यगुरवः सादरमेनं वहंति सुरतरवः Bv. 1. 19; or तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R. 5. 24.

वदि *ind.* In the dark half (of a lunar month); as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. सुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवद्य. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). —द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वध् 1 P. (वधति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता क्वासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. —अंगकं a poison. —अर्ह *a.* deserving capital punishment. —उदर्क *a.* resulting in death, proving fatal. —उद्यत *a.* 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. —उपायः a means of killing. —कर्माधिकारिन् *m.* a hangman, an executioner. —जीविन् *m.* 1. a hunter. -2. a butcher. —दंडः 1. corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.), -2. capital punishment. —निर्णेकः atonement for murder. —भूमिः *f.*, —स्थली *f.*, —स्थानं 1. a place of execution. -2. a slaughter-house. —स्तंभः the gallows; Mk. 10.

वधक *a.* (धका, धिका *f.*) Killing, destructive, injurious. —कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधत्रं *n.* A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, *f.* -वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधूः *f.* [उह्यते पितृगेहात् पतिगृहं वह् ऊधुक् च; cf. Un. 1. 83] 1 A bride; वरः स वध्वा सह राजमार्गं प्राप ध्वजच्छायनिवारितोष्णं R. 7. 4, 19; समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः *S.* 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वांस्त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law; एषा च रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4, 4. 16; तेषां वधूस्त्वमसि नंदिनि पार्थिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; स्वयशांसि विक्रमवतामवतां न वधूष्वघानि विमृशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal; मृगवधूः a doe; व्याघ्रवधूः, गजवधूः &c.-**Comp.** -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house.-जनः a wife; female, woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटशयनः A lattice, window.

वधू (धु) टी 1 A young woman or female; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः क्वाप्येष गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौराय (कृष्णाय) Bhâshâ P. 1. -2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य *a.* 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished. -ध्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom; Mu. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -**Comp.** -पटहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -भूः, -भूमिः *f.*, -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to be executed. -शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. -2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong; *S*i. 20. 50. -2 Lead. -ध्री A leathern thong.

वध्रि *a.* Castrated, emasculated.

वध्रिका *m.* A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्रचः A shoe.

वन् I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To aid. -3 To sound. -4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. -2 To seek for, seek to obtain. -3 To conquer, possess. -4 Ved. To like, love. -5 To wish, desire. -6 To make ready, prepare for. -7 To hurt, injure. -III. 1. P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति-ते) 1 To favour, aid. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To sound. -4 To confide in.

वनं [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा, वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवंति रागिणाम्. -2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16, 6. 86. -3 A place of abode, residence, house.-4 A fountain, spring (of water). -5 Water in general; *S*i. 6. 73. -6 A wooden vessel. -7 Wood, timber. -8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. -9 Ved. A cloud. -10 Light, a ray of light. -11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनकदली, वनपुष्पं &c.).-**Comp.** -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अजः the wild goat. -अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. -2. the forest region itself, wood; U. 2 25. -अंतरं 1. another wood. -2. the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अब्जिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. -अरिष्टा wild turmeric. -अर्चकः a florist, maker of garlands. -अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. -आलिका a sun-flower. -आखुः a hare. -आखुकः a kind of bean. -आपगा 'wood-river', a forest-stream. -आर्द्रकं the root of wild ginger. (-का) wild ginger. -आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. -आश्रमिन् *m.* an anchorite, a hermit. -आश्रयः 1. an inhabitant of the wood. -2. a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उद्भवा the wild cotton plant. -उपप्लवः a forest-conflagration. -ओकस् *m.* 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. -2. an anchorite, a hermit. -3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c.-कणा wild pepper. -कदली wild plantain. -करिन् *m.*, -कुंजरः,-गजः a wild elephant. -कार्पासी (सिः *f.*) the wild cotton tree. -कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. -कोलिः *f.* the wild jujube tree. -खंडं a forest. -गवः the wild ox. -गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -गुप्तः a spy. -गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. -गोचर *a.* 1. frequenting woods.-2. living in water. (-रः) 1. a hunter. -2. a forester. (-रं) a forest. -ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress; *S*. 2. -चंदनं 1. the Devadâru tree. -2. aloe-wood. -चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. -चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. -चर *a.* living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपतस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसतिं Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. -2. a wild animal. -3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called *S*arabha. -चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. -छागः 1. a wild goat. -2. a boar.-छिद् *m.* a wood-cutter.-जः 1. an elephant. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. the wild citron tree. (-जं) a blue lotus-flower. -जा 1. wild ginger. -2. the wild cotton tree.-जीविन् a forester, woodman. -तिक्तः the yellow myrobalan tree. -दः a cloud. -दाहः a forest-conflagration. -दीपः=०चंपकः. -देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; *S*. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. -धारा an avenue of trees. -धितिः *f.* Ved. a hatchet. -धेनु *f.* the female of the wild ox or *Bos gavæus*. -पः a woodman. -पल्लवः the शोभांजन tree. -पांसुलः a hunter. -पार्श्वं the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -पुष्पं a forest-flower. -पूरकः the wild citron tree. -प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. -प्रस्थ *a.* retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (-स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. -प्रियः the cuckoo. (-यं) the cinnamon tree. -बर्हिणः,-वर्हिणः a wild peacock.-भूः *f.* forest-ground. -मक्षिका a gad-fly. -मल्ली wild-jasmine. -माला a garland of wood-

flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishṇa; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजानुलंबिनी माला सर्वर्तुकुसुमोज्ज्वला। मध्ये स्थूलकदंबाढ्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता. °धरः an epithet of Krishṇa. —मालिन् *a.* adorned with a chaplet of wood-flowers. (*-m.*) an epithet of Krishṇa; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid.* —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvârakâ. —मुच् *a.* pouring water; R. 9. 22. (*-m.*), —मूतः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः-जी *f.* 1. a grove or long row of trees. -2. a long tract of forest. -3. a path in a forest. —रुहं a lotus-flower. —लक्ष्मी *f.* 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. -2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः *S.* 1. 17. —वह्निः,-हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest; *S.* 4. 9. -2. a wild or nomadic life. -3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet-cat. —वासिन् *m.* 1. a forest-dweller, forester. -2. a hermit; so वनस्थायिन्. —वीजः-वीजकः the wild citron tree. —वृंताकी the egg-plant. —व्रीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —श्वन् *m.* 1. a jackal. -2. a tiger. -3. a civet-cat. —संकटः a kind of pulse. —सद्, -संवासिन् *m.* a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. —संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी *f.* the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. -2. a hermit. —स्था, -स्थी the holy fig-tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground; Ku. 3. 29. —स्रज् *f.* a garand of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्य पतिः नि० सुट्] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. -2 A tree in general; तमाशु विघ्नं तपसस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. -3 The Soma plant. -4 A stem, trunk. -5 A beam; pole, post. -6 A sacrificial post. -7 An offering to *Vanaspati*. -8 A wooden amulet. -9 A scaffold. -10 An ascetic. -Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वननं Ved. Wealth.

वनस् *n.* Ved. 1 Loveliness; or glory. -2 Wealth. -3 A wood.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. —ज *a.* produced in Vanâyu, (as a horse).

वनाहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 N. of Agni. -2 A heap. -3 Asking, begging. —*f.* Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोकवनिका.

वनिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Worshipping. -2 Desiring. -3 Giving, bestowing. -4 Abounding in water. -5 Living in a forest. —*m.* 1 A tree. -2 The Soma plant. -3 A Brâhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vânaprastha, q. v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly; also वनेबिल्वकाः in this sense

वनेचर *a.* [वने चरति चर्-ट अलुक् स०] Dwelling in a wood. —रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. -2 An ascetic, a hermit. -3 A wild beast. -4 A sylvan, satyr. -4 A demon.

वनित *p.p.* 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. -2 Served, worshi pped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनितेति वदन्त्येतां लोकाः सर्वे वदंतु ते। यूनां परिणता सेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8. -2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. -3 Any beloved woman. -4 The female of an animal. -Comp. —द्विष् *m.* a misogynist (woman-hater). —विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिष्ठुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice. -2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु *a.* Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पभूरुहः N. 15. 60.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg, (as alms). -2 To ask, entreat, request.

वनुः Ved. A malicious person (हिंसक).

वनुस् *a.* Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. -2 Devoted or attached to. -3 A worshipper, one who honours. —*m.* 1 A plotter, an enemy (हिंसक). -2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वंद् 1 A. (वंदते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. -2 To adore, worship. -3 To praise, extol. —WITH अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदथः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. -2 One who deserves praise.

वंदनं [वंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Saluation, obeisance. -2 Reverence, adoration. -3 Obeisance paid to a Brâhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet). -4 Praising, extolling. -5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. —ना 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. —नी 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -3 Solicitation. -4 A drug for reviving the dead -Comp. —माला, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय *a.* Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. -2 parasitical plant (वंदाकः,-की, -का, -वंदारः also in this sense).

वंदारु *a.* 1 Praising. -2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमनुग्रहीतो महामुनिवंदारुः Mu. 7. —*n.* Praise. —*m.* A panegyrist, bard.

वंदिन् *m.* 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; घर्मच्छेदात्पटुतरगिरो वंदिनो नीलकंठाः V. 4. 4; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a *Sûdra* mother). -2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी *f.* See बंदी. -Comp. —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य *a.* 1 Adorable, venerable. -2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. -3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. —द्या 1 A parasitical plant. -2 Yellow pigment.

वंद्रः A worshipper, votary. —द्रं Prosperity.

वंधुर *a.* See बंधुर.

वंध्य, वंध्या See बंध्य, बंध्या.

वन्नः [Uṇ. 2. 28] A co-partner.

वन्य *a.* [वने-भवः यत्] 1 Belong-

ing to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्गशाखिनां 45, 88. -2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -3 Wooden. —न्यः 1 A wild animal. -2 A wild plant. —न्यं Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. -Comp. —इतर —इतर *a.* tame, domesticated. —गजः, -द्विपः a wild elephant.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. -2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उप्त; *pass.* उप्यते; *desid.* विवप्सति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; न विप्रामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते फलं Subhâsh.; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. -2 To throw, cast (as dice). -3 To beget, produce. -4 To weave. -5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). —*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put into the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. -2 One who sows, a sower. -3 Shaving. -4 Weaving.

वपनं [वप्-ल्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 152. -3 Semen virile, seed. —नी 1 A barber's shop. -2 A weaving instrument. -3 A weaver's shop (तंतुशाला).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. -2 A hole, cavity. -3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -4 The skin of the intestines. -Comp. —कृत् *m.* marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष *a.* Ved. 1 Handsome. -2 Wonderful. —षं Beauty (of form).

वपुस् *a.* [वप्-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.) —*n.* 1 (*a*) Body, person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कांतमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (*b*) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषौ शंखपद्मौ च दृष्ट्वा Me. 80; परिघः क्षतजतुल्यवपुः Bri. S. 30. 25. -2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. -3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. -5 Ved. Water. -Comp. —गुणः, -प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. —धर *a.* 1. embodied. -2. beautiful. —स्रवः a humour of the body.

वपुष्मत् *a.* 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; ददृशे जगतीभुजा मुनिः स वपुष्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m.* N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वप्तृ *m.* [वप्-तृच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. -2 A father, procreator. -3 A poet, an inspired sage. -4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः -प्रं [उप्यते अत्र वप्-रन्] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वीं) R. 1. 30. -2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वप्रक्रीडा below. -3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहच्छिलावप्रघनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. -4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तीव्रं महाव्रतमिवात्र चरंति वप्राः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. -5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; स्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. -6 The foundation of a building. -7 The gate of a fortified town. -8 A ditch. -9 The circumference of a sphere. -10 A field in general. -11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -12 Dust. —प्रः 1 A father. -2 A Prajâpati. —प्रं Lead. -Comp. —अभिघातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf. तटाघात. —क्रिया, -क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5. 44; वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2.

वप्रकः The circumference of a wheel.

वप्रिः 1 A field. -2 The ocean. -3 Difficult position (दुर्गति).

वप्री A mound of earth, hillock.

वभ्र् 1 P. (वभ्रति) To go, move.

वम् 1 P. (वमति, वांत; *caus.* वामयति, वमयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्तं चाववमिषुर्मुखैः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. -2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); किमात्मयंत्राविष्कृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Me. 20; अविदितगुणापि सत्कविभणितिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारां Vâs. -3 To throw out or down; वांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6. -4 To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. -2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वम्-ल्युट्] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 Drawing out, taking or geting out; as in स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं R. 15. 29; Au. 6. 37. -3 An emetic. -4 Offering oblations. -5 Pain. —नः Hemp. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमि [वम्-इन्] 1 Fire. -2 A cheat, rogue. —मिः *f.* 1 Sickness, nausea. -2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंभः A bamboo (वंश).

वंभारवः The lowing of cattle.

वम्रः -म्री An ant. -Comp —कूटं an ant-hill.

वय् 1 A. (वयते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् *n.* [अज्-असुन् वीभावः] 1 Age, any time or period of life; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47; पश्चिमे वयसि 19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः Bh. 2. 38; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -2 Youth, the prime of life; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासः Subhâsh.; so अतिक्रांतवयाः. -3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः समये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; मृगवयोगवयोपचितं वनं R. 9. 53; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. -4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23. (here it may mean 'a bird' also.) -5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. -6 Energy, strength. -7 Health, soundness of constitution. -Comp. —अतिग, -अतीत *a.* (वयोतिग &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —आधिक *a.* वयोधिक) older in age, senior. —अवस्था (वयोवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age; Mâl. 9. 29. —कर *a.* causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. —गत *a.* 1. come of age. -2. advanced in years. (-तं) the departure of youth.

—परिणतिः,-परिणामः ripeness of age; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. –2. duration of life. —वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संधिः 1. transition from one period of life to another; त्रयो वयःसंधयः. –2. puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). —स्थ a. (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. –2. grown up, mature. –3. strong, powerful (–स्थः) a friend; contemporary. (–स्था) 1. a female companion. –2. the yellow myrobalan tree. –3. small cardamoms. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः f. (वयोहानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. –2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. [वयसा तुल्यः यत्] 1 Being of the same age. –2 Contemporary. —स्यः A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनं [वय् उनन्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. –2 A temple (said to be *m.* also in this sense in Uṇadisûtras). –3 A rule, prcept, order. –4 Manner, custom. –5 Clearness.

वयोधस् m. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा a. Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous.–2 Giving strength or health. –3 Giving food. —धाः f. Strength, power.

वयोरंगं Lead.

वर् 10 U. (वरयति-ते, strictly *caus.* of वृ, or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर a. [वृ-कर्मणि अप्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen, or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59; वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; नृवरः, तरुवराः, सरिद्वरा &c. –2 Better than, preferable to; ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. —रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. –2 Choice, selection. –3 A boon, blessing, favour (तवोभिरिष्यते यस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः); वरं वृ or याच् 'to ask a boon'; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). –4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. –5 A wish, desire in general. –6 Solicitation, entreaty. –7 Charity, alms. –8 Surrounding, enclosing. –9 Obstructing, checking. –10 A bridegroom, husband; वरं वरयते कन्या; see under वधू (1) also. –11 A suitor, wooer. –12 A dowry. –13 A son-in-law. –14 A dissolute man, libertine. –15 A sparrow. —रं Saffron; (for वरम् see separately). –Comp. —अंग a. having an excellent form. (–गः) 1. an elephant. –2. N. of Vishṇu. –3. N. of Cupid. (–गी) turmeric. (–गं) 1. the head. –2. the best part. –3. an elegant form. –4. pudendum muliebre. –5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह a. 1. worthy of a boon. –2. very worthy, highly esteemed. –3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् m. an astrologer. —आरोह a. having fine hips. (–हः) 1. an excellent rider. –2. a rider on an elephant or horse. –3. mounting, riding. (–हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman; कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mâl. 6.11. —आलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. –2. the chief seat, a seat of honour. –3. the China rose. (–नः) 1. a door-keeper. –2. a lover, paramour. —इंद्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. –2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Śiva. —उरुः -रूः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. —चंदनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. –2. the pine tree. —तनु a. fair-limbed. (–नुः f.) a beautiful woman; वरतनुरथवासौ नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तंतुः N. of an ancient sage; R. 5. 1. —त्वचः the *Nimba* tree. —द a. 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. –2. propitious. (–दः) 1. a benefactor. –2. N. of a class of Manes. –3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. °हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (–दा) 1. N. of a river; M. 5. 1. –2. a maiden, girl. —दक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —द्रुमः agallochum. —निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. —पक्षः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding); R. 6. 86. —प्रदा N. of Lopâmudrâ. —प्रस्थानं, -यात्रा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —बाह्लिकं saffron. —युवतिः -ती f. a beautiful young woman. —रुचि N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see नवरत्न; he is identified by some with Kâtyâyana, the celebrated author of the Vârtikas on Pâṇini's Sûtras). —लब्ध a. received as a boon. (–ब्धः) the *Champaka* tree. —वत्सला a mother-in-law. —वर्ण gold. —वर्णिनी 1. an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. –2. a woman in general. –3. turmeric. –4. lac. –5. N. of Lakshmî. –6. of Durgâ. –7. of Sarasvatî. –8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. –9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of Śiva. —सुरत a. 1. very wanton. –3. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —स्रज् f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroo m.

वरकः [वृ-वुन्] 1 A wish, request, boon. –2 A cloak. –3 A kind of wild bean. –4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —कं 1 The cover of a boat. –2 A towel, wiper.

वरणं [वृ-ल्युट् ल्यु वा] 1 Choosing, selecting. –2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. –3 Surrounding, encircling. –4 Covering, screening, protecting. –5 The choice of a bride. –6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). –7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. –2 A bridge. –3 The tree called Varaṇa. –4 A tree in general; इह सिंधवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25.–5 A camel. –6 A kind of ornament on a bow. –7 N. of Indra. –Comp. —माला, -स्रज् see वरस्रज्.

वरटः [वृ-अटन्] 1 Gander. –2 A kind of grain. –3 A kind of wasp. —टा, -टी 1 A goose; नवप्रसूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. –2 A wasp or a variety of it; भो वयस्य एते खलु दास्याःपुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्ता वरटाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र

न खाद्यंते तत्र तत्र गच्छंति Mk. 1. –टं A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प).

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरंडः [वृ-अंडच्] 1 A multitude, group. –2 A pimple or eruption on the face. –3 A veranda. –4 A heap of grass. –5 The string of a fish-hook. –6 pocket. (The word वरंडलंबुक in यदिदानीमहं वरंडलंबुक इव दूरमुत्क्षिप्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which, if raised high, is sure to topple down; so in the case of the Sûtradhâra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरंडक *a.* 1 Large, great, spacious. –2 Frightened. –3 Miserable, wretched. –कः 1 A mound of earth, –2 The seat on an elephant, a *howdah*. –3 A wall. –4 An eruption on the face.

वरंडा 1 A dagger, knife. –2 A kind of bird (सारिका). –3 The wick of a lamp.

वरंडालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरत्रा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather); Si. 11. 44. –2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् *ind.* Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative; समुन्नयन् भूतिमनार्यसंगमाद्वरं विरोधोपि समं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यदनृतं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परधनास्वादनसुखं H. 1; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानामुपगमः *ibid.*; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरयितृ *m.* A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. –ला 1 A goose. –2 A kind of wasp.

वरस् *n.* Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. –2 A kind of perfume. –3 Turmeric. –4 N. of Pârvatî.

वराक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यदस वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1; तदिकृतुज्जिहान जीवितां वराकीं नानुकंपसे Mâl. 10. –2 Low, vile. –3 Impure. –कः 1 N. of Siva. –2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमल्पं अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A *cowrie*. –2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A *cowrie*; प्रासः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच मां Bh. 3. 4. –2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. –3 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense): **–Comp.** –रजस् *m.* the tree called नागकेशर.

वराटिका A *cowrie*; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, -वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः –सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय मुस्तादिलाभाय आहंति भूमिं आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A boar, hog; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6. –2 A ram. –3 A bull. –4 A cloud. –5 A crocodile. –6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. –7 N. of Vishṇu in the third or boar-incarnation; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंककलेव निमग्ना। केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1. –8 A particular measure. –9 N. of Varâhamihira. –10 N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. **–Comp.** –अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishṇu. –कंदः a kind of esculent root. –कर्णः a kind of arrow. –कर्णिका a kind of missile. –कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishṇu assumed the form of a boar. –क्रांता the sensitive plant. –द्वादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Mâgha in honor of Vishṇu. –नामन् *n.* an esculent root. –मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama). –शृंगः N. of Siva.

वराहुः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् *m.* 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. –2 Ved. Circuit, compass. –3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. –2 Wealth. –3 Room, space. –4 Pleasure, happiness. –5 Ease.

वरिवसि (स्यि) त *a.* Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्या 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. –2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. –2 Largest, greatest. –3 Widest. –4 Heaviest. –5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उरु q. v.) –ष्ठः 1 The francoline partridge. –2 The orange tree. –ष्ठं 1 Copper. –2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun. –2 The plant called शतावरी.

वरीमन् *m.* Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. –2 Most excellent, very good; Mâl. 1. 16. –3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.). –4 Extremely tender or younger. –*n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरी (ली) वर्दः An ox, a bull,

वरीषुः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुटः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.

वरुडः N. of a low caste.

वरुणः [वृ-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 53] 1 N. of an *Aditya* (usually associated with Mitra). –2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानाम्; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; त्वं विश्वेषां वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ताः Rv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति Mb.; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा भृशमन्वरज्यदतुषारकरः Si. 9. 7. –3 The ocean. –4 Firmament. –5 The Sun. –6 The Varuṇa tree. **–Comp.** –अंगरुहः an epithet of Agastya. –आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the

sea). –आलयः,–आवासः the ocean. –देवं,–दैवतं the Nakshatra Śatabhishaj. –पाशः 1. a shark. –2. the noose of Varuṇa. –लोकः 1. the world of Varuṇa. –2. water.

वरुणानी Varuṇa's wife.

वरुणाविः *f.* N. of Lakshmî.

वरुत्रं A cloak, mantle.

वरूतृ *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. –2 A god, deity. –त्री A guardian deity.

वरूथं [वृ ऊथन् Uṇ. 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरूथो रथगुप्तिर्या तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. –2 An armour, a coat of mail. –3 A shield. –4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. –5 Protection. –6 A family. –7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). –थः 1 The cuckoo. –2 Time.

वरूथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. –2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank ; अवनिमेकरथेन वरूथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्भृतः R. 9. 11. –3 Protecting, sheltering. –4 Surrounded by a troop. –5 Being or seated in a carriage. –*m.* 1 A chariot. –2 A guard, defender. –नी An army ; स्खलितसलिलामुल्लंध्यैनां जगाम वरूथिनी Śi. 12.77; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* [वृ-एन्य] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible ; अनेन चेदिच्छसि गृह्यमाणं पाणिं वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. –2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवेंदुबिंबं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही Rv. 3. 62. 10; R 6. 84, Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. –ण्यं Saffron.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. –टं Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः [वृक्-अरन्] 1 A lamb, kid. –2 A goat. –3 Any young domestic animal. –4 Mirth, sport, pastime. –5 Jest, joke. **–Comp.** –कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. –2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. –3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृज्-घञ्] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. –2 A party, side; Ku. 7. 53. –3 A category. –4 A class of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. –5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. –6 A section, chapter, division of a book. –7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyâya in *Rig*veda. –8 The square power. –9 Strength. –10 Sphere, province. –11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (धर्म, अर्थ, and काम). **–Comp.** –अंत्यं,–उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; *i. e.* a nasal. –घनः the cube of a square. °घातः the fifth power. –पदं,–मूलं the square root. –प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. –वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणा Multiplication.

वर्गयति Den. P. To multiply.

वर्गशस् *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गीण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. –यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. –र्ग्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning) ; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mâl. 1; उद्वाहना जुहविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः Śi. 5. 15.

वर्च् 1 A. (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. –2 A harlot.

वर्चस् *n.* [वर्च्-असुन्] 1 Vigour, energy, power. –2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. –3 Form, figure, shape. –4 Ordure, feces. –5 Semen virile. **–Comp.** –ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. –2 Vigour. –3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *a.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. –2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. –2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जनं [वृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. –2 Renouncing. –3 Exception, exclusion. –4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रांताः *S.* 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. –2 Abandoned, relinquished. –3 Excluded. –4 Deprived of, destitute of, without ; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. –2 To be excluded or left out. –3 With the exception of. –र्ज्यं A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण् 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye ; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयंत्यात्मनस्तनुं Subhâsh. –2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन Gît. 3; Ki. 5. 18. –3 To praise, extol. –4 To spread, extend. –5 To illuminate. –6 To exert oneself. –7 To send, cast. –8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण्-अच्] 1 A colour, hue ; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. –2 A paint, dye, paint-colour ; see वर्ण् (1). –3 Colour, complexion, beauty ; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते शार्ङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे Me. 46 ; R. 8. 42. –5 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामानुपूर्व्येण Vârt ; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते *S.* 5. 10 ; R. 5. 19. –6 A class, race, tribe, kind, species ; as in सवर्ण अक्षरं. –7 (*a*) A letter, character, sound ; न मे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः V. 5. (*b*) A word, syllable ; S. D. 9. –8 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown ; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. –9 A good quality, merit, virtue. –10 Praise. –11 Dress, decoration. –12 Outward appearance, form, figure. –13 A cloak, mantle. –14 A covering, lid. –15 The order or arrangement of a subject in a

song (गीतक्रम); उपात्तवर्णे चरिते पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56 'celebrated in song, made the subject of a song.' -16 The housings of an elephant. -17 A quality, property. -18 A religious observance. -19 An unknown quantity. -20 The number 'one.' -21 Application of perfumed unguents to the body. -22 Gold. -23 A musical mode. —र्णं 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. —अंका a pen. —अधिपः a planet presiding over a caste or class. —अपसदः an outcast. —अपेत *a.* devoid of any caste, outcast, degraded. —अर्हः a kind of bean. —आगमः the addition of a letter; भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः Sk. —आत्मन् *m.* a word. —आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages of life; R. 5. 19. —उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70. —कूपिका an ink-stand. —क्रमः 1. the order of castes or colours. -2. alphabetical order or arrangement. —गत *a.* 1. coloured. -2. algebraical. —चारकः a painter. —ज्येष्ठः a Brâhmaṇa. —तूलिः, -तूलिका, -तूली *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. —द *a.* colouring. (-दं) a kind of fragrant yellow wood. —दात्री turmeric. —दूतः a letter. —दूषक *a.* violating the distinctions of castes. —धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. —पातः the omission of a letter. —पात्रं a paint-box. —पुष्पं the flower of the globe-amaranth. —पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth. —प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. —प्रसादनं aloe-wood. —मातृ *f.* a pen, pencil. —मातृका N. of Sarasvatî. —माला, -राशिः the alphabet. —रे (ले) खा chalk. —वर्तिः, -वर्तिका *f.* a paint-brush, pencil. —वादिन् *m.* a panegyrist. —विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. —विलासिनी turmeric. —विलोडकः 1. a house-breaker. -2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). —वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). —व्यवस्थितिः *f.* the institution of caste. —शिक्षा instruction in letters. —श्रेष्ठः a Brâhmaṇa. —संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. —संसर्गः confusion of castes. —संकरः 1. confusion of castes through intermarriage. -2. mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended); Si. 14. 37. —संघातः,-समाम्नायः the alphabet. —स्थानं an organ of utterance. —हीन *a.* outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण् -ण्वुल्] 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. -2 A paint, colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. -3 A paint, or anything used as an unguent or pigment; एतैः पिष्टतमालवर्णकनिभैराक्षिप्तमंभोधरैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. -4 A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6 Sandal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable. —का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Vermilion. -5 A cloak, mantle. —कं 1 A paint, colour, pigment; *S.* 6. 15. -2 Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A circle, orb.

वर्णनं -ना [वर्ण्-ल्युट्] 1 Painting. -2 Description, delineation, representation; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिंभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing. -4 A statement, an assertion. -5 Praise, commendation (-ना only in this sense).

वर्णवर्ती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णाटः 1 A painter. -2 A singer. -3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संत्यस्याः ठन्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor. -2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen, pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. —परिग्रहः the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Mâl. 1.

वर्णित *p. p.* [वर्ण्-क्त] 1 Painted. -2 Described, represented. -3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् *a.* [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. -2 Belonging to the caste of. —*m.* 1 A painter. -2 A scribe, writer. -3 A religious student, a Brahmachârin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. -4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. —Comp. —लिंगिन् *a.* disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णिलिंगी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. -3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य *a.* To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or प्रस्तुत q. v.). —र्ण्यं Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्यवर्त q. v. -Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* a cloud. —लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक *a.* [वृत्-ण्वुल्] 1 Living, being, existing. -2 Devoted to. —कः 1 A quail. -2 A horse's hoof. —कं A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन *a.* [वृत्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, living, staying, being &c. -2 Stationary. —नः A dwarf. —नी 1 A road, way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding, grinding. -4 Sending off, despatching. -5 A spindle. —नं 1 Living, being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing. -3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26; (the word may here mean 'abode or residence', also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turning round, revolving. -7 Rolling on, moving about. -8 Appointing. -9 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. -11 Wages, salary, hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनिः 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. -2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). —निः *f.* 1 A way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved. A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान *a.* [वृत्-शानच्] 1 Being, existing. -2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or

moving round, revolving. -4 Dwelling in. —नः The present tense (in gram.); वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131. —नं Presence.

वर्तरूकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's nest. -4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तस् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -र्ती f. [वृत्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. -2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनात्प्रभृत्यमृतवर्तिरिव चक्षुषोरानंदमुत्पादयंती Mâl. 1; इयममृतवर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहंत्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3 The wick of a lamp; Mâl. 10. 4. -4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. -5 A magical lamp. -6 The protuberance round a vessel. -7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). -8 A streak, line. -9 Swelling in the throat. -10 A swelling formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Mâl. 1; अंगुलिक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour, paint. -4 A quail; Mâl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) [वृत्-णिनि] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. -2 Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting, behaving. -4 Performing, practising.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being, abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary, fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिस् n. Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2 A way, path. -3 Abode, residence.

वर्ती (र्ति) रः A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [वृत्-उलच्] Round, circular, globular. —लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. —लं A circle.

वर्त्मन् n. [वृत्-मनिन्] 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वक्ष्यति भानोस्तस्य जायां Me. 39; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; आकाशवर्त्मना 'through the air'. -2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; मम वर्त्मानुवर्तंते मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg. 3. 23; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादामनोर्वर्त्मनः परम्। न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नेमिवृत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेत्य पतंगवर्त्मना पुनरंकाश्रयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth.' -4 Room, scope for action; न वर्त्म कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. -5 An eye-lid. -6 An edge, a border. **-Comp.** —कर्मन् n. 'roadwork', engineering. —पातः deviation from the road. —बंधः, -बंधकः an affection of the eye-lids. —रोगः a disease of the eyelids.

वर्त्मनिः -नी f. A road, way.

वर्त्र a. Ved. Protecting. —त्रं A dam, dike.

वर्ध् 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. -3 Increase, augmentation. —र्धं 1 Lead. -2 Red lead.

वर्धक a. [वृध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Increasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3 Filling. —कः A carpenter.

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a [वृध्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Increasing, growing. -2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. —नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. -2 A tooth growing over another tooth. -3 N. of Siva. —नी 1 A broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water-jar of a particular shape. —नं 1 Growing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. -4 Elevation. -5 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. -6 Educating, rearing. -7 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिवर्धनं -8 A means of strengthening, restorative. -9 Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [वृध्-शानच्] Growing, increasing. —नः 1 The castor-oil plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvâna). -5 Sweet citron. —नः, -नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door on the south side. —ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvâna). **-Comp.** —पुरं the city of Bardvâna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापनं [वर्धं छेदं करोति, वृध् णिच्-आप् च ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered; cf. पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4 Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्र 1 A leather strap or thong. -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्ध्रिका, वर्ध्री A leather strap or thong.

वर्पस् n. Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्फ् 1 P. (वर्फति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्मन् n. [वृ-मनिन्] 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति सजलनलिनीदलजालं Gît. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter, protection. -3 Bark, rind. —m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as चंद्रवर्मन्, प्रहारवर्मन्; cf. दास. **-Comp.** —हर a. 1. wearing armour -2. old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle); सम्यग्विनीतमथ वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्य a. [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अन्वीतः स कतिपयैः किरातवर्यैः Ki. 12. 54. —र्यः The god of love. —र्या 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्वट See बर्बट.

वर्वणा See बर्बणा.

वर्वर *a.* [वृ-अरच् वुट् च] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. **-रः** 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair. -5 The clash of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. **-रा, -री** 1 A kind of fly.-2 A kind of basil. **-रं** 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion. -3 Gum-myrrh. -**Comp.** **-उत्थं** white sandal-wood.

वर्वरकं A variety of sandal-wood.

बर्वरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्वू (र्वु) रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्षं [वृष् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्स्तनितवर्षेषु Ms. 4. 103; Me. 35. -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुरभि सुरविमुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102; so शरवर्षः, शिलावर्षः; लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A year (usually only *n.*); इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; न ववर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश दशशताक्षः Dk.; वर्षभोग्येण शापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated :—1 कुरु ; 2 हिरण्मय ; 3 रम्यक ; 4 इलावृत ; 5 हरि ; 6 केतुमाला; 7 भद्राश्व, 8 किंनर; and 9 भारत); एतदूढगुरुभार भारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते वशे Si. 14. 5. -6 India (=भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only *m.* according to Hemachandra). -**Comp.** **-अंशः, -अंशकः, -अंगः** a month. **-अंबु** *n.* rain-water. **-अयुतं** ten thousand years. **-आर्चिस्** *m.* the planet Mars. **-अवसानं** the autumn or Sarat season. **-आघोषः** a frog. **-आमदः** a peacock. **-उपलः** hail. **-करः** a cloud. (**-री**) a cricket. **-कोशः, -षः** 1. a month. -2. an astrologer. **-गिरिः, -पर्वतः** 'a Varsha mountain', *i. e.* one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another; (they are seven :—हिमवान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मेरुरेव च । चैत्रः कर्णी च शृंगी च सप्तैते वर्षपर्वताः). **-ज** *a.* (वर्षेज also) produced in the rainy season. **-धरः** 1. a cloud. -2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; (वर्षधर्ष in the same sense). **-पाकिन** *m.* the hog-plum. **-पूगः** a series or collection of years. **-प्रतिबंधः** a drought. **-प्रियः** the Châtaka bird. **-वरः** a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. **-वृद्धिः** *f.* birth-day. **-शतं** a century, one hundred years. **-सहस्रं** a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षणं [वृष्-ल्युट्] 1 Raining, rain. 2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also); द्रव्यवर्षणं 'showering or bestowing wealth'.

वर्षणिः *f.* [वृष्-आनि:] 1 Raining. -2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. -3 An act, action. -4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; ग्रीष्मे पंचाग्निमध्यस्थो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेशयः Y. 3. 52; Bk. 7. 1. -2 Rain (sing. in this sense). -**Comp.** **-कालः** the rains, the rainy season; so वर्षासमयः. **-कालीन** *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. **-प्रभंजनः** a high wind. **-भू** *m.* 1. a frog. -2. a kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). **-भूः, -भ्वी** *f.* 1. a female frog or a little frog. -2. hogweed. -3. an earth-worm. **-रात्रः** 1. a night in the rainy season. -2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. **-कं** Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृष्-उकञ्] Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कृतोन्नतेरंबुदस्य परिहार्यमूषरं Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. -**Comp.** **-अब्दः, -अंबुदः** a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. -2 Strongest. -3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्षीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older; very old. -2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्ष्म The body; see below.

वर्ष्मन् *n.* [वृष्-मनिन्] 1 Body, form. -2 A measure, height; वर्ष्म द्विपानां विरुवंत उच्चैर्वनेचरेभ्यश्चिरमाचचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64; गजवर्ष्म किरातेभ्यः शशंसुर्देवदारवः R. 4. 76. -3 A handsome or lovely form. -4 Surface (as of a mountain); Mâl. 9. 5.

वर्ह्, वर्ह, वर्हण, वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस् — See बर्ह्, बर्ह, बर्हण, बर्हिण, बर्हिन्, बर्हिस्.

वल् 1 A. (वलते ; but sometimes वलति also; वलित) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योन्यं शरवृष्टिरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिनं परिरब्धुमथांगना ववलिरे वलिरेचितमध्यमाः Si. 6. 38, 6. 11, 19. 42; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gît. 6. -2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकंधरं Mâl. 1. 29; दृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति K. -3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Gît. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. -4 To increase; वलन्नूपुरनिस्वना S. D. 116; अमंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनितचिंताकुलतया वलद्बाधां राधां सरसमिदमूचे सहचरी Gît. 1. -5 To cover, enclose. -6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. -WITH वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्खलयति कूणाति वेल्लति विवलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. **-सं** 1. to mix, blend. -2. to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.*; see संवलित).

वलनं [वल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. -2 Moving round in a circle. -3 (In astr.) Deflection. -4 Agitation, excitement.

वलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. -2 Moved, turned round, bent round. -3 Surrounded, enclosed. -4 Wrinkled; Ki. 11. 4. -5 Cast, darted; Mâl. 8. 11.

वल See बल.

वलक्ष See बलक्ष.

वलग्नः, -ग्नं The waist.

वलभिः -भी *f.* [वल्यते आच्छाद्यते वल् अभि वा ङीप्] (Also frequently written बडभिः -भी) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch; धूमैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्वलभिपरिचयद्वेषिपारावतानि M. 2. 13. -2 The topmost part (of a house); दृष्टा दृष्टा भवनवलभीतुंगवातायनस्था Mâl. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3. 53. -3 N. of a town in Saurâshtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलंब See अवलंब.

वलयः -यं [वल्-अयन्] 1 A brace-

let, armlet ; विहितविशदबिसकिसलयवलया जीवति परमिह तव रतिकलया Git. 6 ; Bk. 3. 22 ; Me. 2, 60; R. 13. 21, 43. -2 A ring, coil ; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. -3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. -4 A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); भ्रांतभूवलय: Dk. ; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिग्वलय Si. 9. 8.-4 An enclosure, a bower; as in लतावलयमंडप. —य: 1 A fence, hedge. -2 A branch. -3 A sore throat. (वलयीकृ 'to form into a bracelet ;' Ku. 5. 66; वलयीभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलयित *a.* 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed ; Bh. 3. 26 ; U. 4. 30. -2 Whirling round. -3 Curling ; Mâl 5. 6.

वलाक See बलाक.

वलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

वलासक: 1 The cuckoo. -2 A frog.

वलाहक See बलाहक.

वलि: -ली *f.* (Also written बलि: -ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin) ; वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतम्. -2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty) ; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. -Comp. —भृत् *a.* curled, having curls (as hair) ; कुटिलकचितान् वलीभृतश्चलयन् भृंगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. —मुख:,-वदन: a monkey ; Mâl. 9. 31.

वलिक: -कं The edge of a thatched roof.

वलिन, वलिभ *a.* [वलि-न भ वा] Wrinkled,shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid ; Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

वलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वलिशं -शी A fish-hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof ; Si. 3. 53.

वलूक: A kind of bird. —कं The root of lotus.

वलूल *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

वल्क् 10 U. (वल्कयति-ते) To speak.

वल्क:-ल्कं [वल् संवरणे क, कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree ; स वल्कवासांसि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्युं न कथं धनंजय: Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. -2 The scales of a fish. -3 A part, fragment (खंड). -Comp. —तरु: a kind of tree. —द्रुम: the birch tree. —लोध्र: a variety of the Lodhra.

वल्कवत् *a.* A fish (having scales).

वल्कल:-लं [वल्-कलन् कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree. -2 A garment made of bark, bark-garment; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20, 19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8 ; हैमवल्कला: 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf. चीरपरिग्रहा: in Ku. 6. 93). -Comp. —संवीत *a.* clad in bark.

वल्किल: A thorn.

वल्कुटं Bark, rind.

वल्ग् 1 U. (वल्गति-ते, वल्गित) 1 To go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. -2 To leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps, gallop (fig. also); वल्गु वल्गंति सूक्तय: Pt. 1. 62. -3 To dance, prance; द्वारे हेमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्गंति यद्वल्गिता: Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si. 18. 53. -4 To be pleased ; Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat ; निर्जिताखिलमहार्णवौषधिरसंयदतरसमृत वल्गिरे Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger, vaunt; वियासक्तविनिर्गलत्कणमुखो वल्गंति चेत्पामरा: Bv. 1.72.

वल्गनं Leaping, jumping, galloping; R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

वल्गित *p. p.* 1 Jumped, bounded, leaped &c. -2 Moved, made to dance; Kâv. 2. 73 —तं 1 A gallop, one of the paces of a horse. -2 Swaggering, boasting, vaunt: निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si.2. 27.

वल्गु *a.* [वल् संवरणे उ गुक् च Tv.] 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. -2 Sweet; Bv. 2. 136. -3 Precious. —*adv.* Beautifully, splendidly; Pt. 1. 62. —ल्गु: A goat. -Comp. —पत्र: a kind of wild pulse.

वल्गुक *a.* Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A wood.

वल्गुल: The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cock roach. -2 A chest.

वल्गूयति Den. P. 1 To be handsome. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3 Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ् 1 A. (वल्भते) To eat, devour.

वल्भनं 1 Eating. -2 Food.

वल्मिक, वाल्मिकि *m.,n.* See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. -Comp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वल्मीक:-कं [वल-ईक मुट् च Up. 4. 25] An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by white ants, moles &c. ; धर्मं शनै: संचिनुयाद्वल्मीकमिव पुत्तिका: Subhâsh.; Me.15; S. 7.11. —क: 1 Swelling of certain parts of the body, elephantiasis. -2 The poet Vâlmîki. -Comp. —शीर्षं a kind of antimony (used as collyrium).

वल्यू (ल्यु) ल् 1P.(वल्यु-ल्यू-लयति) 1 To cut off. -2 To purify.

वल्ल् 1 A. (वल्लते) 1 To cover. -2 To be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल्ल: [वल्ल्-अच्] 1 Covering. -2 A weight of three *Gunjâs.* -3 Another weight of one *Gunjâ* and a half; or of two *Gunjâs* (in medicine). -4 Prohibiting. -5 Winnowing corn. -6 A *Mâsha* of silver.

वल्लकी [वल्ल् क्वुन् गौरा॰ ङीष्] The (Indian) lute; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्लकीगुणक्षतोज्ज्वलांगुष्ठनखांशुभिन्नया Si.1. 9, 4. 57; Rs. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्लभ *a.* [वल्ल्-अभच् Up. 3.125] 1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supreme. —भ: 1 A lover,husband; (खेद:) त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Mâl. 3.8;Si.11.33.-2 A favourite,Pt.1.53. -3 A superintendent, an overseer.-4 A chief herdsman. -6 A good horse (one with auspicious marks). —भा A beloved female, mistress, wife ; बहुवल्लभा राजान: श्रूयंते S. 3; Mu. 3, 9. -Comp.—आचार्य: N. of the celebrated founder of a Vaishṇava sect. —पाल: a groom.

वल्लभायितं A mode of sexual enjoyment; cf. पुरुषायित.

वल्लरं [वल्ल्-अरन्] 1 Aloe-wood. -2 A bower. -3 A thicket (गहन). -4 A branching foot-stalk.

वल्लरि:-री *f.* [वल्ल्-अरि वा ङीप्] 1 A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; तमोवल्लरी Mâl. 5. 7. -2 A branching foot-stalk.

वल्लव: (वी *f.*) See बल्लव; Si. 12. 39.

वल्लि: *f.* [वल्ल्-इन्] 1 A creeper,

creeping or winding plant; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटा: Mâl. 1. 2. -2 The earth. -Comp. -दूर्वा a kind of grass.

वल्ली f. A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper. -वृक्षः the Sala tree.

वलुरं [वल्-उरन्] 1 A bower, an arbour. -2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branching foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness. -6 Dried flesh.

वल्लूरः [वल्-ऊरन्] 1 Dried flesh. -2 The flesh of the (wild) hog. -रं 1 A thicket. -2 A desert, wilderness. -3 An uncultivated field. -4 Ground impregnated with salt.

वल्ह् I. 1 A. (वल्हते) 1 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -2 To cover. -2 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To give. -II. 10 U. (वल्हयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वल्हिक, वल्हीक See बल्हिक,बल्हीक.

वश् 2 P. (वष्टि, उशित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Sânti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवस्य जयाय सेनान्यमुशन्ति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7. 20; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To shine (कांतौ).

वश a. [वश् कर्तरि अच् भावे अप् वा] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the influence or control of, usually in comp.; शोकवशः,मृत्युवशः &c. -2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. -3 Humbled, tamed. -4 Charmed, fascinated. -4 Subdued by charms. -शः,-शं 1 Wish, desire, will. -2 Power, influence, control, mastership, authority, subjection, submission; स्ववश 'subject to oneself', independent; परवश 'under the influence of others'; अनपत्यः प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीननंतरान् R. 8. 19; वशं नी, or आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over; वशं गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit; न शुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तम गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; वशे कृ or वशीकृ to subdue, overcome, win over; to fascinate, be-witch. वशात् (abl.) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the force, power or influence of', 'on account of', 'for the purpose of'; दैववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3 Being tamed. -4 Birth. -शः The residence of harlots. -Comp. -अनुग, -ग, -वर्तिन् (so वशंगत) a. obedient to the will of another, submissive, subject. (-m.) a servant. -आढ्यकः a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over, subjection. -ग a. subject, obedient; नमस्यामो देवान्ननु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. (-गा) an obedient wife.

वशंवद a. Obedient to the will of, compliant, submissive, subject,under the influence of (lit. and fig.); कोपस्य किं नु करभोरु वशंवदाऽभूः Bv. 3. 9, 2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्श गुरुहर्षवशंवदवदनमनंगनिवासं Gît. 11; अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [वश्-अच्] 1 A woman. -2 A wife.-3 A daughter. -4 A husband's sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren woman. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female elephant; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25.

वशिः 1 Subjugation. -2 Fascinating, bewitching. -n. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-wood.

वशिता-त्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2 Bewitching, fascinating.

वशिन् a. (नी f.) [वशः अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Powerful. -2 Being under control, subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One who has subdued his passions (used like a noun also); प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28. -m. Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A sage.

वशिनी The Samî tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. -रं Sea-salt.

वशिष्ठ See वसिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. -2 A cause of attraction or allurement; एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Mâl. 6. 17. -3 Subduing, subbjugation.

वश्य a. [वश्-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued,controllable,governable; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. -2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled; Bg. 6. 36. -3 Under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्वश्यः समृद्धो धार्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (मनः) हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिवश्यं Ku. 3. 50. -श्यः A servant, dependant. -श्या An humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वाग्वश्येवानुवर्तते U. 1.2 (who has full command of language). -श्यं Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वष् 1 P. (वषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् ind. An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity); इंद्राय वषट्, पूष्णे वषट् &c.- Comp. -कर्तृ m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. -कारः the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष्क् 1 A. (वष्कते) To go, move.

वष्कयः A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves; (चिरप्रसूता गौः).

वस् I. 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवात्सीत्, वत्स्यति, वस्तुं, उषित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc.; but sometimes acc.); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5. -2 To be, exist, be found in; वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति; भूतिः श्रीर्ह्रीर्धृतिः कीर्तिर्दक्षे वसति नालसे Subhâsh. -3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). -Caus. 1 To cause to dwell to dwell, lodge, people. -2 To receive hospitably. -3 To dwell, inhabit. -Desid. (विवत्सति) To wish to dwell. -II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10. -Caus. (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on. -III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. -2 To be firm. -3 To fix. -IV, 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. -2 To love. -3 To take, accept. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To offer. -V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती f. [वस्-अति वा ङीप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. -2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः

P. R. 1. 22; *S.* 2. 14. -3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37; so विनयवसतिः, धर्मैकवसतिः. -4 A camp, halting place (शिबिर). -5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, *i. e.* night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका बभूव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11 (वसतिः =रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33; 11. 30. -6 A Jaina monastery.

वसथं An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसनं [वस्-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. -2 A house, residence. -3 Dressing, clothing, covering. -4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना *S.* 7. 21; उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. -5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रसना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख); मधुमाधवौ वसंतः Susr.; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Gît 1. -2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kâmadeva; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतकिं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. -3 Dysentery. -4 Smallpox. -5 (In dramas) A nickname for the Vidûshaka or buffoon. **-Comp.** —अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring; वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादयितृकं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य *S.* 1. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phâlguna, and identified with the *Holi* festival. —कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. —घोषिन् *m.* a cuckoo. —जा 1. the Vâsantî or Mâdhavî creeper. -2. the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव. —तिलकः -कं the ornament of the spring; फुल्लं वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनाल्याः Chand. M. 5. (-कः-का-कं) N. of a metre; see App. I. —दूतः 1. the cuckoo. -2. the month called Chaitra. -3. the musical mode हिंदोल. -4. the mango tree. —दूती the trumpet-flower. —द्रुः, -द्रुमः the mango tree. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Mâgha. —बंधुः, -योधः -सखः epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-अच्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16. -2 Any oily or fatty exudation. -3 Brain. **-Comp.** —आढ्यः -आढ्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. —छटा the mass of the brain. —पायिन् *m.* a dog.

वासिः [वस्-इन्] 1 Clothes. -2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित *p. p.* 1 Worn, put on. -2 Dwelling. -3 Stored (as grain). —तं Abode, residence.

वसिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) N of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the *Rigveda*. He was the typical representative of true Brâhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Visvâmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. -2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Dry. -3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. -4 Ved. Good. —*n.* [वस्-उन्] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्नुता वसूपमानस्य वसूनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. -2 A jewel, gem. -3 Gold. -4 Water. -5 A thing, substance. -6 A kind of salt. -7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. —*m.* 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सेयं भूरिवसोर्वसोरिव सुता मृत्योर्मुखे वर्तते Mâl. 5. 24; Ki. 1. 18; (the *Vasus* are eight in number:— 1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 धर or धव, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्यूष, and 8 प्रभास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः। प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति स्मृताः). -2 The number 'eight'. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 Of Siva. -5 Of Agni. -6 A tree. -7 A lake, pound. -8 A rein. -9 The tie of a yoke. -10 A halter. -11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका *Si.* 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमगाधे मग्नमापत्पयोधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). -12 The sun. —*f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 Light, radiance. -3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). **-Comp.** —औकसारा 1. N. of Amarâvatî, the city of Indra. -2. of Alakâ, the city of Kubera -3. of a river attached to Amarâvatî and Alakâ. —कीटः, -कृमिः a beggar. —तातिः *f.* Ved. wealth. —दा the earth. —देवः N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of *Sû*ra, a descendant of Yadu. °भूः -सुतः &c. epithets of Kṛishṇa. —देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanishṭhâ. —देव्या the ninth day of a lunar fortnight. —धर्मिका crystal. —धा 1. the earth; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; *S.* 7. 33. -2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuṇa. —धारा,-भारा the capital of Kubera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्राणः an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् *m.* fire. —रोचिस् *m.* a sacrifice; religious ceremony. —श्रेष्ठं 1. wrought gold. -2. silver. —षेणः N. of Karṇa. —स्थली N. of the city of Kubere

वसु (सू) कः The plant called Arka. —कं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Fossil-salt.

वसुंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुंधरा; R. 4. 7; *S.* 6. 23.

वसुमत् *a.* Wealthy, rich. —ती The earth; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; *S.* 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

वस्क् 1 A. (वस्कते) To go, move.

वस्कः 1 Going, motion. -2 Application, perseverance.

वस्कय See वष्कय.

वस्कयणी She वष्कयणी.

वस्कराटिका A scorpion.

वस्त् 10 U. (वस्तयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To ask, beg, solicit. -3 To go, move. -4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्तः A goat; see बस्त. **-Comp.** —अंत्री benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वस्तिः *m., f.* 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. -2 The abdomen, the lower belly. -3 The pelvis. -4 The bladder. -5 A syringe, clyster. **-Comp.** —मलं urine. —शिरस् *n.* 1. the pipe of a clyster. -2. the neck of the bladder. —शोधनं a diuretic (which

clears the bladder).

वस्तु *n.* [वस्-तुन्] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानम्. -2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते कृतांतकः R. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5; वस्तुनीष्टेप्यनादरः S. D. -3 Wealth, property, possessions. -4 Essence, natuer, natural or essential property. -5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आकृतिप्रत्ययादेवैनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1. -6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of any poetic composition; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1; अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् V. 1. 2, आशीर्नमस्क्रिया वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6; Ve. 1. -7 The pith of a thing. -8 A plan, design, *-f.* Ved. A day (?). -**Comp.** -अभावः 1. absence of reality. -2. loss of property or possessions. -उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. -उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it :—राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्पले इव । इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तूपमैव सा ॥ Kâv. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upamâ where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). -उपहित *a.* applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). -रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतस् *ind.* 1 In fact, in reality, really, actually. -2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. -3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. -4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence; Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं [वस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. -2 Dress, apparel. -**Comp.** -अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent. -अंचलः, -अंतः the hem of a garment. -आगारं a clothier's shop. -कुट्टिमं 1. a tent. -2. an umbrella. -ग्रंथिः the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel); cf. नीवि. -निर्णेजकः a washerman. -परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. -पूत *a.* filtered through a cloth; वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. -भेदकः, -भेदिन् *m.* a tailor. -योनिः the material of cloth (as cotton). -रंजनं safflower. -विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्नं [वस्-नन् Uṇ. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages in this sense (*m.* also). -2 Dwelling, abiding. -3 Wealth, substance. -4 A cloth, clothes. -5 A skin. -6 Price. -7 Death.

वस्ननं A girdle, zone.

वस्नसा A tendon, nerve.

वस्निक *a.* Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A garment. -2 An abode.

वंह् 10 U. (वंहयति-ते) To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवाक्षीत्, अवोढ, वक्ष्यति ते, वोढुं, ऊढ; *pass.* उह्यते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft. with two acc.); भजां ग्रामं वहति; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S.1. 1; न च हव्यं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. -2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel; जलानि या तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. -3 To fetch, bring; वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. -4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.'; वहति भुवनश्रेणीं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17. -5 To carry off; take away; अद्रेः शृंगं वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किंस्विद् Me. 14. -6 To marry; यदूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. -7 To have, possess, bear; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. -8 To assume, exhibit, show; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. -9 To look to, attend to, take care of; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. -10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94; so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. -11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; वहतं बलीवर्दौ वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K.; Pt. 1. 43, 291. -12 To flow (as rivers); प्रत्यगूहुर्महानद्यः Mb.; परोपकाराय वहंति नद्यः Subhâsh. -13 To blow (as wind); मंदं वहति मारुतः Râm.; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Gît. 5. -15 To breathe. *-Caus.* (वाहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. -2 To drive, impel, direct. -3 To traverse, pass or go over; स वाह्यते राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाहयेदध्वशेषं Me. 38. -4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23. -5 To place in a boat. -6 To proceed, go. -7 To carry out, complete, finish. -8 To go to, visit. *-Desid.* (विवक्षति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ *p. p.* 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. -2 Taken. -3 Married; Ku. 5. 70. -ढः A married man. -ढा A girl who is married. -**Comp.** -कंकट *a.* mailed. -भार्य *a.* one who has married a wife. -वयस् a youngman.

ऊढिः *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद). -8 A measure of four *Droṇas.* -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, -वहा A river, stream in general

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [वह् ल्युट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting. -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल *a.* See वहल. —लः A raft, boat.

वाहित्रं, वाहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्यूषस्यदृश्यत किमपि वाहित्रं Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Gît. 1.

वाहिस् See वाहिस्.

वाहिष्क *a.* Outer, external.

वहेडुकः The Bibhîtaka tree.

वह्निः [वह्-नि] 1 Fire; अतृणे पतितो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhâsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Lead-wort.-7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse.-**Comp.** —कर *a.* 1. igniting. -2 stimulating digestion, stomachic. —काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. —गंधः 1. incense. -2. resin. —गर्भः 1. a bamboo. -2. the *Samî* tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ. —दीपकः safflower. —नामन *m* 1. the marking nut plant. -2. lead-wort. —भोग्य clarified butter. —मित्रः air, wind. —रेतस् *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. gold. —लोह, -लोहकं copper. —वर्ण the red water-lily. —वल्लभः resin. —वीजं 1. gold. -2. the common lime. —शिखं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. —सखः the wind. —संज्ञकः the *Chitraka* tree.

वह्यं 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वाह्लिक, -वह्लीक, see बाह्लिक, बह्लीक.

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. च. -2 It has also the following senses:—(*a*) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दहनो वा G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरसि वा तातं U. 4. (*b*) like, as; जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83; मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लंबेते Sk.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; *Si.* 3. 63, 4. 35, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (*c*) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pâṇini); दोषो णौ वा चित्तविरागे P. VI. 4. 99 91. (*d*) Possibility; (in this sense वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वान्यस्य वचसि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (*e*) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (*f*) Indeed, truly. (*g*) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or,' 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभोस्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku 2. 60: तत्र परिश्रमानुरोधाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.).

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. —*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिसंक्रामुमिस्नावानावान्मातरिश्वा निहंति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. —प्र, -वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्नराणां Rs. 6. 23. -II. 4. P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वापयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) [वंश -अण्] Made of bamboo. —शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes.—कः [वच्-घञ्] Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं [वच्-ण्यत् चस्य कः] 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'here my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; *Si.* 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S.D.6; पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K.; अर्थस्यार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -5 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -**Comp.** —अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. °उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Daṇḍin; see Kâv.2.43. —आलापः conversation, discourse. —खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. —पदं a word in a sentence. —पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. —पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. —प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. -2. the flow of sentences. —प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. —भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; वाक्यभेदान्बहूनगमत् Mu. 2. —रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. —विशारद *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. —शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सशेषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brâhmaṇa, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone, whet-stone. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु *a.* Breaking one's promises, perfidious, faithless.

वागाशनिः A Buddha.

वागुरा [वा-ईर्तने उरच् गन् च] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जनवागुरासु पतितः क्षेमेण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -**Comp.** —वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman; Ms. 10. 32.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् *a.* [वाच् अस्त्यर्थे ग्मिनिः चस्य कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Eloquent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. —*m.* 1. An orator, an eloquent man; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा *Si.* 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Bṛihaspati. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

वाग्य *a.* [वाचं यच्छति, यम्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. —त्यः Modesty, humility.

वांकः The ocean.

वांक्ष् 1 P. (वांक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाच् *f.* [वच्-क्विप् दीर्घोऽसंप्रसारणं च Uṇ. 2. 67] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mâl 4; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते । ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U.1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; R. 1. 49; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वागुदचरत् U. 2; मनुष्यावाचा R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अपहारकः (वाग-पहारकः a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. -असिः cutting speech (cutting like a sword); स्फुरन्नसाधोर्विवृणोति वागसिः Ki. 14. 12. -आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् *a.* (वागात्मन्) consisting of words; ऋचे प्रबुद्धोऽसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya. (-शा) N. of Sarasvati. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -ऋषभः (वागृषभः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. -गुदः (वाग्गुदः) a kind of bird. -गुणः (वाग्गुणः) a merit or excellence of speech; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra). -गुलिः, -गुलिकः (वाग्गुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांबूलकरंकवाहिन्. -चपल *a.* (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -छलं (वाक्छलं) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छलं Mu. 2; केनेदममृतं मे वाक्छलाद्‌वृष्टं K. 330. -जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वाग्डंबरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. -दंडः (वाग्दंडः) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2. restraint of speech, control over words; cf. त्रिदंड. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed. (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -दरिद्र (वाग्दरिद्र) *a.* 'poor in words', *i. e.* speaking little. -दलं (वाग्दलं) a lip. -दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal -दुष्ट *a.* (वाग्दुष्ट) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words -2. using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brâhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता,-देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांमुख्यमाधत्ते S. D. 1. °कुलं science, learning. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1. the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. -2. abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. -निबंधन (वानिबंधन) *a.* depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाङ्निश्चयः) affiance by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाङ्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु *a.* (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति *a.* (वाक्पति) eloquent, oratorical. (-तिः) 1. N. of Bṛihaspati (in this sense वाचसांपतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. -पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनस *n.* dual (वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind; अथैनं तुष्टुवुः स्तुत्यमवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15. -मात्र (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाङ्मुख) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. -यत *a.* (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. -यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -रोधः (वाग्रोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. -वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः)1. adamantine words; अहह दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1.-2. harsh or severe language. -विदग्ध *a.*(वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (-ग्धा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. -विभवः (वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशंसितुं V. 3; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, Mâl. 1. 26. -विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. -व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. -व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. -संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाङ्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words; Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -यं 1 Speech, language; स्मरस्तजभ्रतैर्लैस्तैरेभिरंशभिरक्षरैः । समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -2 Rhetoric. -यी The goddess Sarasvatî.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish.-2 The plant मदन.

वाचंयम *a.* Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाचंयमो भव V. 3; विद्वांसो वसुधातले परवचःश्लाघासु वाचंयमाः Bv.4.42; वाचंयमत्वात् R. 13. 44. -मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक *a.* [वच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यंजक); साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. -2 A

reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. —Comp.—पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in स्वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q.q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक a. (की f.) [वचनेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः षष्ठ्यलुक्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तद्वृरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (=Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. -3 An oath.

वाचाट a. [वाच्-आटच् चस्य न कः] Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरेरे वाचाट Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. [वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट; Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचिक a. (का, की f.) [वाचा कृतं वाच् ठक् चस्य न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पारुष्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. —कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिकमप्यार्येण सिद्धार्थकाच्छ्रोतव्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. —पत्रं 1. a letter. -2. a newspaper. —हारकः 1. a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer.

वाचिन् a. (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. —क्तिः f. 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य a. [वच् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यस्त्वया मद्वचनात्स राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word); cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; एभिर्मुक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. —च्यं 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमत्तमनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिधा q. v.; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb.-Comp. —अर्थः expressed meaning. —चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अधम) division of *Kávya* or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्दचित्र); see चित्र also. —वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजः [वज्-घञ्] 1 A wing. -2 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. —जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Srâddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or *mantra* with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth.-9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp —पेयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. —सनः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. of Siva. —सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yâjnavalkya, the author of the Vâjasaneyi Samhitâ or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yâjnavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vâjasaneyins.

वाजिन् a. [वाज-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. —m. 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तंते वाजिनः S. 1; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. -3 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vâjasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -5 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. —नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. —पृष्ठः the globe-amaranth. —भक्षः a chick-pea. —भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice. —शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The scum of curdled milk.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणं Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वांछ् 1 P. (वांछति, वांछित) 1 To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न भिन्नवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वांछंत्यसुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. -WITH अभि,-सं to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वांछनं Wishing, desiring.

वांछा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.); वांछा सज्जनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62; Ki. 4. 25.

वांछित p. p. Wished, desired. —तं A wish, desire.

वांछिन् a. 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. —नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाट् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः-टं [वट्-घञ्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुक्कुटविजयहृष्टः Dk.; so वेश°, श्मशान° &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain -Comp. —धानः the descendant of an outcast Brâhmaṇa by a Brâhmaṇa female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; so पुष्प°, अशोक° &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure.-4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य a. Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. —पुष्पं 1. sandal. -2. saffron. (-ष्पी) the plant अतिबला.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of the plant अतिबला.

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive.

वाडवः [वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां समूहो वा अण्] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडेयः [वडवा-ढक्] A bull. -यौ (*m.* dual) The two Asvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brâhmaṇas.

वाढ See बाढ.

वाण See बाण.

वाणिः *f.* 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatî.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress. -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman ; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice ; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak. ; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमग्नमनसां सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41 ; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning.

वात *p. p.* [वा-क्त] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover (धृष्ट). -Comp. -अटः 1. an antelope (वातमृग) -2. a horse of the sun. -अंडः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अयं a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1. a window, an air-hole; Mâl. 2. 11 ; Ku. 7. 59 ; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants:— शतमूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, स्नुही, विडंग, शूरण, जतुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आप्यं 1. fermentation. -2. Soma. -3. water. -आमोदा musk. -आलिः-ली *f.* a whirl-wind; एतेन वातालीपुञ्जितेन शुष्कपर्णपुटेन प्रच्छादयामि Mk. 8. -आहत *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहतिः *f.* a violent gust of wind. -ऋद्धिः *f.* 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् *n.* breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुंभः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -केलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् *m.* a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -तूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -चूडा 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पित्तं a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhîma or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रमी *m.*, *f.* a swift antelope. -फुल्लांत्रं flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). -मंडली a whirl-wind. -मृगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूषः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगः, -व्याधिः gout or rheumatism. -वस्तिः *f.* suppression of urine. -वृद्धिः *f.* swelled testicle. -वैरिन् *m.* the castor-oil tree. -शीर्षं the lower belly. -शूलं colic with flatulence. -सह *a.* gouty. -सारथिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Gouty.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल *a.* (ली *f.* [वातं रोगभेदं लाति ला-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -लः] Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्विष् *m.* -सूदनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-क्तिच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वातादागतः ठक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -कः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय *a.* Windy. -यं Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed ; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातूल *a.* See वातुल.

वात् *m.* Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां समूहः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind ; वात्याभिः परुषीकृता दश दिशश्चंडातपो दुःसहः Bv. 1. 31 ; R. 11. 16 ; Ki. 5. 39 ; Ve. 2. 21 ; Mâl. 5. 6 ; 10 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वत्सलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 ; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98 ; so भार्या°, प्रजा°, शरणागत°, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः-त्सी *f.* The daughter of a Sûdra woman by a Brâhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kâmasûtras (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyâya Sûtras.

वादः [वद्-घञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk ; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; so कैतववाद Gît. 8 ; सांत्ववादः &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation ; अवाच्यवादांश्च बहून् वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2 36. -4 Narration, account ; शाकुंतलादिनितिहासवादान् Mâl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion dispute, controversy ; वादे वादे जायते तत्वबोधः Subhâsh. ; समि°. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, ex-

planation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine ; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक°. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादौ (m. du.) 1. assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, in dispute ; वादग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः. -चंचु a. clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -रत a. disputatious. -वादिन् m. a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादित p. p. 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [वद्-णिनि] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist ; तस्यांगीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वस्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10 ; R. 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. -करः a musician. -भांडं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वादर a. (री f.) Made or consisting of cotton. -रा The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See बादरायण.

वाद्दलः The sheat-fish.

वाध्, वाध, वाधक, वाधन ना, वाधा See बाध्, बाध, बाधक, बाधन-ना, बाधा.

वाधु (धू) क्यं Marriage.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान a. 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (m. also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving, (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसमूहे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-क] 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhuka tree. -4 The Palâsa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसंबंधि फलादिकं राति गृह्णाति रा-क; वा किंचिल्लेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. -री A female monkey. -Comp. -अक्षः a wild goat. -आघातः the tree called Lodhra. -इंद्रः N. of Sugrîva or of Hanumat. -प्रियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower ; e. g. the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanâyu horse, i. e. a horse produced in the Vanâyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan ; स्मरामि वानीरगृहेषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35 ; Me. 41 ; Mâl. 9. 15 ; R. 13. 30, 16. 21 ; U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The *Munja* grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (मुस्तं).

वांत p. p. [वम्-क्त] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अदः a dog. -अ-आ-शिन् m. a foul-feeding demon.

वांति f. 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -द a. emetic.

वान्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वप्-घञ्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. -दंडः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित p. p. 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः -पी f. [वप्-इञ् वा ङीप्; Uṇ. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water ; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the *Châtaka* bird.

वाम a. 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य तद्वंचितवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8; Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side ; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9 ; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense ; e. g. वामेनात्र वटस्तमध्वगजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (a) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable ; तदहो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gît. 12 ; Mâl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (b) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17. (c) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. -4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -6 Short. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine). -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the *Tantras*. -आपीडनः the *Pîlu* tree. -आवर्तः 1. a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरू f. a woman with handsome thighs; तदिदं विषहिष्यते कथं वद वामोरु चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57. -दृश् f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva. -भ्रूः f. a beautiful-eye-browed woman; Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10 ; R. 19. 13. -शील a. of a perverse or crooked nature; cross-

tempered: तदंहि वामशीलां मालतीं निर्भर्त्सयामः Mâl. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Mâl. 8 (where both senses are intended).

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिरिव दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं तानि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबंधने छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Vishṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन। केशव धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kâsikâvṛitti, a commentary on Pâṇini's Sûtras. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaurî. -4 Of Lakshmî. -5 Of Sarasvatî.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgâ.

वामी 1 A mare; अयोध्यामीशतवाहितार्थे R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-घञ्] Weaving, sewing.-Comp. -दंडः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brâhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vâyu. -2 Aerial. -वी The north-west quarter (presided over by Vâyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of a Purâṇa.

वायसः [वय एव अण् Uṇ. 3. 120] 1 A crow; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयंति Mk. 10. 3. -3 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine.-Comp. -अरातिः,-अरिः an owl. -आह्वा a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [वा-उण् युक च Uṇ. 1.1] 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् K.R.; आकाशात्तु विकुर्वाणात्सर्वगंधवहः शुचिः। बलवाञ्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः॥ Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other:—आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवहश्चोद्वहस्तथा। विवहाख्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्).-2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the regent of the north-west quarter.). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated:—प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. -4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -गति *a.* swift as wind, very fleet. -गुल्मः 1. a hurricane, storm. -2. a whirlpool. -गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त *a.* 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. -जातः, -तनयः, नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Hanumat or Bhîma. -दारुः a cloud. -निघ्न *a.* affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -निवृत्तिः *f.* 1. a lull, calm. -2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. -फलं 1. hail.-2. the rain-bow. -भक्षः, -भक्षकः, -भुज् *m.* 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. -2. a snake; cf. पवनाशन. -रोषा night. -रुग्ण *a.* broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् *m.*, *n.* the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम *a.* swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः *m.* fire.

वार् *n.* Water; Bv. 1. 30.-Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. -चः 1. a goose, gander. -दः a cloud. -दरं 1. water. -2. silk.-3. speech.-4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell. -धिः the ocean. °भवं a kind of salt. -पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. -भटः an alligator. -मुच् *m.* a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सदनं (वाःसदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ *a.* (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः [वृ-घञ्] 1 That which covers, a cover. -2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. -6 Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समायातः Pt. 1; अन्तरांवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. -7 An occasion, opportunity. -8 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a river. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Ved. A tail. -रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water (जलसंघ).-Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -युवति *f.*, योषित् *f.*, -वनिता, विलासिनी, -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtezan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til 16. -कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). -2. the submarine fire. -3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings are given in Medinî). -बु (बू) षा the plantain tree. -मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. -वा (बा) णः, -णं armour, a coat of mail; अगमत्कैतकं रजः। तद्योधवारबाणानामयत्नपटवासतां R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. -वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. (-णिः *f.*) a harlot. -वाणी a harlot. -वृषा 1. corn.-2. the plantain tree. -वेला a time or period of the day when no act is performed. -सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक *a.* [वृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] Obstruct-

ing, opposing. —कः 1 A kind of horse. -2 A horse in general. -3 One of the paces of a horse. —कं 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume (वाल or ह्रीवेर.)

वारकिन् *m.* An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारंकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. —टा A goose.

वारण *a.* (णी *f.*) [वृ-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing. —णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति बिसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition. -4 Defending, guarding, protecting. —णः 1 An elephant; न भवति बिसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; *Si.* 18. 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. —बुषा, -सा, -वल्लभा the plantain tree. —साह्वयं N. of Hastinâpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावतः-तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं *ind.* Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गतं बाष्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. -2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वाराह *a.* (ही *f.*) [वराहस्येदं प्रियत्वात् अण्] Relating to a boar; वराहीमात्मयोनेस्तनुमवनविधावास्थितस्यानुरूपां Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. —हः 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -Comp. —कल्पः N. of the present *Kalpa* (that in which we are at present living). —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The *S*akti of Vishṇu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. —कंदः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि *n.* [वृ-इण् Uṇ. 4. 124] 1 Water; यथा खनन् खनित्रेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छति Subhâsh. -2 A fluid. -3 A kind of perfume (वाल or ह्रीवेर). —रिः -री *f.* 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारैः सस्मरे वारणानां *Si.* 18. 56; R. 5. 45. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water-pot. -6 N. of Sarasvatî. -7 Speech. -Comp. —ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —उद्भवं a lotus. —ओकः a leech. —कर्पूरः a kind of fish (इलीश). —कुब्जकः the plant शृंगाटक. —क्रिमिः a leech. —चत्वरः a piece of water. —चर *a.* aquatic. (-रः) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —चामरं moss. —ज *a.* produced in water. (-जः) 1. a conch-shell; *Si.* 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-जं) 1. a lotus; *Si.* 4. 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गौरसुवर्ण). -4. cloves. —तस्करः 1. a cloud. -2. the sun. —त्रा an umbrella. —दः a cloud; वितर वारिद वारि दवातुरे Subhâsh; Bv. 1. 30 (-दः) a kind of perfume. —द्रः the *Chàtaka* bird. —धरः a cloud; नववारिधरोदयादहोभिर्भवितव्यं च निरातपत्वरम्यैः V. 4. 3. —धारा a shower of rain. —धिः 1. the ocean; वारिधिसुतामक्ष्णां दिदृक्षुः शतैः Gît. 12. -2. a jar or pot. —नाथः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent-race. —निधिः the ocean. —पथः,-थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. —प्रवाहः a cascade, water-fall. —मसिः, -मुच् *m.*, -रः a cloud. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. —रथः a raft, boat, float. —राशिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. —रुहं a lotus. —लोमन् *m.* N. of Varuṇa. —वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. —वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142. —शः N. of Vishṇu. —संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony. -3. the fragrant root called उशीर q. v.

वारी See वारि (*f.*).

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुठः A bier.

वारुण *a.* (णी *f.*) [वरुणस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् पाशैर्बध्यते वारुणैर्भृशं Ms. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa -3 Given to Varuṇa. —णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —णं Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). -2 Any spirituous liquor; पयोपि शौंडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended); Ku. 4. 12. -3 The asterism शतभिषज्. -4 Dûrvâ grass. -5 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of Durvâ. — Comp. —वल्लभः an epithet of Varuṇa.

वारुंडः The chief of the serpent-race. —डः, -डं Thr rheum or excretion of the eyes. -2 The ear-wax. -3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. —डी A door-step.

वारेंद्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्क्ष *a.* (र्क्षी *f.*) [वृक्ष-अण्] 1 Consisting of trees. -2 Made of or belonging to a tree. -3 Made of bark. —र्क्षं A forest.

वार्क्ष्य *a.* Made of trees. —क्ष्यं An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्णिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, वार्ताकिः *f.*, वार्ताकिन् *m.* वार्ताकी *f.*, वार्ताकुः *m. f.* The egg-plant.

वार्तिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त *a.* [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. -2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). -3 Following a profession. —र्त्तं 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन् R 5. 13; 13. 71; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्यद्राज्ञे न संततिं 15. 41; *Si.* 13. 68. -2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. -3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. -2 Tidings, news, intelligence; सागरिकायाः का वार्ता Ratn. 4. -3 Livelihood, profession. -4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 80; Y. 1. 311. -5 The egg-plant. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. -Comp—आरंभः a commercial undertaking or business. —मात्रं 1. mere report. -2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —वहः, हरः 1. a messenger. -2. a chandler. —वृत्तिः

one who lives on agriculture. —व्यतिकरः general or common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृत्ति-ठक्] 1 Relating to news. -2 Bringing news. -3 Explanatory, glossarial. —कः 1 An emissary, a spy. -2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). —कं [वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रंथः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said ; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions ; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्यक्ति (or चिंता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kâtyâyana on Pâṇini's Sûtras). —Comp. —कारः N. of Kâtyâyana.

वार्त्रघ्नः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

वार्द्धकं [वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा वुञ्] 1 Old age; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. -2 The infirmity of old age. -3 A collection of old men.

वार्द्धक्यं 1 Old age. -2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्द्धुक = वार्द्धकं.

वार्द्धुषिः, वार्द्धुषिकः, वार्द्धुषिन् *m.* A usurer.

वार्द्धुष्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्ध्री, वार्ध्री *f.* A leather thong.

वार्ध्रीणसः 1 A rhinoceros ; see वाध्रीणस also. -2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्मणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्यं A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्वणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्ष *a.* (र्षी *f.*) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. -2 Annual.

वार्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वर्षे वर्षासु वा भवः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season वार्षिकं संजहारेंद्रो धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16. -2 Annual, yearly. -3 Lasting for one year ; मानुषाणां प्रमाणं स्याद्भुक्तिर्वै दशवार्षिकी ; so वार्षिकमन्नं Y. 1. 124. —कं N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्षिला Hail.

वार्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्ष्णेयः 1 A descendant of Vṛishṇi. -2 Particularly Kṛishṇa. -3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्ह वार्हद्रथ वार्हद्रथि वार्हस्पत वार्हस्पत्य वार्हिण वाल वालक	See बार्ह, बार्हद्रथ, बार्हद्रथि, बार्हस्पत, बार्हस्पत्य, बार्हिण; बाल, बालक.

वालखिल्य See बालखिल्य.

वालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Râma at the desire of Sugrîva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him.]

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel ; अकृतज्ञस्योपकृतं वालुकास्विव मूत्रितम्. -2 Powder. -3 Camphor in general. —का, -की A kind of cucumber. —Comp. —आत्मिका sugar.

वालेय See बालेय.

वाल्क *a.* (ल्की *f.*) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वाल्कल *a.* (ली *f.*) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —लं A bark-garment. —ली Spirituou -liquor.

वाल्मिकिः, -वाल्मीकिः [वल्मीके भवः अण् इञ् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Râmâyaṇa. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *marâ* (which is *Râma* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *'valmîka'* he was called *Vâlmîki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushṭubh metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When *Sita* was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

वाल्लभ्यं Being beloved or favourite.

वावदूक *a.* [वद् यङ् लुक् -ऊकञ्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वावव: A kind of basil.

वावुटः A boat, raft.

वावृत् 4 A. (वावृत्यते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो वावृत्यमानासौ रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावृत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाश् I. 4 A. (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, *Si.* 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire.

वाशितं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant ; अभ्यपद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; (also written वासिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2

A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र a. Ved. Roaring, bellowing. -श्रः 1 A day. -2 A bull. -श्रा 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. -श्रं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल a. Large, great. -लः A warrior.

वाष्पः, -ष्पं See बाष्प.

वास् I. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासितावनविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 60; प्रकटितपटवासैर्वासयन् काननानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4. A. See वाश्.

वासः [वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा घञ्] 1 Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling वासो यस्य हरेः करे Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2; Bg. 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ (आ)-गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् n. the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed-chamber: धर्मविनयादशाति वासगृहं नरेंद्रः U. 1.7; समयः खलु ते वासगृहप्रवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्णी 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -तांबूलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house -यष्टिः f. a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; Me. 79. -योगः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा =वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक a. (का or सिका f.) [वास्-वस्-णिच् वा ण्वुल्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -Comp. -सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ; S. D. thus defines her:— कुरुत मंडनं यास्या:(या तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि। सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितप्रियसंगमा 120; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारभूतं संपुटादिकं समुद्रं मंथ्यादियुतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination; संसारवासनाबद्धशृंखला Git. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्ये मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित p. p. [वास्-क्त] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, populous. -6 Possessing, having. -7 Famous, celebrated. -तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासः An ass.

वासतेय a. (यी f.) [वसतये हितं साधु वा ढञ्] Habitable. -यी Night.

वासंत a. (ती f.) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसंते वासंतीकुसुमसुकुमारैरवयवैः Git. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक a.(की f.) Vernal; वासंतिकस्तरुभिः S. 6. -कः 1 The Vidûshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः-रं A day (of the week). -रः N. of a Nâga. -Comp. -संगः morning.

वासव a. (वी f.) [वसुरेव स्वार्थे अण् वसूनि संत्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra; पांडुतां वासवी दिगयासीत् K.; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -वः N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -वं The constellation Dhanishṭhâ. -Comp. -दत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahasena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhuti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Mâl. 2). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.].

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyâsa.

वासस् [वस्-आच्छादने असि णिच्] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22; Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59. -2 A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent. -खंडः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter.

वासिः m. f. An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासि (शि) ष्ठ a. (ष्ठी f.) [वसि-शि-ष्ठ-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishṭha, as a Maṇḍala of the Rigveda. -ष्ठः A descendant of Vasishṭha. -ष्ठी The Gomatî river.

वासुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 The constellation पुनर्वसु.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a cele-

brated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः [वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Krishṇa.

वासुरा [वस्-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

वासूः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एषासि वासु शिरसि गृहीता Mk. 1. 41; वासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वस्तेन अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial. -2 Determined, fixed. —वं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) [वस्तुतो निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुटुम्बितां ययुः Śi. 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. —व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगंतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Mâl. 1. —व्यं 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m.*, *n.* [वस्-तुण् Uṇ. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place; स्वेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhâsh.; Ms. 3. 18. -Comp —यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house. —संशमनं, -शांतिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Indra.

वास्तेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. —स्त्रः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See बाष्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह् 1 A. (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह्-घञ्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as in अंबुवाह, तोयवाह &c. —हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhâras; वाहो भारचतुष्टयं.-Comp. —द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. —श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहकः [वह्-ण्वुल्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach-driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [वाहयति वह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयशाः प्रापदाश्रमं श्रांतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाहस् *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन् *a.* [वह्-णिनि] Bearing carrying. —*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [वाहो अस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुयुजे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. —निवेशः the camp of an army. —पतिः 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहसः 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहित्थं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See बाहीक.

वाहुक See बाहुक.

वाह्य See बाह्य. —ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. —ह्यं A carriage.

वाह्लिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. —जः a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्लि (ह्ली) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. —कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as वियुज्, विहृ, विचल् &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy'; विक्री, 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember'; विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as विभज्, विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as विशिष्, विशेष, विविच्, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination; व्यवच्छेद; (*f*) order, arrangement; as विधा, विरच्; (*g*) opposition; as विरुध्, विरोध; privation; as विरति, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर्, विचार; (*j*) intensity; विध्वंस. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर्, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp., विधवा, व्यसुः &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (*c*) variety, as विचित्र; (*d*) difference; as विलक्षण; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविध; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (*g*) change, as विकार; (*h*) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

विः *m.*, *f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma.-6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. —शः A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score.-Comp. —ईशः, -ईशिन् *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन् *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः-तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were

made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* [विकच्-अच्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिंशुकसंहतिरुच्चकैः *Si.* 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्रकुमुदैः Mu. 3. 7. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant.-2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचीकृ 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; पृथुललाटतटघटितविकटभ्रूकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटविधुंतुदद॑तदलनगलितामृतधारं Gît.4. (*b*) Fierce, savage.-3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; जृंभाविडंबि विकटोदरमस्तु चापं U. 4. 30; आवरिष्ट विकटेन विवोढुर्वक्षसैव कुचमंडलमन्या *Si.* 10. 42, 13. 10; Mâl. 7. -3 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -4 Beautiful; Mk. 2. -5 Frowning. -6 Obscure. -7 Changed in appearance. -8 Large-toothed. -टं A boil, tumour.

विकत्थ् 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमाना विकत्थते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकत्थते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विकत्थन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोऽप्यविकत्थना भवंति Mu. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. -नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकत्था 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विकंप् 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहुर्मुहुश्च विकंपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. -*Caus.* To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

विकंप *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकंपित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; U. 5. 26.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various businesses. -कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

विकल् 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कूटकृद्विकलेंद्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; Mâl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूति° *S.* 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gît. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164; श्रुतियुगले पिकरुतविकले Gît. 12; वहति विकलः कायो मोहं न मुंचति चेतनां U. 3. 31; Mâl. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला -ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इंद्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. -करुण *a.* helpless, piteous; Mâl. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. -पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमूर्छयति च U. 2. 26.

विकलीकृ 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm. injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरणं 1 Maiming, mutilating -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kalâ*, q. v.

विकल्मष *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस् 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं Mâl. 1. 28; *Si.* 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. -*Caus.* To open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; *Si.* 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकासः Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth; U. 6. 28; see विकाश also.

विकासनं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्व (स्व) र *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुशेशयैरत्र जलाशयोषिता मुदा रमंते कलभा विकस्वरैः *Si.* 4. 33. -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उड्डीयत वैकृतात्करमहजाश्स्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरंध्रा.

विकाश् 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -*Caus.* 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course; विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः Ki. 15. 52.-4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire; *Si.* 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

विकाशनं 1 Manifestation, display,

exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकाशि (सि) न् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुंठ N. of Vishṇu's heaven. —ठा N. of the mother of Vishṇu.

विकुंठित *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

विकुस्रः The moon.

विकूजनं 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकूणनं A side-glance, leer.

विकूणिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, effect; Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विघ्नं विकुर्वंति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.); हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58. -5 To utter (a sound); विकुर्वाणः स्वरानच Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.).-10 To rejoice (A.). -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To distribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; *S.* 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभः प्रतीकारस्य *S.* 4; Ku. 2. 48. -2 Change of mind or purpose; मुर्छंत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु *S.* 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U.1.35,3.25,36;Mâl.1.30. -6 Agitation, excitement,perturbation; Ki.17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face); प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (In Sân. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -9 A wound. **-Comp.** —हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित *a.* Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् *a.* 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Mâl. 1. 17.-2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकुर्वाण *a.* 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत *p. p.* 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 Incomplete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled; see विकृ above. —तं 1 Change, modification. -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः *f.* 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुलीयकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13, 56; U. 5. 29; *Si.* 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion; *S.* 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदं *S.* 6.28.-3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. —णं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 A cross throw.

विकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; (see कृष् with वि).

विकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut to pieces; असिगात्रं गात्रं सपदि लवशस्ते विकिरतु Mâl. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकोलीफलजग्धिमुग्धविकिरव्याहारिणस्तद्गिरो भागाः Mâl. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हिंसन). -5 Knowledge. —णः The *Arka* tree.

विकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. **-Comp.** —केश, -मूर्धज *a.* tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4. —र्णं a kind of perfume.

विक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. —*Caus.* 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि विकल्प्यते *S.* 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; तस्मिन्वेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion; Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; मायाविकल्परचितैः R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. **-Comp.** —उपहारः an optional offering. —जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as head). —शी 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Venî.* -4

N. of the wife of *S*iva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of *S*iva ; cf. यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिः *S*. 1.1.).

विकोश -ष *a.* 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered ; Ki. 17. 45 ; R. 7. 48.

विक्कः A young elephant.

विक्रम् 1 A. 1 To walk along or through ; विष्णुस्त्रेधा विचक्रमे 'took 3 steps' ; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, overcome, conquer. -3 To cleave ; split open (P.) -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour ; Mâl. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace ; गतेषु लीलांचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34 ; *S*. 7. 6 ; cf. त्रिविक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walking. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour ; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1 ; R. 12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayinî ; see App. II. -6 N. of Vishṇu. -7 Strength, power. -**Comp.** -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्मन् *n.* a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमणं A stride (of Vishṇu); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Gît. 1.

विक्रमिन् *a.* 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. -*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu.

विक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Stepped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called वैक्रांत.

विक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांतृ *a.* Valiant, victorious. -*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero, victor.

विकस्वः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration ; श्मश्रुप्रवृद्धिजनिताननविक्रियान् R.13. 71,10.17.-2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation,excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगृह्य विक्रियामभिशप्तः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. -3 Anger, wrath, displeasure ; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhâsh. ; लिंगैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, evil ; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'.) -5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); भ्रूविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in रोमविक्रिया V.1.12'thrill'.-7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. -8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R.15. 48. -9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -**Comp.** -उपमा a kind of Upamâ mentioned by Daṇḍin ; see Kâv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense) ; गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे सुतं यदि Râm ;. विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्शुद्धान् Ms. 10. 90 ; 8. 197, 222, Sânti. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange ; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान् Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः Sale, selling ; Ms. 3. 54. -**Comp.** -अनुशयः rescission of a sale. -पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयितृ *m.* A. dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रेय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly ; आक्रोश विक्रोश लपाधिचंडं Mk. 1. 41 ; Bk. 14. 42 ; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -ष्टं 1 A cry for help. -2 Abuse.

विक्रोशनं 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

विक्लव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened ; आचक्रांत पतगशब्दविक्लवाः R. 19. 38 ; Ku. 4. 11. -2 Timid ; Si. 7. 43 ; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with ; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क भूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered ; *S*. 3. 25. -5 Distressed, afflicted, grieved; निराकरणविक्लवायाः प्रियायाः *S*. 6 ; Si. 12. 63 ; Ku. 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from ; मृगयाविक्लवं चेतः *S*. 2. -7 Faltering ; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलंबनार्थं *S*. 5. 3.

विक्लिन्न *p. p.* 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. -2 Decayed, withered up. -3 Old.

विक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed. -2 Injured, destroyed. -ष्टं A fault in pronunciation.

विक्लेदः 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

विक्ष्वेशः An incorrect pronunciation of the dentals.

विक्षत *p. p.* Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck. -तं Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

विक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract. -5 To extend, stretch out. -6 To reject, discard.

विक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Discarded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated ; Mâl. 9. 8. -5 Refuted; (see क्षिप् with वि).

विक्षेपः 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. -2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संहार); R. 5. 45. -3 Waving,moving about, shaking, moving to and fro ; लांगूल° Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity ; Mâl. 1. -6 Alarm,fear. -7 Refutation of an argument. -8 Polar latitude. -9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. -**Comp** -ध्रुवः (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. -शक्ति *f.* (in Vedânta phil.) the power of Mâyâ (अविद्या).

विक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 Despatching, sending. -3 Scattering, dispersing. -4 Confusion, perplexity.

विक्षिणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on *S*iva. -2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A destroyer. -4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The *Arka* tree.

विक्षुभ् 1 A., 4. 9. P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. -*Caus.* To agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking, agitation, movement ; वीचि° R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation of mind,distraction, alarm. -3 Conflict, struggle.

विख, विखु, विख्य, विख्र, विखु, विस्र — *a.* Noseless.**-Comp.** —नस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

विखंडित *p.p.* 1 Broken up, divided. -2 Cleft in two. -3 Disfigured, mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. -4 Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit.

विखासा The tongue.

विखुरः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 A thief.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known or famous. -2 To look at, see. -3 To call, name. -4 To celebrate. -5 To make visible, illuminate.—*Caus.* To proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well-known, celebrated, famous. -2 Called, named. -3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातिः *f.* Celebrity, fame, reputation.

विख्यापनं 1 Publishing, proclaiming. -2 Explanation, exposition. -3 Confessing, acknowledging.

विगण् 10 P. 1 To number, compute; Y. 3. 104. -2 To regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. -3 To disregard, not to mind. -4 To reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनं 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation. -2 Considering, deliberating. -3 Paying off a debt.

विगंधकः The tree called इंगुदी.

विगम् 1 P. To pass away (as time &c.); संध्यापि सपदि व्यगमि *Si.* 9. 17. -2 To go away, depart. -3 To vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा व्यगमदिव दूरं मृगदृशः Gît. 11; Bg. 11. 1. -4 To die. —*Caus.* To spend, pass; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः *S.* 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. -2 Parted, separated. -3 Dead. -4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.). विगतमदः. -5 Lost. -6 Dark, obscured. —तं The flight of birds. **-Comp.** —आर्तवा a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). —कल्मष *a.* sinless, pure. —भी *a.* fearless, intrepid. —लक्षण *a.* unlucky, inauspicious. —स्पृह *a.* indifferent, void of desire.

विगमः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चारुनृत्यविगमे च तन्मुखं R. 19. 15; ईतिविगम M. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 23. -2 Abandoning; करणविगमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death. -5 Separation.

विगरः 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A mountain. -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विगर्ह् 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगर्हन्ति साधवः Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53. -2 To despise, contemn.

विगर्हणं, -णा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

विगर्हित *p. p.* 1 Censured, reviled, abused. -2 Disdained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited.-4 Low, vile. -5 Bad, wicked. —तं Censure.

विगल् 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः V. 4.10.-2 To ooze or trickle.-3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

विगलित *p. p.* 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away. -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Dispersed. -5 Slackened. untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विगाह् 1 A. To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) स व्यगाहत विगाढमन्मथः R. 19. 9. -2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. -3 To stir about, agitate; विगाह्यमानां सरयूं च नौभिः R. 14. 30. -4 To follow, practise; तया मुनीनां चरितं व्यगाह्यत Ku. 5. 19. -5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाढ *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. -2 Deep, excessive.

विगाहः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् Bg. 3. 35; Si. 9. 12, Mu. 6. 11. -2 Destitute of qualities. -3 Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

विगूढ *p. p.* 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. -2 Reproached, censured.

विगै 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे मन्मथदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

विगानं 1 Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यत्पुनः कारणविषयं विगानं दर्शितं तत्परिहर्तव्यं S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विगीत *p. p.* 1 Censured, abused, reviled. -2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

विगीतिः *f.* 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विग्रह् 9 P. 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of; विजगृहे तिसृणां जयिनं पुरां Ki. 18. 12. -2 To quarrel, fight, contend; विगृह्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः *Si.* 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To perceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

विगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). -2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed.-4 Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह् above.

विग्रहः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. -2 Form, figure, shape. -3 The body; त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M.1. 14; गूढविग्रहः R. 3. 39, 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11, 12. 43. -4 Resolution, dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थ (समासार्थ) बोधकं वाक्यं विग्रहः. -5 Quarrel, strife (often, love-quarrel or प्रणयकलह); विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38, 9. 47; *Si.* 11. 35. -6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Guṇas or modes of policy; see गुण. -7 Disfavour. -8 A part, portion, division.

विग्रहवत् *a.* Having, body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

विग्रीव *a.* Decapitated.

विघट् 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; Mâl. 9. 24. —*Caus.* 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart; विघटयंत्यमी मेघाः ऽभोमुचः Mâl. 5. 2. -2 To remove, displace.

विघटनं Beeaking up, ruin, destruction.

विघटित *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3. 43.

विघटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikâ (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विघट्ट् 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; *Si.* 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; कारंडवाननविघट्टितवीचिमालाः Rs. 3. 8; 4. 9; विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9 Ki. 8. 45; *Si.* 8. 24, 13. 41. -3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

विघट्टनं-ना 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

विघट्टित *p. p.* 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

विघनः 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विघसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विघसो भुक्तशेषं तु Ms. 3. 285; तृप्यत्स्कालकरालवक्त्रविघसव्याकीर्यमाणा इव U. 5. 6; Mâl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. —सं Bees'-wax. -**Comp.** —आशः, -आशिन् *m.* one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विघातः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियाद्घानां मघवा विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44; अध्वरविघातशांतये 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -**Comp.** —सिद्धिः *f.* the removal of obstacles.

विघूर्णित *p. p.* Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed excessively. -2 Sore.

विघ्नः [विहन्-क] (rarely *n.*) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरि त्वयि *S.* 5. 14; मूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नः *S.* 1. 33; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति *S.* 3. 1; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -**Comp.** —ईशः, -ईशानः,-ईश्वरः epithets of Gaṇesa. °वाहनं a rat. —कर, -कर्तृ, -कारिन् *a.* opposing, obstructing. —ध्वंसः, -विघातः removal of obstacles. —नायकः, -नाशकः, -नाशनः epithets of Gaṇesa. —प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. —राजः -विनायकः, -हारिन् *m.* epithets of Gaṇesa. —सिद्धिः *f.* removal of obstacles.

विघ्नयति Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

विघ्नित *a.* 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded; Ku. 3. 31.

विंखः A horse's hoof.

विच् 3. 7. U. (वेवेक्ति, वेविक्ते, विनक्ति, विंक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); शशास स बहून्योधान् जीवितेन विवेच च Bk. 14. 103.

विचकिलः 1 A kind of jasmine. -2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear sighted, farseeing, circumspect. -2 Wise, clever, learned; विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. -3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13. 69. —णः A learned man, wise man; न दत्वा कस्यचित्कन्यां पुनर्दद्याद्विचक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षस् *m.* A spiritual teacher, preceptor.

विचक्षुस् *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. -2 Perplexed, sad.

विचर् 1 P. To wander about, roam over (oft. with acc.); इष्टान्देशान् विचर जलद Me. 115; विचचार दावं R. 2. 8; Ku. 3. 31. -2 To do, perform, practise. -3 To act, deal, behave. -4 To deviate from the right path, go about wantonly; Ms. 9. 20. -5 To pass through, pervade. -6 To attack, march against. -7 To associate or have intercourse with. -8 To go badly, fail. —*Caus.* 1 To think, reflect or meditate upon. -2 To discuss, call in question, debate; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 To calculate, estimate; take into account, consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्य बलाबलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यत्कृतं H. 1. 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt. -5 To examine, investigate. -6 To seduce.

विचरितं Wandering, roaming.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. -2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचारः -3 Trial, (of a case); विषसलिलतुलाग्निप्रार्थिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43. -4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -5 Decision, determination. -6 Selection. -7 Doubt, hesitation. -8 Prudence, circumspection. -**Comp.** —ज्ञ *a.* able to decide, a judge. —भूः *f.* 1. a tribunal, seat of justice. -2. particularly, the judgment-seat of Yama. —शील *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. —स्थलं 1. a tribunal. -2. logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge, an examiner.

विचारणं 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. -2 Reflection, consideration, thought. -3 Hesitation, doubt. -4 The Mîmâmsa system of philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. -2 Decided, determined. —तं Deliberation, thought.

विचारिन् *a.* 1 Roaming, wandering. -2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberating, judging.

विचर्चिका Itch, scab.

विचर्चित *a.* Anointed, smeared.

विचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble, move; पतति पतत्रे विचलति पत्रे शंकितभवदुपयानं Gît. 5. -2 To go, proceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or

disturbed, be rough (as the sea); व्यचालीदंभसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. -4 To deviate, swerve ; Y. 1. 358. -5 To fall off or down. —*Caus.* 1 To shake, move, wave, -2 To cause to swerve, lead away from. -3 To excite, agitate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind, annul.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady (fig. also). -2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving. -2 Deviation. -3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Conceit, pride.

विचि 5. U. 1 To collect, gather, bring together, store up ; Pt. 1. 45, 36. -2 To search for, look out for ; विचितश्चैष समंतात् श्मशानवाटः Mâl. 5 ; R. 12. 61, 13. 23 ; प्रियतमां विचिन्वन् V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, examine, reflect upon ; R. 10. 23 ; Ki. 16. 1. -4 To separate, discern, distinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To select, choose. -7 To destroy, efface. -8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a way).

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out for ; तुरगविचयव्यग्रान् U. 1. 23. -2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचित *p. p.* Searched, searched through.

विचितिः *f.* 1 Searching, search, seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investigation.

विचिः *m. f.*, विची *f.* A wave; cf. वीचि.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. -2 Mistake, error.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled ; Mu. 1. 4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted. -4 Beautiful, lovely ; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful, surprising, strange ; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः *Si.* 11. 64. —त्रः A white deer. —त्रं 1 Variegated colour. -2 Surprise. —**Comp.** —अंग *a.* having a spotted body. (-गः) 1. a peacock. -2. tiger. —देह *a.* having a lovely body. (-हः) a cloud. —रूप *a.* diverse. —वीर्यः N. of a king of the lunar race. [He was a son of *S*antanu by his wife Satyavati and so half-brother of Bhishma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga.* He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. —कं Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचिंत् 10 U. 1 To think, consider. -2 To think of, ponder over, call to mind ; विचिंतयंती यमनन्यमानसा *S.* 4. 1. -3 To take into consideration, have regard to, regard ; अस्मान्साधु विचिंत्य संयमधनानुच्चैः कुलं चात्मनः *S.* 4. 16. -3 To intend, fix upon, determine. -5 To devise, find out, discover. -6 To imagine. -7 To perceive, observe (Ved.).

विचिन्वकः 1 Search. -2 Investigation. -3 A hero.

विचीर्ण *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. -2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate; Ku. 4. 33.

विचेतस् *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. -2 Perplexed, confounded, sad. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेष्ट् 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2 To act, behave. -3 To exert oneself, strive, try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle, writhe.

विचेष्टा 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Movement. -3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. -2 Examined, investigated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly. —तं 1 An act, a deed. -2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. -3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation, play ; किमपि चेदमनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9. -5 Machination.

विच्छ् I. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छायति-ते) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

विच्छंदः, विच्छंदकः A palace, a large building having several stories (ईश्वरगृह).

विच्छर्दकः A palace ; see विच्छंद above.

विच्छर्दनं Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given up, abandoned, left ; Mâl. 7, U. 1. -4 Marred, impaired, lessened, Mâl. 7.

विच्छाय *a.* Pale, dim ; Ratn. 1. 26. —यः A gem, jewel. —यं The shadow of a flock of birds.

विच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide ; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; R. 16. 20 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिद्यमानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 74.

विच्छित्तिः *f.* 1 (*a*) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off ; Bh. 3. 11. (*b*) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation. -5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge ; विच्छित्तिशेषैः सुरसुंदरीणां *S.* 7. 5; *Si.* 16. 84. -6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). -7 A pause in a verse, cæsura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्तोकाप्याकल्परचना विच्छित्तिः कांतिपोषकृत् S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated ; *S.* 1. 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented. -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with unguents. -8 Crooked, curved.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation ; Mâl. 6. 11. -2 Breaking ; *Si.* 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance ; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. ; पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue.

विच्छेदनं Cutting off, breaking &c.; see विच्छेद.

विच्छुर् 6. P. 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat ; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55 ; Ch. P. 11 ; V. 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Besmeared, anointed.

विच्यु 1 A. 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces, -3 To err, make mistake. —*Caus.* To throw down or destroy.

विच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भविच्युतिः.

विज् I. 3 U. (वेवेक्ति, वेविक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to विच् with वि q. v.) -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विनक्ति, विग्न) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रंद विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. —*Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

विग्न *p. p.* 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

विज् *m.* A bird; a die (?).

विजितृ *m.* 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, coheir.

विजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. —नं A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately. —*n.* Birth.

विजात *p. p.* 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. —ता A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः *f.* 1 Different origin, -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय *a.* 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

विजपिलं Mud.

विजयंतः N. of Indra.

विजर *a.* Young, fresh. —रं A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित *p. p.* 1 Spoken, talked; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे (वचः) *S.* 2. 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

विजि 1 A. 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गं Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्त्वन्मुखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुधः Gît. 10; Bk. 2. 39; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel; चक्षुर्मेचकमंबुजं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. -3 To win, acquire by conquest; भुजविजितविमान R. 12. 104; विजितारिपुरः 1. 59; *S*ânti. 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः *S.* 5; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपाधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2; Mâl. 2. 4.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph; दिग्विजयादारभ्य 'conquest of the world;' Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; *S.* 2. 14. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name:—अभिप्रयामि संग्रामे यदहं युद्धदुर्मदान्। नाजित्वा विनिवर्तामि तेन मां विजयं विदुः ॥. -4 An epithet of Yama. -5 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —अभ्युपायः a means of victory. —ईशः N. of *S*iva. —कुंजरः a war-elephant. —छंदः a necklace of 500 strings. —डिंडिभः a large military drum. —नगरं N. of a town. —मर्दलः a large military drum. —सिद्धिः *f.* success, victory, triumph.

विजया 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. -3 N. of a lore taught by Visvâmitra to Râma; Bk. 2. 21. -4 Hemp. -5 N. of a festival=विजयोत्सव, see below. -6 Yellow myrobalan. **-Comp.** —उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the 10th day of the bright half of Asvina. —दशमी the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasarâ. —सप्तमी the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

विजयिन् *m.* A conqueror, victor.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. -2 Desire to surpass emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु *a.* 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer: यशसे विजिगीषूणां R. 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. —षुः 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजित *p. p.* Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. **-Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. —इंद्रिय *a.* having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः *f.* Conquest, victory, triumph; Kâv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नं (लः, -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्म *a.* Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्ममाननं Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृंभ् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth; व्यजृंभिषत चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृंभितमिवांतारक्षिण Mk. 5. -2 To open, expand (as a flower) -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मंगलतूर्यनिस्वनाः....न केवलं सद्मनि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृंभंत दिवौकसामपि R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोंधकारस्य विजृंभितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest oneslf; तस्खाल्विदं विजृंभते Mâl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

विजृंभणं 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृंभित *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. —तं 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृंभितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; Mâl. 10. 21. -5 Fruit, result.

विज्जनं -लं 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल. -2 An arrow.

विज्जिल =विजिन.

विज्जुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with. -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. —*Caus.* (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः -नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

विज्ञ, विजानत् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. —ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

विज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement.

विज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञानं *S.* 1. 2. -4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyâya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. -Comp. —ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mitâksharà, a commentary on Yâjnavalkya's Smṛiti. —पादः N. of Vyâsa. —मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. —वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक *a.* Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. -2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं-ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविद्भिर्विज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

विज्ञाप्ति See विज्ञप्ति.

विज्ञाप्यं A request; U. 1.

विज्वर *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विंजामरं The white of the eye.

विंजोलि-ली *f.* A line, row.

विट् 1 P. (वेटति) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

विटः [विट्-क] 1 A paramour; स्ववृत्तलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता कन्याविटः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतु त्वां Mâl. 8. 8; *Si.* 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtezan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidûshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue, cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The Khadira tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. -Comp. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. —लवणं a medicinal salt.

विटंकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महीधरविटंकः Mâl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विटंकक See विटंक.

विटंकित *a.* Marked, stamped.

विटपः [विटं विस्तारं वा पाति पिबति पा० क Tv.] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटपानुकारिणौ बाहू S. 1. 21, 32; यदनेन तरुर्न पातितः क्षपिता तद्विटपाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; *Si.* 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension. -6 The septum of the scrotum.

विटपिन् *m.* [विटप-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 A tree; परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. -Comp. —मृगः a monkey, an ape.

विटिः-टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

विट्ठ (ठ्ठ) लः N. of a form of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विठंक *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

विठरः N. of Bṛihaspati.

विड् 1 P. (वेडति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

विडं A kind of artificial salt.

विडंग *a.* Clever, skilful. —गः, -गं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विंडब् 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) ऋतुर्विडंबयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छ्रियं R. 4. 17; वपुःप्रकर्षेण विडंबितेश्वरः 3. 52; 13. 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; *Si.* 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयंति मदयंति विडंबयंति निर्भर्त्सयंति रमयंति विषादयंति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडंबयसे जनैः K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंब्यते *S.* 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To transform, distort.

विडंबः 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडंबनं-ना 1 Imitation. -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Vexation, mortification. -5 Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि वारुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विडंबना 4. 12.

विडंबित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified. -5 Frustrated. -6 Low, abject, poor. —तं An object of ridicule.

विडारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See बिडाल, बिडालक.

विडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विडूरजं *Lapis lazuli.*

विडो (डौ) जस् *m.* N. of Indra.

वितंसः 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope,

chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padârthas* or categories in Nyâya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनाहीनो वितंडा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* Untrue, false ; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41 ; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रयत्न R. 2. 42.

वितथ्य *a.* False; see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false; *Si.* 7. 8.

वितद्रुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjâb.

वितन् 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; स्फुरितविततजिह्वः Mk. 9. 12 ; Ki. 15. 53, *Si.* 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill ; प्रस्वेदबिंदुविततं वदनं प्रियायाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58.-3 To form, make ; श्रेणीबंधाद्वितन्वद्भिरस्तंभां तोरणस्रजं R. 1. 41 ; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6. 1 ; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow ; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work) ; विराटपर्वप्रयोगी भावदीपो वितन्यते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show ; Mâl. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

वितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. -2 Elongated, large, broad. -3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञः *S.* 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused; (see तन् with वि). —तं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. —धन्वन् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row ; Mâl. 9. 47.

वितनु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful.

वितंतुः A good horse. —*f.* A widow.

वितंत्री A disordered or discordant lute ; Ku. 1. 45.

वितप् 1 A. To shine ; रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

वितमस् *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quality of ignorance (तमस्).

वितर्क् 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief ; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt ; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

वितर्कणं 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः,-र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard.-2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्द्धिः -र्द्धी, वितर्द्धिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितलं The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustâ.

वितस्तिः [cf. Uṇ. 4. 181] A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -3 Dismayed, sad ; क्षितिपतिमंडलमन्यतो वितानं R. 6. 86. -4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. —नः,-नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; *Si.* 11. 28. -2 An awning, a canopy ; विद्युल्लेखाकनकरुचिरश्रीवितानं ममाभ्रं V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; *Si.* 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानैर्दिशः Mâl. 6. 5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice; an oblation; वितानेष्वप्येवं तव मम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, *Si.* 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportunity. —नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -कं 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass ; *Si.* 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Mâda.

वितानायते Den. A. To act or serve as an awning; Mâl. 9. 15.

वितानीकृ 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितुन्नं 1 The pot-herb called सुनिषण्णक. -2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुन्नकं 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. —कः The plant called तामलकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितृष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

वितॄ 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond ; R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with ; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति *S.* 7; वितरति गुरुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वितरति नृपो नोचितमर्हं Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासहेतोरुटजं वितेरुः R. 14. 81; Mâl. 1. 3; 6. 7 ; 9. 5, 44. -3 To cause, produce ; ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंसश्रेणी Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance. —*Caus.* To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

वितरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present; पूर्णाशा बहवः कृता वितरणैर्येन त्वया याचकाः Subhâsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

वितीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted; U. 3. 25, *Si.* 7. 67, 17. 15.-3 Gone down, descended, R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तॄ with वि).

वित्त् 10 U. (वित्तयति-ते; वित्तापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त *p. p.* [विद् लाभे क्त] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-

quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. —त्तं 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power.- Comp. —आगमः, -उपार्जनं acquisition of wealth. —ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. —जानि *a*, one who has married a wife. —दः a donor, benefactor. —मात्रा property. —वर्धन *a*. profitable, lucrative. —समागमः acquisition of wealth, income; Pt. 1. 425.

वित्तवत् *a*. Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः *f*. [विद्-क्तिन्] 1 Knowledge.-2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

वित्रस् 1. 4. P. To be frightened or terrified; वित्रस्तमुग्धहरिणीसदृशैः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. —*Caus*. To terrify, frighten.

वित्रासः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्सनः An ox, a bull.

विथ् 1 A. (वेथते) To beg, ask.

विथुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. —रा A widow; cf. विधुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेद-विदांचकार, अवेदीत्, वेदिष्यति, वेत्तुं, विदित ; *desid*. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; न चैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 5 ; तं मोहांधः कथमयममुं वेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; *S*. 5. 27, R. 3. 43 ; Bg. 4. 34, 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience ; Ms. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be ; य एनं वेत्ति हंतारं Bg. 2. 19; विद्धि व्याधिव्यालग्रस्तं लोकं शोकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; Ms. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 30. —*Caus*. (वेदयति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound ; वेदार्थं स्वानवेदयत् Sk. -3 To feel, experience ; Ms. 12. 13. -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, वित्त) 1 To be, to exist; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16 ; (cf. the root (1) अस्). -2 To happen. -III. 6 U. (विंदति-ते, वित्त) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain ; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विंदते फलं Bg. 5. 4 ; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise ; यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विंदति मातरं Subhash.; Ms. 8. 109. -3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry ; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. (विंत्ते, वित्त or विन्न) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for ; न तृणेऽप्यारमाति लोकोऽयं विंत्ते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेदयते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience. -3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:— वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । विंत्ते धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पूजां च विंदति ।।; cf. also:— सत्तायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विंत्ते विचारणे । विंदते विंदति प्राप्तौ श्यन्लुक्श्नम्शेष्विदं क्रमात् ।।). [cf. L. *video*; A. S. *witan*; Goth. *vait*].

विद् *a*. (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with ; वेदविद् &c. —*m*. 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. —*f*. 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विदः 1 A learned man, wise man or Paṇḍita. -2 The planet Mercury. —दा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित *p. p*. 1 Known, understood, learnt; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; भुवनविदिते वंशे Me. 6. -4 Promised, agreed to. —तः A learned man, scholar. —तं 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध *p. p*. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire.-2 Cooked.-3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle ; Pt. 1. 164; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). —ग्धः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. —ग्धा A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -त्वं Shrewdenss, cleverness; skill, elegance &c.

विदथः 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. —थं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?)

विदरः Breaking, bursting, rending. —रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (*m. pl*.) [विगताः दर्भाः कुशा यतः Tv.] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar ; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mâl. 1 ; R. 5 40, 60; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. —र्भः 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. —जा,-तनया, -राजतनया,-सुभ्रूः epithets of Damayantî, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. —जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदल् 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack; स्वदिषुभिन्नविदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

विदल *a*. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). —लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain ebony. —लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker- work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदलनं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहिन् *m*. A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश् *f*. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण ; तेषां (दशार्णानां) दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mâlvâ. -3 =विदिश् q. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुंभमध्यभागः). -2 A hippopotamus

विदुर *a*. [विद्-कुरच् P. III. 2. 162] Wise, intelligent. —रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pâṇḍu. [When Satyavatî found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law

were physically incapacitated for the throne—Dhritarashtra being blind and Pandu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pandavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gum-myrrh.

विदून *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदूर *a.*. Remote, distant ; सरिद्विदूरांतरभावतन्वी R. 13. 48 ; U. 6. 39. —रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidûrya jewel or *lapis lazuli* is brought ; विदूरभूमिर्नवमेघशब्दादुद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24 ; see Malli thereon, as well as on *Si.* 3. 45. (The forms विदूरं, विदूरेण, विदूरतस् or विदूरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance,' 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; Mâl. 3. 18.). -Comp. —ग *a.* spreading far and wide. —जं the *lapis lazuli*.

विदूषक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. -2 Detracting, abusing. -3 Witty, humorous, jocular. —कः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body) ; the S. D. thus defines him :—कुसुमवसंताद्यभिधः कर्मवपुर्वेशभाषाद्यैः । हास्यकरः कलहरतिर्विदूषकः स्यात्स्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. -3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषणं 1 Pollution, corruption. -2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदृतिः A seam.

विदॄ 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces ; ऐंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विददार स्तनौ द्विज R. 12. 22; न विदीर्यें कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5 ; R. 15. 33. -2 To rend (fig.) ; चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6 स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19.—*Pass.* To be rent or torn (with grief &c.) —*Caus.* To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; Mâl. 5. 15 ; 10. 1.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. -2 War, battle. -3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). —री A swelling in the groin.

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. -2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). -3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. —कं Alkaline earth.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). -2 War, battle. -3 The Karṇikâra tree. —णा War, battle. —णं 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking,(often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुत सखे श्रवणविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6 ; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनसिजनखरुचिकिंशुकजाले Gît. 1, Ki. 14. 54. -2 Afflicting, tormenting. -3 Killing, slaughter.

विदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. -2 Opened, expanded; (see दॄ with वि).

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country ; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः *Si.* 9. 48 ; को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषयः को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. -Comp. —ज *a.* exotic, foreign.

विदेशिन्, विदेशीय *a.* Foreign, exotic. —*m.* A foreigner.

विदेह *a.* 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. -2 Trunkless. —हाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilâ (see App. III.) ; R. 11. 36, 12. 26. -2 The natives of this country. —हः 1 The district Videha. -2 N. of Janaka. —हा The same as विदेह.

विद्ध *p. p.* [व्यध् -क्त] 1 Pierced, penetrated ; wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed.-3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. —द्धं A wound.-Comp. —कर्ण *a.* having bored ears.

विद्मन् *n.* Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान *a.* 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

विद्या [विद्-क्यप्] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science ; (तां) विद्याभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88 ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyás* are four:—आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kâmandaka); चतसृष्वपि ते विवेकिनी नृप विद्यासु निरूढिमागता Ki. 2. 6 ; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या ; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyás* is stated to be fourteen, *i. e* the four *Vedas*, the six *Angas*, *Dharma*, *Mîmâṃsâ*, *Tarka* or *Nyâya* and the *Purâṇas* ; see चतुर्दशविद्या under चतुर् ; and N. 1. 4). -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge ; U. 6. 6 ; cf. अविद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation. -4 The goddess Durgâ. -5 Magical skill. -Comp. —अनुपालिन्, -अनुसेविन् *a.* acquiring knowledge. —अभ्यासः, -अर्जनं, -आगमः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. —अर्थः seeking for knowledge. —अर्थिन् *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. —आधारः a receptacle of learning ; Mâl. 2. 11. —आरंभः introduction of a boy to learning. —आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. —उपार्जनं=विद्यार्जनं q. v. —करः a learned man. —चण, -चंचु *a.* famous for one's learning. —दलः the Bhûrja tree. —दातृ *m.* a teacher, an instructor. —दानं teaching, imparting instruction. —देवी the goddess of learning. —धनं 1. wealth in the form of learning. -2. wealth acquired by learning. —धरः, (—री *f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. —प्राप्तिः=विद्यार्जन q. v. —लाभः 1. acquisition of learning. -2. wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. —विशिष्ट *a.* distinguished by learning. —विहीन *a.* illiterate, ignorant ; Pt. 1. 35. —वृद्ध *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. —व्यसनं, -व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge. —व्रतस्नातक, -स्नातकः a Brâhmaṇa who has finished his course of religious studentship (ब्रह्मचारिन्).

विद्युत् 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle, be bright ; व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी *Si.* 2. 3 ; 1. 20. -2 To light, illuminate (usually *caus.* in this sense).

विद्युत् *f.* 1 Lightning ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत Mbh. ; Me.38, 115. -2 A thunderbolt. -Comp. —उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. —जिह्वः a

kind of demon or Râkshasa. —उज्वाला, –द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. —दामन् *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —पातः falling or stroke of lightning. —प्रियं bell-metal. —लता, –लेखा (विद्युल्लता, विद्युल्लेखा) 1. a streak of lightning. -2. forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्वत् *a.* Having lightning; Me. 64. —*m.* A cloud; विद्युत्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. -2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. -2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्राधिः An abscess.

विद्राण *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6. -2 To melt, dissolve. -3 To become divided, burst asunder. —*Caus.* To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरवाभोगभीषितनष्टविद्रावितशेषजननिवहः Mâl. 3; असौ कुंभिभ्रांत्या खरनखरविद्रावितमहागुरुग्रावग्रामः स्वपिति गिरिगर्भे हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Panic. -3 Flowing out. -4 Melting, liquefaction. -5 Censure, abuse. -6 Intellect, understanding.

विद्राव=विद्रवः q. v.

विद्रावणं 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. -2 Liquefying.

विद्रावित *a.* 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. -2 Scattered, dispersed: torn asunder. -3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

विद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). -2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. -3 Liquid, fluid.

विद्रुमः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). -2 A coral; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. -3 A young shoot or sprout. -**Comp.** —लता 1. a branch of coral. -2. a kind of perfume. —लतिका a kind of perfume (नलिका).

विद्वस् *a.* [विद्-क्वसु] (Nom. sing. *m.* विद्वान्; *f.* विदुषी; *n.* विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न बिभेति कदाचन; तव विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. -2 Wise, learned. —*m.* A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं R. 5. 18. -**Comp.** —कल्प, -देशीय, -देश्य *a.* (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वद्देशीय, विद्वद्देश्य) slightly learned, a little learned. —जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष् *m.*, विद्विषः An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विष्ट *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. -2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतप्रासावपि गर्वादिनादरः Bharata.

विद्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. —णी A woman of a resentful temper. —णं 1 Causing hatred or enmity. -2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, विद्वेष्टृ *a.* Hating, inimical. —*m.* A hater, an enemy.

विध् I. 6 P. (विधति) 1 To pierce, cut. -2 To honour, worship. -3 To rule, govern, administer. -II. 1 A. (वेधते) To ask, beg.

विधः [विध-क अच् वा] 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध.-2 Mode, manner, form. -3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals); त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. -4 The food of elephants. -5 Prosperity. -6 Penetration.

विधवनं 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tremor, trembling.

विधव्यं Tremor, agitation.

विधवा [विगतो धवो यस्याः सा] A widow; सा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh. --**Comp.** —आवेदनं marrying a widow. —गामिन् *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विधस् *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

विधा 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10; तन्नो देवा विधेयासुः Bk. 19. 2; विधिवासुदेवाः परस्परमणीयां परिणतिं Mâl. 6. 7; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव 1. 23; ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1 'cause, produce, or regulate time'; तस्य तस्याचलां श्रद्धां तामेव विदधाम्यहं Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66, Ve. 1.1, Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). -2 To lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राङ्नाभिवर्धनात्पुंसो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; शूद्रस्य तु सवर्णैव नान्या भार्या विधीयते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118; पाणिनिश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे सत्यात्मनेपदं विदधाति J.N.V.-3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; अंगानि चंद्रकदलैः स विधाय नूनं कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः S Til. 3. -4 To appoint, depute (as a minister).-5 To put on, wear; Pt. 1.-6 To fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); योगे धैर्यसमाधिसिद्धिसुलभे बुद्धिं विधद्ध्वं बुधाः Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. -7 To arrange, put in order. -8 To make ready, prepare. -9 To settle, fix, establish. -10 To give, grant; Ki. 14. 10. -11 To procure, furnish. -12 To place, put, lay.

विधा 1 Mode, manner, form. -2 Kind, sort. -3 Prosperity, affluence. -4 The food of elephants, horses &c. -5 Penetration. -6 Hire, wages. -7 Act, action.

विधातृ *m.* 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. -2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विधाता भद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विधये Mâl. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. -3 A granter, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. -4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. -5 N. of Visvakarman. -6 N. of Kâma, the god of love.-7 Spirituous liquor.-**Comp.** —आयुस् *m.* 1. sunshine. -2. the sun-flower. —भूः an epithet of Nârada.

विधात्री Long pepper.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1; आज्ञा°, यज्ञ° &c. -3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. -4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविधानं R. 8. 40. -5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. -6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunc-

tion; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. -7 Mode, manner. -8 A means or expedient. -9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. -10 A rite, ceremony. -11 Gaining, obtaining. -12 Affixing, prefixing (as terminations, suffixes &c.). -13 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विधानसंपादितदानशोभितैः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also); उत्क्षिप्तहस्तनलहस्तविधानपिंडस्नेहस्रुतास्नपितबाहुरिभाधिरातं Si. 5. 51. -14 Wealth. -15 Pain, agony, torment, distress. -16 An act of hostility. -Comp. -गः, -ज्ञः a wise or learned man. -युक्त a. in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानकं Distress, affliction, pain.

विधायक a. (यिका f.) विधायिन् a. 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Doing, making, performing, executing. -3 Creating. -4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. -5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः [विधा-कि] 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मध्यानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; अस्याः सर्गविधौ V. 1. 8; लेखाविधि Mâl. 1. 35.-2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. -3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिसंख्या q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति। तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते; or विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ: चिकीर्षाकृतिसाध्यत्वहेतुर्धीविषयो विधिः, वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1.-4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means 'an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations'; see अर्थवाद); प्रवृत्तिपरं वाक्यं विधिः, as ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. -5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. -6 Behaviour, conduct. -7 Condition; V. 4. -8 Creation, formation; सामग्र्यविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधिषु विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. -9 The creator. -10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामारंभे मम समुचितैषा परिणतिः Mâl. 4. 4. -11 The food of elephants. -12 Time. -13 A physician. -14 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. -घ्न a. disregarding prescribed rites or rules. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ritual. (-ज्ञः) a Brâhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -दर्शकः a priest at a sacrifice who sees that everything is done according to the precepts, and corrects any deviation from them. -दृष्ट, -विहित a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -देशकः 1. =विधिदर्शक above. -2. a preceptor, teacher. -द्वैधं diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -पूर्वकं ind. according to rule. -प्रयोगः application of a rule. -योगः the force or influence of fate. -वधूः f. an epithet of Sarasvatî. -हीन a. devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधित्सा 1 Desire to do or perform. -2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधित्सित a. Intended to be done. -तं Intention, design.

विधिवत्, विधितः ind. According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधेय pot. p. 1 To be done or performed. -2 To be enjoyed or prescribed. -3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिचयः Mâl. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.): निद्राविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यं R. 7. 62; संभाव्यमानस्नेहरसेनाभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोऽपि Mâl. 1: Bg. 2. 64; भ्रातुः सौहार्देन विधेयीकृतोस्मि Mv. 7; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. -4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविधेयेंद्रियः पुंसां गौरिवैति विधेयतां Ki. 11. 33. -5 To be predicated (in gram &c.); अत्र मिथ्यामहिमत्वं नानुवाद्यं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. -यं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 1. 25, 16. 62. -2 The predicate of a proposition. -यः A servant, dependant.-Comp. -अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly (अविमृष्टः प्राधान्येनानिर्दिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र K. P. 7; see examples ad loc.). -आत्मन् m. N. of Vishṇu. -ज्ञ a. one who knows one's duty; स भृत्यो यो विधेयज्ञः Pt. 1. 337. -पदं 1. the object to be accomplished. -2. the predicate.

विधुः [व्यध्-कु Uṇ. 1. 23] 1 The moon; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. -2 Camphor. -3 A demon, fiend. -4 An expiatory oblation.-5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 N. of Brahman. -7 N. of Siva. -8 Wind. -9 War, battle. -Comp. -क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -पंजरः (also पिंजरः) a scimitar, sabre. -प्रिया a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधूत.

विधुतिः f. Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वैनायकयश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

विधुननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. -2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुंतुदः N. of Râhu; विधुमिव विकटविधुंतुददंतदलनगलितामृतधारं Gît. 4; अभिमुखयं शशांकस्य यथाद्यापि विधुंतुदः Pt. 1. 326; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

विधुर a. [विगता धूर्यस्य अच् समा°] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Mâl. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26; Si. 9. 77, 17. 66, Bh. 3. 8, 114. -2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विधुरे भावः कांताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनान्ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32; विधुरबंधुरबंधुरमैक्षत Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. -3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सा वै कलंकविधुरा मधुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5. -4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -रः A widower. -रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. -2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. -Comp. -दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मंदादरा भवंति H. 2. -2. a feeling of agitation.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices.

विधू 5. 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; मृदु-

पवनविधूतात् Rs. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घा वेणीं विधुन्वाना Mb. -2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेर्विधवितुं द्युतिं Bk. 9. 28; R. 9. 72 v. 1. -3 To spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. -4 To leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. -2 Tremulous. -3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. -4 Unsteady. -5 Abandoned. —तं Repugnance. **-Comp.** —कल्मष *a.* free from sin. —केश *a.* one who has tossed about the hair; Ki. 8. 33. —निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधूतिः *f.*, विधूननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुनित *a.* 1 Agitated, alarmed. -2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधृ 10 U. 1 To seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधृतः Amaru. 79, 85. -2 To put on, wear, use; R. 12. 40. -3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up; शिरसा विधृता नित्यं Pt. 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended); Bh. 3. 23. -4 To fix upon, direct towards. -5 To separate, divide. -6 To arrange; manage. -7 To with hold, obstruct, restrain.

विधृत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. -2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. -3 Assumed, possessed. -4 Checked, restrained. -5 Supported, protected, borne up; (see धृ with वि). —तं 1 Disregard of a command. -2 Dissatisfaction.

विधृतिः *f.* Arrangement, regulation.

विध्वंस् 1 A. 1 To fall to pieces. -2 To be dispersed or scattered. -3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. -2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. -2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. -3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. -2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed; Pt. 2. 113. -2 Scattered about, tossed up. -3 Obscured, darkened. -4 Eclipsed.

विनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, resound; Bg. 1. 12. -2 To roar, cry out. -3 To fill with cries. —*Caus.* To cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदैः शिखिगणो विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. -2 N. of a tree.

विनम् 1 P. To bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमंति चास्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67; Bk. 7. 52.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. -2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; S. 3. 10. -3 Sunk down, depressed. -4 Bent, crooked, curved. -5 Humble, modest. -6 Changed into a lingual letter; see विनाम. **-Comp.** —आनन *a.* with downcast face, dejected.

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruṇa and Garuḍa, said to be one of the wives of Kaśyapa; see गरुड. -2 A kind of basket. **-Comp.** —नंदनः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Garuḍa or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Modesty, humility. -3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; Ki. 4. 2. -2 Depressed, sunk down. -3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनश् 4 P. 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To be lost or ruined. -4 To be frustrated or foiled. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate.

विनशनं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. —नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टिः *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. **-Comp.** —उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. —धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मसु त्रिदिवस्थेष्वपि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. —नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (सा -सी *f.*) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with acc., instr. or abl.); यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना नृपः। यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना। कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना 1. 116; विना वाहनहस्तिभ्यः क्रियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7; Si. 2. 9. (विनाकृ means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid'). **-Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनार्थसंबंध एव विनोक्तिः R. G.: see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikâ or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In gram.). Change into a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of ष् for स् and ण् for न्.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Gaṇeśa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuḍa. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास (सि) क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनिकॄ 6 A. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिक्षिप् 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिगड *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिग्रह् 9 U. 1 To restrain, check; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake

(fig. also); तामेकतस्तव बिभर्त्ति गुरुर्विनिद्रः R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमंदाररजोरुणांगुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 19. -2 To attack, assail. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where it has sense 1 also); विधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातोऽपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition; *S*. 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect. -**Comp.** —शंसिन् *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन M. 1; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes).

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb; Bg. 6. 24.-2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 U. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. —*Caus.* 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal; बभूव विनियोगज्ञः साधनीयेषु वस्तुषु R. 17.67; प्राणायामे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रभविष्णुषु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

विनिर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी q. v.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्बंधः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created. -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast). -4 Determined, destined.

विनिर्मुच् 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत् See निवृत्.

विनिविद् See निविद्.

विनिविश् 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. —*Caus.* 1 To fix, place; Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मधुरासि कुचकलशं विनिवेशय Gît. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -3 To add, insert.

विनिवेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place.-2 An impression; *S*.6.14.

विनिवृ 10 U. or —*Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Mâl. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, return. -2 To cease, come to an end; सपिंडता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5.60; Bg.2.59.-3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, युद्धात् &c. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to cease or stop, withdraw; *S*. 7. 26. -2 To restrain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्राभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये R. 6 74. -2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चेतुं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. —तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A portent, comet.

विनी 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतखेदः 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; *Si*. 10. 62, Ki. 7. 30, Ku. 1. 9, 5. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29; 5. 101. 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control (fig. also); वन्यान्विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14. 75; Ki 2. 41; वनगज इव तस्मात्सोऽभ्युपायैर्विनेयः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.); R. 2. 49. -5 To pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यामिनीं विनीय Gît. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete, finish. -7 To spend, apply to use (Atm). शतं विनयते Sk.-8 To give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -10 To bid, direct, order; Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. —यः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; प्रजानां विनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Mâl. 10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां सहसा विनयेन वारितप्रसरः *S*. 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman-like bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Mâl. 1. 18. -4 Modesty, humility; सुट्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन

विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders विनय by इंद्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opiniom). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; Si. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्राहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -भाज् *a.* modest, well-behaved. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि also). -तः 1 A trained horse.-2 A trader. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* humble, lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good behaviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिं R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दृप्तानां Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.

विनुद् 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणां, आतोद्यं &c.). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Git. 10; Si. 4. 66; S. 3. 21; Mâl. 9 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time). -3 To divert, amuse, entertain; क नु खल्वात्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3; लतासु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with; लक्ष्मीविनोदयति येन दिगंतलंबी सोपि त्वदाननरुचिं विजहाति चंद्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; श्रमविनोद. -2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमरतिरसभावविनोदं Git. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विंदु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. -दुः A drop; see बिंदु.

विंध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustân proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see Ms. 2. 21. [According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru]. -2 A hunter. -ध्या 1 N. of a plant (लवली). -2 Small cardamoms. -Comp. -अटवी the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, -कूटनं epithets of the sage Agastya. -वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgâ.

विन्न *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, investigated. -4 Placed, fixed. -5 Married; (See विद्).

विन्नकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 P. To put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यंती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमानसाः Râm. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To arrange, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Presented, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्धनिधिः Vâs. 'composition of a work &c.' -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विप् 10 A. (वेपयति-ते) To throw, cast.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. -*f.* 1 Praise, a hymn. -2 A finger.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -क्षः 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; गुणास्तस्य विपक्षेपि गुणिनो लेभिरेंतरं R. 17. 75; Si. 11. 59. -2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. -3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. -4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (*i. e.* that in which the साध्य or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववान् विपक्षः T. S.; Mu. 5. 10. -5 (In gram.) An exception. -Comp. -भावः, -वृत्ति *f.* hostility.

विपक्षता-त्वं Hostility, enmity, opposition; R. 3. 62.

विपच् 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen; bear fruit; (समारंभाः) गर्भशालिसधर्माणस्तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. -2 To digest. -3 To cook thoroughly. -4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. -5 To roast. -*Caus.* 1 To cook thoroughly.-2 To melt, liquefy.

विपक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled; यच्च तसं तपस्तस्य विपक्वं फलमद्य नः Ku. 6. 10. -3 Cooked.

विपंचिका, विपंची 1 A lute. -2 Play, sport, pastime.

विपट् 10 U. 1 To tear up or out; (केतकबर्हं) विपाटयामास युवा नखाग्रैः R. 6. 17. -2 To pull or draw out, extract. -3 To root up, eradicate. -4 To open, unfold.

विपाटनं 1 Tearing open, splitting. -2 Eradication. -3 Spoliation.

विपण् 1 A. 1 To sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वराटैर्विपणंति गोपाः Subhâsh. -2 To bet, stake.

विपणः, विपणनं 1 Sale; Ms. 3. 152. -2 Petty trade.

विपणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथस्य विपणिः सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; *Si.* 5. 24; R. 16. 41. -2 An article or commodity for sale. -3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; *Si.* 5. 24.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् 4 A. 1 To go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). -2 To fall into misfortune or bad state; स बंधुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. -3 To be disabled or incapacitated. -4 To die, perish; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 44; हा तात एष ते नरेंद्रचित्ताराधनोपकरणं जनो विपद्यते Mâl. 5; Mk. 1. 38. -5 To obstruct. —*Caus.* To destroy, kill.

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhâsh. -2 Death, destruction; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; हिमसेकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. -3 Agony, torment (यातना). —त्तिः (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वनिकषग्रावा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. -2 Death; सिंहादवाप्सद्विपदं नृसिंहः R. 18. 35. -Comp. —उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. —कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —ग्रस्त, -युक्त *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. —सागरः 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

विपद्म See विपद्.

विपन्न *p. p.* 1 Dead. -2 Lost, destroyed. -3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. -4 Declined. -5 Disabled, incapacitated. —न्नः A snake.

विपरिणम् *Caus.* To change or transform into. —*Pass.* 1 To be changed into. -2 To undergo a change for the worse.

विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. -2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -2 To roll about. -3 To wander about, move to and fro. -4 To return. -5 To surround; attend upon (with acc.).

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरी (विपरि+इ) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. -2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; कल्याणं विदधातु वा भगवतीनीतिर्विपर्येतु वा Mâl. 6. 3. -3 To change for the worse. -4 To go round, return.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. -3 Wrong, contrary to rule. -4 False, untrue; Bv. 2 177. -5 Unfavourable, adverse. -6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. -7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. —तः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —ता 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. -2 A perverse woman. -Comp. —कर, -कारक, -कारिन्, -कृत्, *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; *Si.* 14. 66. —चेतस्, -मति *a.* having a perverted mind. —रतं inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषायित. —लक्षणा ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

विपरीतता -त्वं Contrariety, inversion, opposition; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयंति Subhâsh.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; अहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86; स्वशरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययौ यदा 8. 89; नभसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु *S.* 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case; विपर्यये त्वस्याधिपतेरुल्लंघितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. -2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेत्य मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेषविपर्ययः Pt. 1. -3 Absence or non-existence; समुद्रगारूपविपर्ययेऽपि Ku. 7. 42; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. -4 Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. -5 Complete destruction, annihilation. -6 Exchange, barter. -7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. -8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. -9 Hostility, enmity. -10 Perverseness, opposition.

विपर्यायः Reverse, contrariety; V. 4; see विपर्यय above.

विपर्यस् 4 P. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. -2 To change, alter. -3 To take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrans.); दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat).

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; हंत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. -2 Opposite, contrary. -3 Wrongly considered to be real. -Comp. —पुत्रा a woman bearing no male children.

विपर्यासः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहां U. 2. 27. -2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in दैवविपर्यासात्. -3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासेनागता Mk. 8. -4 An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29. —*m.* A learned or wise man sage; भवंति ते सभ्यतमा विपश्चितां मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयंति ये Ki. 14. 4; Pt. 1. 100.

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. -2 Digestion. -3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also) ; अमी पृथुस्तंबभृतः पिशंगतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26 ; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. -4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth ; अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62 ; Bh. 2. 99 ; Mv. 5. 56. -5 (*a*) Change of state; कष्टं बतान्यदिव दैववशेन जाता दुःखात्मकं किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (*b*) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity ; ईदृशानां विपाकोऽपि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3 ; विपाके घोरेऽस्मिन्नथ खलु विमूढा तव सखी 4. 12. -6 Difficulty, embarrassment. -7 Flavour, taste.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow.

विपांडु *a.* Pale, pallid ; पार्तो विपांडु दधदम्बुदाशिरः Si. 9. 3; Ki. 5. 6; so विपांडुर Si. 4. 5; Ratn. 2. 4.

विपादनं Destroying, killing, destruction.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. -2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपाश्, विपाशा *f.* N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं [वप्-इनन् पृषो०; cf. Uṇ. 2. 52] A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृंदावनविपिने ललितं वितनोतु शुभानि यशस्यं Gît. 1 ; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31; Mâl. 9. 2.

विपुल *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious ; विपुलं नितंबदेशे M. 3. 7 ; शिरसि तनुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशो Mk. 3. 22; कालो ह्ययं निरवधिर्विपुला च पृथ्वी Mâl. 1. 6 ; so विपुलं पृष्ठं, विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. -2 Much, ample, copious, abundant ; Ki. 18. 14. -3 Deep, profound ; Mv. 1. 2. -4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si.16.3 (where it has sense 1 also). —लः 1 N. of the mountain Meru. -2 Of Himâlaya. -3 A respectable man. -**Comp.** —छाय *a.* shady, umbrageous. —जघना a woman with large hips. —मति *a.* endowed with great talents or understanding. —रसः the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुष्ट *a.* Ill-fed.

विपूयः The *Munja* grass.

विप्रः [वप्-रन् पृषो० अत इत्वम् ; Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 A Brâhmaṇa; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. -2 A sage, wise man. -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -5 A singer of hymns, praiser. -**Comp.** —ऋषिः =ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. —काष्ठं the cotton-plant. —प्रियः the Palâsa tree. —समागमः a concourse or synod of Brâhmaṇas. —स्वं the property of a Brâhmaṇa.

विप्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. -2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). -3 Expanded, outstretched. -4 Wide, broad.

विप्रकृ 8 U. 1 (*a*) To tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि *S.* 7 ; (*b*) To oppress ; तस्मिन् विप्रकृताः काले तारकेण दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 1. -2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend; *S.* 4. 17. -3 To affect, cause a change in; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशंति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. -4 To disfigure, deform; आभरणोचितं रूपमाश्रमसुलभैः प्रसाधनैर्विप्रकार्यते *S.* 4.

विप्रकारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect ; Ki. 3. 55. -2 Injury, offence. -3 Wickedness. -4 Opposition, counteraction. -5 Retaliation.

विप्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Hurt, offended, injured. -2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. -3 Opposed. -4 Retaliated, requited. -5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. -6 Irritated, provoked ; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते *S.* 6. 31.

विप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Injury, offence. -2 An insult, abuse, contumely. -3 Retaliation, retort.

विप्रकृष् 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract ; U. 5. 31.

विप्रकर्षः Distance, remoteness.

विप्रकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away, removed. -2 Distant, remote. -3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विप्रकृष्टक *a.* Remote, distant.

विप्रणश् See प्रणश्.

विप्रतिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. -2 Retaliation.

विप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. -2 To waver, vacillate.

विप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). -2 Dissent, objection. -3 Perplexity, confusion. -4 Mutual relation. -5 Conversancy.

विप्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. -2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. -3 Contested, disputed. -4 Mutually connected or related.

विप्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling ; ऋव्याद्भ्य इव भूतानामदांतेभ्यः सदा भयम्। तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा सृष्टः स्वयंभुवा Mb. -2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिर्विप्रतिषेधं तमाचचक्षे विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). -3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules ; विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2 ; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः । यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावन्यार्थावेकस्मिन् प्राप्नुतः स विप्रतिषेधः Kâsikâ ; See Mbh. also. -4 Prohibition.

विप्रति (ती) सारः 1 Repentance ; Si. 10. 20. -2 Anger, rage, wrath. -3 Wickedness, evil.

विप्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. -2 Corrupt.

विप्रनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost. -2 Vain, useless.

विप्रमुच् See प्रमुच्.

विप्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. -2 Shot, discharged. -3 Free from (in comp.).

विप्रयुज् 7 A. To separate, disjoin ; to deprive (one) of —*Pass.* To be separated from (with instr.). —*Caus.* 1 To deprive of, free from. -2 To separate, disjoin.

विप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed, detached. -2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.) ; अबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी Me. 2. -3 Freed or released from. -4 Deprived or de-

stitute of, without (in comp.).

विप्रयोगः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as प्रिय°. -2 Especially, separation of lovers; मा भूदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Me. 115, 10; सद्यस्त्वया सह कृशोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Being fit or deserved.

विप्रलप् 1 P. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel. -2 To discuss, debate. -3 To lament, bewail.

विप्रलपः 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. -2 Bewailing, lamentation.

विप्रलापः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. -2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलभ् 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. —ब्धा A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :—प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिधिम्। विप्रलब्धेति सा ज्ञेया नितांतमवमानिता ॥ 118.

विप्रलंभः 1 (*a*) Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. (*b*) Delusion; अतिक्रामिता खलु प्रियसखी अनेनानुकूलविप्रलंभेन Mâl. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The separation of lovers; शुश्रुवे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्रलंभपरिशंकिनो वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of शृंगार (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विप्रलंभः) अभिलाषविरहेर्ष्याप्रवासशापहेतुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनोरयुक्तयोर्भावो युक्तयोर्वाथवा मिथः। अभीष्टालिंगनादीनामनवाप्तौ प्रहृष्यते। विप्रलंभः स विज्ञेयः :—उज्ज्वलमणि :—; cf. S. D. 212 *et seq.*

विप्रलंभनं Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रलयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि। ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विप्रलुत *p. p.* 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रवस् 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. —*Caus.* 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विप्रवासनं 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विप्रोषित *p. p.* 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. **-Comp.** —भर्तृका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्रश्निका A female fortuneteller; A. 64.

विप्रहीण *a.* Deprived or destitute of.

विप्रिय *a.* Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. —यं Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष् *f.* 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

विप्लु 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यान्नरपतिः सम्यङ् नेता ततः प्रजा। अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्लवेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Ms. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; गुणानामायथातथ्यादर्थं विप्लावयंति ये Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विप्लवः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविप्लवात् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्यविप्लवात् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अनवर्जितविप्लवे शुचौ...मतिरादर्श इवाभिदृश्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विप्लव also means प्रमाणबाधः 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विप्लावः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Drifted about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नैते वाचं विप्लुतां व्याहरंति U. 4. 18.

विप्लुष् See विप्रुष्.

विप्सा See वीप्सा.

विफल *a.* 1 Fruitless, useless vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफलमेतदनुरूपमपि यौवनं Gît. 7; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. —ला N. of a plant (केतकी).

विफलीकृ 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफलीभू 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

विबंधः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

विबाध् See बाध्.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध् 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निमील्य नेत्रे सहसा व्यबुध्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious.

-3 To observe, perceive; find out. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; *S.* 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सहयं साप्तपदीनं भो इत्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2.43. -2 A god, deity; अभूत्रृपो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गोसारं न निरीतां महयंति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhâsh. -3 The moon. **-Comp.** —अधिपतिः, -इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. —द्विष्,-शत्रुः a demon; V.1. 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 Awakening, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awaking, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोत्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विब्बोक See बिब्बोक.

वि 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां व्यभजदाश्रमाद्बहिः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति Si. 1. 3; संध्यामंगलदीपिका विभजते शुद्धांतवृद्धो जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes or places'. -2 To divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः 'divided brothers'.-3 To distinguish, discriminate. -4 To honour, worship.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). -2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भ्रातरः-3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. -4 Different, multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Ornamented. -8 Measured. —क्तः N. of Kârtikeya. —क्तं 1 Solitude, retirement. -2 A share. -3 Property (divided). -4 Separation. **-Comp.** —जः a son born after partition of the family-property (between his parents and brothers).

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. -2 Division, separation in interest. -3 A portion or share of inheritance. -4 In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभंज् 7 P. To break asunder, break to pieces, shatter.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg. 2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of the eyebrows); भ्रूविभंगकुटिलं च वीक्षितं R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out, manifestation; विविधविकारविभंग Git. 11. -7 Division.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अनतुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. -2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; एतावान्मम मतिविभवः V. 2; वाग्विभवः Mâl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. -3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 2 P. 1 To shine; पयसा कमलेन विभाति सरः; Bh. 2. 71. -2 To seem, appear. -3 To become visible, come to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of light.-3 Beauty; splendour.**-Comp.** —करः 1. the sun; बत बत लसत्तेजःपुंजो विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2. the *arka* plant. -3. the moon. -4. fire. —वसुः 1. the sun. -2. fire; रचयिष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 82; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the moon. -4. a kind of necklace.

विभातं -ती Day-break, dawn; *S.* 5. 19.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheritance. -3 A part or share in general -4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyâya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 3. 28. -5 The numerator of a fraction.-6 A section. -7 Arrangement. **-Comp.** —कल्पना allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. —धर्मः the law of inheritance. —पत्रिका a deed of partition. —भाज् *m.* one who shares in a property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागतः *ind.* Proportionately.

विभागशः *ind.* Part by part, share by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be divided. -2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपर्वाणि यहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric. -3 A bawd. -4 A harlot. -5 A perverse woman. -6 A talkative woman (मुखरस्त्री).

विभाष् 1 A 1 To lay down as an optional rule. -2 To abuse, revile, defame, censure.

विभाषा 1 An option, alternative. -2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5 To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To loosen, untie. -7 To alienate, estrange. —*Pass.* To change, become changed. —*Caus.* 1 To divide, separate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded. -3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. -4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7 Different, various. -8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडाग्रजेन सूर्यस्य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरंत्या Si. 4. 14. -9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Become faithless. —न्नः N. of Siva.

विभेदः 1 Breaking asunder, dividing. -2 Division, separation. -3 Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewildering. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity, opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः,-तं, विभीतकः-कं, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means

of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभु *a.* (भु-भ्वी *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3 Able to, capable of (with inf.); (धनुः) पूरयितुं भवंति विभवः शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self-subdued, firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशंति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. -5 (In Nyâya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, all-pervading, pervading all material things; सर्वमूर्तद्रव्यसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्. -6 Firm, hard. -भुः 1 Ether. -2 Space. -3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15; 10. 12. -7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9 Of *Siva*; Ku. 6. 95; 7. 31; Mu. 1. 1. -10 Of Vishṇu.

विभू 1 P. 1 To appear, become manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice for. -3 To pervade. -4 To be able, be capable of, prevail. —*Caus.* 1 To think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To be aware of, know, perceive, discover, see; Mâl. 1. 18; 5. 21; Pt. 5. 7; U. 2. 24. -3 To see or observe minutely, perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To decide, settle, make clear. -5 To manifest, show, reveal. -5 To separate. -6 To suppose, imagine. -7 To convince. -8 To establish, prove; *S.* 6. 10.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind; (one of the three main divisions of *Bhâvas*, the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रत्याद्युद्बोधका लोके विभावाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62; its chief subdivisions are आलंबन and उद्दीपक; see आलंबन. -2 A friend, an acquaintance. -3 Any exciting circumtance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक *a.* 1 Manifesting, showing. -2 Discussing.

विभावनं-ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. -2 Discussion, investigation, examination. -3 Conception, imagination. —ना (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिषेधेपि फलव्यक्तिर्विभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. -2 Known, understood, ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4 Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred, indicated. -6 Proved, established. **-Comp.** —एकदेश *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced. -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

विभूतिः *f.* Mighty, power, greatness; *Si.* 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted rank. -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमंत्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लघिमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूष 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरा न विभूषयंति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; *Si.* 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभृत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vanish. -6 To fail. —*Caus.* 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of.

विभ्रम् 1. 4. P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. —*Caus.* To confuse, confound; प्रभामत्तश्चंद्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यनवस्थानं शृंगाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्त्वरयाऽकाले भूषास्थानविपर्ययः; यश्चाप्सरोविभ्रममंडनानां संपादयित्री शिखरैर्बिभर्ति Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli thereon). -6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Mâl. 1. 26, 9. 38. -7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; *Si.* 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64, Mâl. 7. -8 Doubt, apprehension. -9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रांत *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried. -3 Mistaken, erring. **-Comp.** —नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. —शील *a.* 1. confused in mind. -2. intoxicated, drunk. (-लः) 1. a monkey. -2. the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रांतिः *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. -2 Flurry, error, confusion. -3 Hurry, precipitation.

विभ्राज् 1 A. To shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्राज् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright, luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विम (मं) थ् 9 P. 1 To disperse, scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate. -3 To confound, confuse.

विमाथः Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become per-

plexed or confused. -2 To be intoxicated or mad. —*Caus.* 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To intoxicate, madden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद *a.* 1 Free from intoxication; Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy, sad, cheerless.

विमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, insult; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः *S.* 5 20; स्त्रीभिर्विमानितानां कापुरुषाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. -2 At variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -4 Dubious, doubtful. —तः An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. —तिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. -2 Dislike. -3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. -2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies); पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1, 7. 51 ; विमानीकृतराजहंसमंडलः K.; R. 12. 104 ; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40 ; V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or conveyance in general ; R. 16. 68. -5 A palace (with seven stories) ; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 69. -7 A horse. **-Comp**. —चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. —राजः 1. an excellent heavenly car ; U. 3. -2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation ; विमानना सुभ्रु कुतः पितुर्गृहे Ku. 5. 43 ;अभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed ; U. 1. 7. -2 Absent-minded. -3 Perplexed, bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. -2 Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad, discomposed.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. -2 Impatience, non-forbearance. -3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama ; it is thus defined in S. D. ; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । शापाद्यैः सांतरायश्च स विमर्श इति स्मृतः 336 ; see Mu. 4. 3 ; (often written विमर्श in all these senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). -2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water) ; विमलं जलं. -3 White, bright. —लः An *Arhat*. —लं 1 Silver-gilt. -2 Talc. **-Comp**. —अद्रिः the mountain Girnâr in Gujerât (famous for its inscriptions). —दानं an offering to a deity. —मणिः a crystal.

विमांसः -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs).

विमातृ *f.* A step-mother. **-Comp** —जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. -3 A broom. **-Comp**. —गा an unchaste woman ; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते Bv. 1. 125. —गामिन्, -प्रस्थित *a.* following evil courses; नियमयसि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदंडः *S.* 5.8.

विमार्गणं Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); पुंभिर्विमिश्रा नार्यश्च Mb.; दंपत्योरिह को न को न तमसि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Git. 5.

विमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. -2 Averse, disinclined, opposed ; न क्षुद्रेपि प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया संश्रयाय प्राप्ते मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17; 27; Mu. 2. 7; (रघूणां) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखप्रवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. -3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. -4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67.

विमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. -2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie आसीद्विवृत्तवदना च विमोचयंती (वल्कलं) *S.* 2.12. -3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit ; विमुच्य वासांसि गुरूणि सांप्रतं Rs. 1. 7. -4 To let go, let loose; Bk. 7. 50. -5 To except, set aside, set apart; Ku. 4. 31. -6 To shed, pour down (tears); चिरमश्रूणि विमुच्य राघवः R. 8. 25. -7 To throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes), undress oneself. -9 To stop, cease. -10 To take, assume. —*Pass.* To be deprived of, be freed from.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. -3 Freed from. -4 Hurled, discharged. -5 Given vent to. **-Comp**. —कंठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. -3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, budded, blown (as a flower &c).

विमुह् 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72 ; 3. 6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. —*Caus.* 1 To infatuate, bewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुग्ध *a* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमूढ *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. -3 Stupid. -4 Wise, learned. —ढः A kind of divine being.

विमृद् 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruise, crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -3 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction ; विमर्दसुरभिर्बकुलावलिका खल्वहं M. 3 ; R. 5. 65 ; कस्तूरिका मृगाविमर्दसुगंधिरेति Si. 4. 61, 11. 28. -3 Pressing together (as in embrace). -4 Spoiling, marring ; कुतूहलविमर्दकारिणा परिश्रमेण Mk. 1. -5 Touch ; contact. -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter ; विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतराव: U. 5, 3. 44. -8 Destruction, devastation ; R. 6. 62. -9 Conjunction of the sun and moon. -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding

bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and moon. -5 Destroying.

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing. -5 An eclipse.

विमर्दित, -विमृदित *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. -2 Rubbed. -3 Anointed, smeared.

विमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, feel. -2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवासे व्यमृशन्न दोषं जनापवादं स नरेंद्रमृत्युं Bk. 3. 7; 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18. 63; Si. 10. 56. -4 To perceive, observe. -5 To examine, test; तदत्रभवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः -र्शनं 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. -2 Reasoning. -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. -2 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-णा 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging. -3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. —नः -नं N. of a division of Hell. —नं 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विम्लापनं 1 Refreshing, reviving. -2 Cleaning, wiping. -3 Causing to wither or fade away, wasting away.

विंबः-बं See बिंब.

विंबक See बिंबक.

विंबटः The mustard plant.

विंबा-बी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विंबिका See बिंबिका.

विंबुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पश्योऽग्रवतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति S. 1. 7; R. 13. 40. —Comp.—गंगा 1. the heavenly Ganges.-2. the galaxy. —चारिन् (वियचारिन्) *m.* a kite. —भूतिः *f.* darkness. —मणिः (वियन्मणिः) the sun.

वियतिः A bird.

वियम् 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend. -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Cessation, stop.

वियात *a.* 1 Bold (धृष्ट). -2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See वियम.

वियु 3 P. 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). -2 To lose or be deprived of. -3 To exclude, deprive of. -4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

वियुत *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from; V. 4. 18. -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 A. 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; मद्मानसमुद्धतं नृपं न वियुंक्ते नियमेन मूढता Ki. 2. 49; R. 13. 63. -2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from, deprive of (with instr.); प्राणैर्न वियोजयति Pt. 1; असुभिर्न वियुज्यते K. 38. —*Caus.* 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of; अजानता मया सैव पत्रैः शाखा वियोजिता Mk. 4. 18.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. -2 Separated from, deserted by. -3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). -4 Failing, deficient.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तया वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वयोपस्थितवियोगस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51; R. 12. 10; Me. 88; Si. 12. 63. -2 Absence, loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Absent, apart. —*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिःश्वसितैः कपिर्मनीषी निरणैषीदथ तां वियोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. -2 N. of a metre; (see App. I).

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. -2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोनिः-नी *f.* 1 Manifold birth. -2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरच् 10 U. 1 To arrange; Ki. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together, write; R. 5. 75, Me. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on.-5 To set, inlay.

विरचनं-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. —जः An epithet of Vishṇu. —जा 1 Dûrvâ grass. -2 N. of the wife of Nahusha.

विरजस्, विरजस्क *a.* 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion; Si. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजीकृ 8 U. To render free from dust.

विरजीभू 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

विरंचः, -चिः N. of Brahman.

विरंज् 1. 4. U. 1 To grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केशा अपि विरज्यंते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिरानुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चिंतयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. —*Caus.* To colour, dye.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or

worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. —क्ता An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरणं A kind of fragrant grass; cf. वीरण.

विरम् 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेंद्रे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25; न स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; वत्सैतस्माद्विरम विरमातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33; Bh. 2. 80.

विरत *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end; विरतं गेयमृतुर्निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments; विरतिवनितासंगमुदितः Bh. 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

विरामः 1 (*a*) Cessation, discontinuance; सुधां विना न प्रययुर्विरामं Bh. 2. 80; प्रवृत्तस्याविरामे भवंती शासितव्या Mbh. (*b*) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion; रजनिरिदानींमियमपि याति विरामं Gît. 5; U. 3. 16, Mâl. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहां U. 2. 27; 1. 20; भवाति विरलभक्तिर्म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; विरला हि तेषामुपदेष्टारः K.; Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); तत्त्वं किमपि काव्यानां जानाति विरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117; विरलातपच्छविः Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). —लं Curds, coagulated milk. —लं *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -Comp. —जानुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. —द्रवा a kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् वनांतरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7; Mâl. 1. 31; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. —सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers; सा विरहे तव दीना Gît. 4; क्षणमपि विरहः पुरा न सेहे *ibid.*; Me. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation; see विप्रलंभ (6). -7 Loneliness. -Comp. -अनलः the fire of separation. —अवस्था the state of separation. —आर्त, -उत्कंठ, -उत्सुक *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. —उत्कंठिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ in poetic compositions; see S. D. 121. —ज्वरः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wages, hire.

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

विरहिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Gît. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; विरागकारणेषु परिहृतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज् 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter; Bv. 1. 88. -2 To appear or look like; R. 2. 20. -3 To be eminent or illustrious. —*Caus.* To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

विराज् *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 32; तस्मात् विराडजायत Rv. 10. 90. 5 (where विराज् is represented as born from *Purusha*). -4 The body. -5 (In Vedânta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. —*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See विराज्.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pândavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarâ was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parîkshit who succeeded Yudhishṭhira to the throne of Hastinâpura. -Comp. —जः a sort of inferior diamond. — पर्वन् *n.* the fourth book of the Mahâbhârata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond.

विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराध् 4 P. 1 To hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यंतं क्षमेत कः Si. 2. 43; विराद्ध एवं भवता विराद्धा बहुधा च नः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराद्ध *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राध् with वि above.

विराधः 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Râkshasa slain by Râma.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

विराल See बिडाल.

विरिंचः, विरिंचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishṇu.

विरिंचिः 1 N. of Brahman; Vikr 1. 46; N. 3. 44; Si. 9. 9. -2 Of Vishṇu. -3 Of Siva.

विरिब्धः A note, sound.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु सहचरीं दूरे मत्वा विरौषि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs 6. 27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरौति न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णत्वाद् गृहस्य विरौति कपाटं Mk. 3; एते त एव गिरयो विरुवन्मयूराः U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विरावः Clamour, noise, sound; आलोकशब्दं वयसां विरावैः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. -2 Lamenting. —णी 1 Weeping, crying. -2 A broom.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. -2 Resounding, filled with cries. —तं 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. -3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परभृतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनं कृतमेभिरीदृशं *S.* 4. 9.

विरुग्ण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blunted, dulled.

विरुच् 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous. -3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. —*Caus.* 1 To irradiate, illuminate. -2 To delight in. -3 To sport with.

विरुक्मत *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुदः -दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. -3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिर्बिरुदमुच्यते S. D. 570; नदंति मदंतिनः परिलसंति वाजिव्रजाः पठंति विरुदावलीमहितमंदिरे वंदिनः ॥ R. G.

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. l.

विरुध् 7 U. 1 To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. —*Pass.* 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116. -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent. -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्याप्तो हेतुर्विरुद्धः Tarka K.; *e. g.* शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S. -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. —द्धं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, disagreement. -**Comp.** —धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked —मतिकृत *m.* a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थधीर्यस्मात् विरुद्धमतिकृन्मतम्.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विश्रांतः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bâṇa and Subandhu; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा, कृष्णोऽप्यसुदर्शनः, भरतोऽपि शत्रुघ्नः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:— विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास). -**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.*, -वचनं contradiction, opposition. —कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. —कृत *a.* opposing. (*-m.*) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging, blockading. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवन° *S.* 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिसत्त्वोज्झितपूर्वमत्सरं Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. —*m.* An enemy; *Si.* 16. 64.

विरुह् 1 P To grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. —*Caus.* 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

विरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1. 9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended, mounted.

विरोप (ह) णं 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रणविरोपणं तैलं *S.* 4. 13. -2 Planting.

विरोहः Growing, shooting forth.

विरूक्षणं 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरूप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143. -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. —पं 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. -**Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes; वपुर्विरूपाक्षं Ku. 5. 72. (-क्षः) N. of *S*iva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृशा दग्धं मनसिजं जीवयंति दृशैव याः। विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 21. —करणं 1. disfiguring. -2. injuring. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —रूप *a.* deformed.

विरूपक *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. —कः A nickname.

विरूपिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. —*m.* A pole-cat.

विरेकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरेचनं See विरेक.

विरेचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरेफः 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter र्.

विरोकः -कं A hole, pit, chasm; *Si.* 5. 54. —कः A ray of light.

विरोचनः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Prarhâda and father of Bali; *Si.* 14. 74. -**Comp.** —सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विल I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ते) To throw, send forth.

विलं See विल.

विलक्ष् 10 U. To see, observe, perceive, notice. -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सांख्यय बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष *a.* 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed. -3 Surprised, astonished. -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेषु स्खलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडाविलक्षश्चिरं S. 6. 4. -5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षस्मितस्फुरितैर्दशनांशुभिः K 233; Ratn. 3. 14.

विलक्षण *a.* 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. —णं 1 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Discernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

विलग् 1P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

विलग्न *a.* 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपक्ष्मविलग्नं S. 7. 25; Si. 9. 20. -2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50 -3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). -4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. —ग्नं 1 The waist. -2 The hips. -3 The rising of constellations.

विलंघ् 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयमास विलंघिताध्वा R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Si. 12. 24, 8. 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, Si. 17. 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -6 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बबंधान्यरसान् विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4. -7 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तव दृष्ट्या विलंघ्यते Kâv. 2. 224. -8 To cause to fast. -9 To overcome, surmount. -10 To offend, insult.

विलंघनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping. -2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलंघित *p. p.* 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज् 6 A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज *a.* Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4; विललाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Gît. 3. -3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनं 1 Talking. -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78.

विलंब् 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; तां प्राङ्मुखीं तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीं क्षणं व्यलंबंत पुरो निषण्णाः Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; विलंबितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलंब्यते त्वरितं तं प्रवेशय U. 1. —*Caus.* To delay, detain. -2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. -3 To waste, lose.

विलंबः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलंबनं 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न करु नितंबिनि गमनविलंबनं Gît. 5; or तन्मुग्धे विफलं विलंबनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारक्षणः *ibid.*

विलंबिका Constipation.

विलंबित *p. p.* 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendent, pendulous. -3 Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time in music). —तं Delay. -तं *ind.* Slowly, tardily.

विलंबिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवांबुभिर्भूरिविलंबिनो घनाः S. 5. 12; शिरीषमागंडविलंबि केशरं 6.17; अलघुविलंबिपयोधरोपरुद्धाः Si. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gît. 6.

विलंभः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामास्ममोंऽगेषु विलयमंबा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गम् to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; विसोऽनुमित्रमगपाद्विलयं Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलस् 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विललास तद्वदिंदुर्विलसति चंद्रमसो न यद्वदन्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; प्रेम विलसति महत्तदहो Si. 15. 14; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरिपुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकगुणा Gît. 7; or हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; पर्वेके तया सह विललास H. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (खेदः) स्वक्षि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Mâl. 3. 8. -6 To move about, dart, shoot up wards.

विलसत् *pres. a.* (न्ती *f.*) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive, playful; see विलस् above.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित *p. p.* 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. -2 Appared, manifested. -3 Sportive, wanton. —तं 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोभुवां मुहुरमुत्र हिरण्मयीनां भासस्तडिद्विलसितानि विडंबयंति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अनिपिशुनानि चैकांतनिष्ठुरस्य दैवहतकस्य विलसितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result;

Mâl. 2 9.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमंदिरं &c.-3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Si. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Mâl.2.6.-5 Flash, gleam. -Comp. -काननं a pleasure-grove. -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -चेष्टितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D:—शृंगारबहुलैकांका दशलास्यांगसंयुता। विदूषकविटाभ्यां च पीठमर्देन भूषिता। हीना गर्भविमर्षाभ्यां संधिभ्यां हीननायका। स्वल्पवृत्ता सुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

विलासिन् a. (नी f.) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish; R. 6.14. -m. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उमामन्मभूविलासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. -2 Fire. -3 The moon. -4 A snake. -5 An epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. -6 Of Siva. -7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; Ku. 7. 69; Si. 8. 10, R. 6. 17. -3 A wanton, harlot.

विलालः 1 A cat (=विडाल). -2 An instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, inscribe. -2 To draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रहसि कुरंगमदेन भवंतमसमशरभूतं Gît. 4. -3 To scratch, scrape, tear up; मंदं शब्दायमानो विलिखति शयनादुत्थितः क्ष्मां खुरेण K. P. 10; व्यलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23.-4 To implant, infix; तावंतोपि विलिख्यंते हृदये शोकशंकवः H. 4. 72 v. l.

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. -2 Digging. -4 Uprooting. -5 Dividing, splitting.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, rub on; तथाहि नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं विलिप्यते मौलिभिरंबरौकसां Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20; 15. 6; Si. 16. 62. -2 To pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त p. p. 1 Anointed, besmeared, smeared over. -2 Polluted, stained, defiled.

विलेपः 1 An unguent, an ointment. -2 Mortar. -3 Plaster (in general). -4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. -2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c); न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालंकृता मूर्धजाः Bh. 2. 19; यान्येव सुरभिकुसुमधूपविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes -2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired (सुवेशा). -3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्यः Rice-gruel.

विली I. 4 A. 1 To cling or stick to, adhere to. -2 To rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावन्न भुवि व्यलीयत Si. 1. 12. -3 To be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; विलिल्ये यत्कुक्षिस्थितशिखिनि वातापिवपुषा Mv. 6. 60; 7. 14. -4 To vanish, disappear. -5 To perish. -II. 9 P. To melt, liquefy.

विलीन p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. -2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. -3 Contiguous to, in contact with. -4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. -5 Disappeared, vanished. -6 Dead, perished.

विलुंचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुड् Caus. 1 To agitate, stir up, toss about. -2 To disturb, confuse. -3 To turn over, upset.

विलोडनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोडित p. p. 1 Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -2 Rolling on the ground. -तं Butter-milk.

विलुंठनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull out, cut off. -2 To seize, plunder, rob, carry off. -3 To mar, spoil, impair. -4 (a) To destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (b) To eat up; कव्याद्भिरंगलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. -5 To wipe or rub off. -Pass. To be destroyed or lost, to perish, disappear; जरतीविलुप्यमानात्ममानचित्तः Dk.

विलुप्त p. p 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. -2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Destroyed, ruined. -5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, revisher.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. -2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Carrying away. -3 Destroying, destruction.

विलुभ् 4 P. To be disturbed or deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40. -Caus. 1 To allure, entice, attract; स्मर यावन्न विलोभ्यसे दिवि Ku. 4. 20; अंगनास्तरुभिः कं व्यलोभयन् (मुखैः) R. 19. 10. -2 To divert, amuse, entertain; क दृष्टिं विलोभयामि S. 6; ललितलताविलोभ्यमाननयनो भवानुत्कंठां विनोदयतु V. 2.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. -2 An allurement, a temptation, seduction; प्रयुज्य सामाचरितं विलोभनं भयं विभेदाय धियः प्रदर्शितं Ki. 14. 7; R. 8. 60. -3 Praise, flattery.

विलुल् 1 P. 1 To move to and fro. -2 To shake, make tremulous. -3 To disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair). -Caus. To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous; U. 3. 23. -2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुसुमदलविलुलितकेशा Gît. 7. -3 Waving, fickle, unsteady.

विलून p. p. Cut off, lopped off, clipt, cut asunder.

विलोक् 10 U. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. -2 To search for, look out for.

विलोकनं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. -2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित p. p. 1 Seen, observed,

viewed, beheld. -2 Examined, thought about. —तं A look, glance ; *S*. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye ; R. 7. 8 ; Ku. 4. 1, 3. 67. **-Comp.** —अंबु *n*. tears.

विलोम *a*. (मी *f*.) 1 Inverted reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. -2 Produced in the reverse order. -3 Backward. —मः 1 Reverse order, inversion. -2 A dog. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Varuṇa. —मं A waterwheel, machine for raising water from a well. **-Comp.** —उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a*. 'born in the reverse order'; *i. e*. born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's ; cf. प्रतिलोमज also. —क्रिया, -विधिः 1.a reverse action. -2. a rule of inversion (in math.). —जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a*. 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about ; पृषतीषु विलोलमीक्षितं R. 8. 59 ; Ku. 5. 8 ; *Si*. 8. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42 ; Ve. 2. 28, 24 ; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. -2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair) ; दधती विलोलकबरीकमाननं U. 3. 4.

विलोलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Stirring, agitating.

विलोहित *a*. 1 Of a purple colour.-2 Reddish, red; धनुर्धरः कोपविलोहिताक्षः R. 16. 77. —तः N. of Rudra. —ता One of the tongues of fire.

विल्ल See बिल्ल.

विल्व See बिल्व.

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Meaning, sense. -4 Intention, purpose.

विवक्षित *a*. 1 Intended to be said or spoken ; विवक्षितं ह्यनुक्तमनुतापं जनयति *S*. 3. -2 Meant, intended, purposed. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favourite. —तं 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning.

विवक्षु *a*. Wishing or about to speak ; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83.

विवंचिषु *a*. Crafty, deceitful.

विवद् 1 A. 1 To quarrel, dispute ; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ. -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition; परस्परं विवदमानानां शास्त्राणां H. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

विवादः 1 (*a*) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife ; अलं विवादेन Ku. 5. 82 ; एतयोर्विवाद एव मे न रोचते M. 1 ; एकान्तरःप्रार्थितयोर्विवादः R. 7. 53. (*b*) Argument, argumentation, discussion. -2 Contradiction ; एष विवाद एव प्रत्याययति *S*. 7. -3 A litigation, law-suit, contest at law ; सीमाविवादः, विवादपदं &c. ; (it is thus defined:—ऋणादिदायकलहे द्वयोर्बहुतरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च); see व्यवहार also. -4 Crying aloud, sounding. -5 An order, a command ; तस्य सनातुचारितो विवादश्चस्खाल वेलास्वपि नार्णवानां R. 18. 43. **-Comp.** —अर्थिन् *m*. 1. a litigant. -2. a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. —पदं a title of dispute. —वस्तु *n*. the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवादिन् *a*. 1 Disputing, contending, disputatious, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. —*m*. A litigant, party in a law suit.

विवत्सा A calfless cow.

विवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain. -5 A pitcher.

विवधिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. -2 A pedlar, hawker.

विवरं 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity ; यच्चकार विवरं शिलाघने ताडकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7 ; धीरनादभरितकर्णविवरं प्रिये मदयंतिके इति व्याहरति Mâl. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; *S*.7.7.-3 A solitary place; Ki. 12.37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound. -6 The number 'nine'. —रः Expansion. **-Comp.** —नालिका a flute, fife. —प्रवेशः entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired object) ; Pt. 5.

विवर्ण *a*. 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid ; नरेंद्रमार्गाट्ट इव प्रपेदे विवर्णभावं स स भूमिपालः R. 6. 67. -2 Discoloured, deprived of water (as a gem.) ; विवर्णमणीकृतं (कनकवलयं) *S*. 3. 13. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. —र्णः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विवश *a*. 1 Uncontrolled, independent, unsubdued. -2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless ; पतिता रक्षोभिः श्रयाति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83 ; मित्रस्नेहाद्विवशमधुना साहसे मां नियुङ्क्ते Mu. 6. 18 ; जातं जातमवश्यमाशु विवशं मृत्युः करोत्यात्मसात् Bh. 3. 105; *Si*. 20. 58; H. 1. 172 ; Mv. 6. 32, 63. -3 Insensible, not master of oneself ; विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1. -4 Dead, perished ; उपलब्धवती दिवश्च्युतं विवशा शापनिवृत्तिकारणं R. 8. 82. -5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विवस् I. 1 P. To dwell abroad. -2 To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass (time). -4 To retire, withdraw. — *Caus*. To banish, send into exile ; Bk. 4. 35. —II. 2 A. 1 To exchange clothes. -2 To wear, put on.

विवासः, विवासनं Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion ; रामस्य गात्रमसि दुर्वहगर्भखिन्नसीताविवासनपटोः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

विवासित *p. p*. Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवसन *a*. Naked, unclothed. —नः A Jaina mendicant.

विवस्वत् *m*. The sun ; त्वष्टा विवस्वतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48; R. 10. 30, 17. 48. -2 N. of Aruṇa. -3 N. of the present Manu. -2 A god. -5 The *Arka* plant.

विवह् 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. — *Caus*. To give in marriage.

विवहः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवाहः Marriage ; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; ब्राह्मो दैवस्तथैवार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः । गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also ; for explanation of these forms see s. v.). **-Comp.** —चतुष्टयं marrying four wives. —दीक्षा the marriage ceremony or rite ; R. 3. 33.

विवाहित *p. p*. Married.

विवाह्यः 1 A son-in law. -2 A bridegroom.

विवाकः A judge ; cf. प्राड्विवाक.

विवारः 1 Opening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *Abhyantara Prayatnas*, opp. संवार) ; cf. विवृतमूष्मणां स्वराणां च Sk. on P. I. 1. 9.

विविग्न *a*. 1 Very much agitated

or terrified; R. 18. 13; Ku. 1. 56. -2 Very angry.

विविच् 3. 7. U. 1 To separate, divide, remove from; विविनच्मि दिवः सुरान् Bk. 6. 36. -2 To discern, discriminate. -3 To judge, ascertain, determine; रे खल तव खलु चरितं विदुषामग्रे विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1. 108. -4 To describe, treat of. -5 To tear up, rend asunder.

विविक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. -2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. -3 Single, alone. -4 Distinguished, discriminated. -5 Judicious -6 Pure, faultless; Ratn. 1. 21. -7 Profound (as a judgment or thought). -8 Intent on. -9 Devoid of, free from; Ku. 1. 23. —क्तं 1 A lonely or solitary place; विविक्ते कृते नान्यदुत्सुकस्य शरणमस्ति V. 2, *S.* 5. 5, *Si.* 8. 70. -2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. —क्ता An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भगा). -Comp. —सेविन् *a.* seeking solitude, lonely.

विविध *a.* Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry: Ms. 1. 8, 39. —धं A variety of action or gesture.

विवीतः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

विवृ 5. 9 U. 1 To cover up, stop. -2 To open; Ku. 4. 26. -3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; N. 9. 1; Bk. 7. 73, *Si.* 16. 30. -4 To speak, utter; श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85. -5 To teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43. -6 To spread; Bv. 1. 5. -7 To choose.

विवरणं 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. -2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

विवृत *p. p.* 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. -2 Evident, clear, open. -3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. -4 Opened, unclosed; bare, open. -5 Proclaimed. -6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. -7 Expanded, spread out. -8 Extensive, large, spacious. -9 Bare, barren (as ground). —तं Open articulation. —तं *ind.* Openly. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* large-eyed. (-क्षः) a cock. —द्वार *a.* with the gates thrown open; Ku. 4. 26.

विवृतिः *f.* 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विवृज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विवर्जनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.); Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed.

विवृक्त *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. —क्ता A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विविक्ता.

विवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Mål. 1. 40. -2 To turn or move about. -3 To turn aside, bend; कश्चिद्विवृत्तत्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16; *S.* 2. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तभेदाद्भिन्नः पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47; अकांडशुष्काशनिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विषमो विवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedânta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedântins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidyâ* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhûti:—विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि। ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः॥ U. 6. 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. —वादः the doctrine of the Vedântins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round; शय्याप्रांतविवर्तनैर्विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः *S* 6. 4; Ve. 2. 8, 5. 40; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition; पुनरकांडविवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनष्टि विधिर्मनसो रुजं U. 4. 15; Mål. 4. 7.

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते *S.* 1. 23. -3 Mangled, hacked, cut to pieces; Mål. 3. 17. -5 Unfolded. -6 Distorted, bent down.

विवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. -2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

विवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). -2 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धिं R. 18. 49; विवृद्धिमत्राश्नुवते वसूनि 13. 4; so शोक°, हर्ष° &c. -2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; का-

इयपि यातस्तथापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातोयं जलधरतावको विवेकः 96; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. -2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्छृङ्गारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत्काव्येषु लीलायित Gît. 12, so द्वैत,° धर्म° -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् Bv. 1. 13; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedânta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. **-Comp.** **—ज्ञ** *a.* judicious, discriminative; Pt. 1. 262, 387. **—ज्ञानं** the faculty of discrimination. **—दृश्वन्** *m.* a discerning man. **—पदवी** reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् *a.* Discriminating, discreet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. **—***m.* 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक्तृ *m.* 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं-ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवोढृ *m.* 1 A bridegroom, husband. -2 A son-in-law.

विव्वोक See बिब्बोक; विव्वोकस्ते सुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विश् 6 P. (विशति, विवेश, अविक्षत्, वेक्ष्यति, वेष्टुं, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, Me. 102; Bg. 11. 29; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चिंतां विवेश K. 199 'fell a-thinking'. -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; तपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नेत्सिकाः कोशलेश्वरं R. 4. 70. -3 To sit or settle down upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. **—***Caus.* (वेशयति-ते) To cause to enter. **—***Desid.* (विविक्षति) To wish to enter.

विश् *m.* 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. -2 A man in general. -3 People. **—***f.* 1 People, subjects -2 A daughter. -3 Ved. Entrance. -4 A family, tribe, race. **-Comp.** **—पण्यं** goods, merchandise. **—पतिः** (also विशांपतिः) 1. a king, lord of subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a head-merchant.

विशं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. बिस. **-Comp.** **—आकरः** a kind of plant (भद्रचूड). **—कंठा** a crane.

विशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicions about; विशंकते भीरु यतोऽधीरणां S. 3. 14; सन्नीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते 5. 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशंकमाना रमितं कयापि जनार्दनं दृष्टवदेतदाह Gît. 7.

विशंक *a.* Fearless. **—का** Fear, suspicion.

विशंकट *a.* (टा-टी *f.*) 1 Great, large, big; विशंकटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 31. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. **—टं** *ind.* Vehemently, intensely.

विशद *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्रांतविशदैः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14, 19. 39; 8. 3 प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्त्रे ददाति न शंकिता Ritu. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. -2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; Si. 8. 70. -4 Clear, evident, manifest. -5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, V. 3. **—दः** The white colour. (विशदीकृ 8 U. 'to explain make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa, q. v. -2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. -2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशल्य *a.* 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. -2 Free from thorns or darts. **—ल्या** N. of several plants:—दंती, गुडूची, अजमोदा &c.

विशस् 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. -2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्वं दुहितुस्तथा विशसनं किं दारुणेऽमृष्यथाः U. 4. 5. -2 Ruin. **—नः** 1 A sabre, crooked sword. -2 A sword in general.

विशस्त *p.p.* 1 Cut up, hacked. -2 Rude, ill-mannered. -3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तृ *m.* 1 An immolator. -2 A Chândâla.

विशस्त्र *a.* Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशाखः 1 N. of Kârtikeya; Mv. 2. 38. -2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). -3 A beggar, petitioner. -4 A spindle. -5 N. of *Siva.* -6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pâṇini and Patañjali along with *Skanda*; *e. g.* see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. **-Comp.** **—जः** the orange tree.

विशाखल See विशाख (2).

विशाखा (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तेते S. 3.

विशातनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. -2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशायः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, rending. -2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद *a.* 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुरगानविशारदाः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. -2 Learned, wise. -3 Famous, celebrated. -4 Bold, confident. **—दः** The Bakula tree.

विशाल *a.* 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहैर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः Si. 3. 50; रथचरणविशालश्रोणिलोलेक्षणेन 11. 23, 17. 47; R. 2 21, 6 32, Bg. 9. 21. -2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. -3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. **—लः** 1 A kind of deer. -2 A kind of bird. **—ला** N. of the town Ujjayinî; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसर पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. -2 N. of a river. **-Comp.** **—अक्ष** *a.* large-eyed. (**-क्षः**) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. of Garuḍa. -3. an epithet of Siva. (**-क्षी**) an epithet of Pârvatî.

विशालता -त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. -2 Eminence.

विशिख *a.* Crownless, crestless, pointless. **–खः** 1 An arrow ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Gît. 4 ; R. 5. 50 ; Mv. 2. 38. –2 A kind of reed. –3 An iron crow.

विशिखा 1 A spade. –2 A spindle. –3 A needle or pin. –4 A minute arrow. –5 A highway. –6 A barber's wife.

विशित *a.* Sharp, acute.

विशिपं 1 A temple. –2 An abode, a house. –3 A palace.

विशिष् 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. –2 To distinguish, discriminate. –3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify ; पुनरकांडविवर्तनदारुणो विधिरहो विशिनष्टि मनोरुजं Mál. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. –4 To surpass, excel ; विशेषको वा विशिशेष यस्याः श्रियं त्रिलोकीतिलकः स एव *Si*. 3. 63 —*Pass.* 1 To be different from ; R. 17. 62. –2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद्वर्गे विशिष्यते H. 3. 50 ; Mv. 7. 39 ; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83 ; 3. 203 ; (also with instr. and gen.); सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. —*Caus.* 1 To distinguish, particularize. –2 To surpass, excel; मदनमपि गुणैर्विशेषयंती Mk. 4. 4 ; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, distinct. –2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. –3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. –4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशेषेण संगमो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. **–ष्टः** N. of Vishṇu. **–Comp.** **–अद्वैतवादः** a doctrine of Râmânuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. **–बुद्धिः** *f.* a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. **–वर्ण** *a.* of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. –2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष *a.* 1 Peculiar. –2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा फलपुष्पवृद्धिः R. 2. 14. **–षः** 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. –2 Distinction, difference: निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. –3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special' 'peculiar' &c.; *S.* 6. 5. –4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better ; अस्ति मे विशेषः *S* 3 'I feel better'. –5 A limb, member; पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. –6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); भूतविशेषः U. 4 ; परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1 ; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. –7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. –8 Excellence, superiority, distinction ; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice', &c.; अनुभावविशेषात्तु R. 1. 37 ; वपुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 5. 31; R. 2. 7, 6. 5 ; Ki. 9. 58 ; so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिथिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. –9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas* ; अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तिबुद्धिमात्रहेतुर्विशेषः Tarka K. (these viseshas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind.). –10 (*a*) Individuality, particularity. (*b*) A particular instance ; उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः. –11 A category, predicament. –12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. –13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another ; see विशेषण. –14 N. of the mundane egg. –15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds ; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:–विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमाधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिः । एकात्मा युगपद्वृत्तिरेकस्यानेकगोचरा । अन्यत्प्रकुर्वतः कार्यमशक्यस्यान्यस्य वस्तुनः । तथैव करणं चेति विशेषस्त्रिविधः स्मृतः ॥ K. P. 10. **–Comp.** **–अतिदेशः** a special supplementary rule, special extended application. **–उक्तिः** *f.* a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist ; विशेषोक्तिरखंडेषु कारणेषु फलावचः K. P. 10; *e g.* हृदि स्नेहक्षयो नाभूत्स्मरदीपे ज्वलत्यपि. **–गुणः** 1. a special or distinguishing property. –2. (in phil.) such guṇa as is not produced (like संयोग, पृथक्त्व &c). by the union of two things. **–ज्ञ –विद्** *a.* 1. knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. –2. learned, wise ; Bh. 2. 3. **–लक्षणं, –लिंगं** a special or characteristic mark. **–वचनं** a special text or precept. **–विधिः, शास्त्रं** a special rule.

विशेषक *a.* Distinguishing, distinctive. **–कः, –कं** 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. –2 A discriminative or distinguishing quality. –3 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. ; M. 3. 5. –4 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics ; स्वेदोद्गतः किंपुरुषांगनानां चक्रे पदं पत्रविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, *Si*. 3. 63, 10. 84. **–कं** A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं त्रिभिः श्लोकैर्विशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदूर्ध्वं कुलकं स्मृतम् ॥.

विशेषण *a.* 1 Attributive. –2 Distinctive. **–णं** 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. –2 Distinction, difference. –3 A word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य) ; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः V. 3 ; विशेषणैर्यत्साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विधेय, and हेतुगर्भ). –4 A distinguishing feature or mark. –5 Species, kind. –6 Surpassing, excelling ; अस्य काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था विशेषणे Mb.

विशेषतस्, विशेषेण, विशेषात् *ind.* Especially, particularly.

विशेषित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished. –2 Defined, particularized. –3 Distinguished by an attribute. –4 Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य, विशेषणीय *a.* 1 To be distinguished. –2 Chief, superior. **–ष्यं** The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word ; a noun ; विशेष्यं नाभिधा गच्छेत्क्षीणशक्तिर्विशेषणे K. P. 2.

विशील *a.* Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked.

विशुध् 4 P. To be purified. —*Caus.* To purify.

विशुद्ध *a.* 1 Purified, cleansed. –2 Pure, free from vice, sin, or im-

perfection. -3 Spotless, stainless. -4 Correct, accurate. -5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1. -6 Humble —द्धं A kind of mystical circle (चक्र) in the body.

विशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Purification; तदंगसंसर्गमवाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Ms. 6. 69, 11. 54. -2 Purity, complete purity; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्त्मनः परम्। न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियन्तुर्नेमिवृत्तयः॥ — क्लेशः संलक्ष्यते श्रमो विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10, 12 48. -3 Correctness, accuracy. -4 Rectification, removal of error. -5 Similarity, equality. -6 (In alg.) A subtractive quantity.

विशोधनं 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राजन्कटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. -2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. -3 Expiation, atonement.

विशोध्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. —ध्यं A debt.

विशूल *a.* Without (*i. e.* not possessing) a spear: दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थ्यतामिति R. 15. 5.

विशृंखल *a.* 1 Without fetters (lit.). -2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); *Si.* 12. 7; Bv. 2. 177. -3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशॄ *Pass.* 1 To be split in pieces, be shattered; विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा. -2 To crumble to pieces, be dissolved, decay. -3 To waste away, become emaciated. -4 To vanish, disappear.

विशीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. -2 Decayed, withered. -3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. -4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -5 Impaired, wasted, spoiled. -Comp. —पर्णः the Nimba tree. —मूर्ति *a.* having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-र्तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. —कः The Asoka tree. —का Exemption from grief.

विशोषणं Drying up, dessication.

विश्वकद्रुः Ved. 1 A dog-dealer. -2 A dog.

विश्नः Lustre, splendour.

विश्रण् 10 U. To give away, bestow; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1; 14. 15.

विश्रणनं, विश्राणनं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्रम् 4 P. 1 To take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3. 9. -2 To cease, stop, come to an end.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. -2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped; V. 4. 38. -2 Rested, reposed. -3 Calm, tranquil, composed.

विश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. -2 Cessation, stop.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. -3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रंभ् 1 A. To confide, place confidence in; see विश्रब्ध below. —*Caus.* To inspire confidence in (a person), console, encourage.

विश्रब्ध *p. p.* (also written विस्रब्ध) 1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted. -2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3 3. -3 Trusty, confidential. -4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. -5 Firm, steady. -6 Meek, lowly. -7 Excessive, exceeding. —ब्धं *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation; विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले *S.* 2. 6: कुशल विश्रब्धं पृच्छ ममापि वह्लाल्पेयमत्र Mu. 3.

विश्रंभः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रंभादुरसि निपत्य लब्धनिद्रां U. 1. 49; Mâl. 3. 1. -2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रंभेष्वभ्यंतरीकरणीया K. -3 Rest, relaxation. -4 An affectionate inquiry. -5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute -6 Killing. -Comp. —आलापः, -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. —पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रंभिन् *a.* 1 Trusting, confiding. -2 Trustworthy, faithful.

विश्रंभणं Winning confidence.

विश्रयः A shelter, asylum.

विश्रवस् *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Râvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa, Bibhîshaṇa and *S*ûrpaṇakhâ by his wife Kaikasî, and of Kubera by his wife Iḍâviḍâ.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विस्राव q. v.). -2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. -2 Pleased, delighted, happy. -3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Flowing, oozing.

विश्लथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, untied; R. 6. 73. -2 Languid, drooping.

विश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To be separated, to be away from. -2 To burst, fly asunder; R. 12. 76; Bk. 14. 67. —*Caus.* 1 To separate; Me. 7.-2 To deprive of (instr.); बुद्धया विश्लेषयंति ते Pt. 3. 183.

विश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited.

विश्लेषः 1 Disunion, disjunction. -2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. -3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः *S.* 4. 5; चरणारविंदविश्लेष R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chasm. -6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. -Comp. —जातिः *f.* the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* [विश्-व Uṇ. 1. 151] 1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. —*m. pl.* N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are:—वसुः सत्यः क्रतुर्दक्षः कालः कामो धृतिः कुरुः। पुरूरवा माद्रवाश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥. —श्वं 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं U, 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -2 Dry ginger. -3 N. of Vishṇu. —श्वः 1 The soul. -2 A citizen (नागर). -Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3. of *S*iva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4. of Vishṇu. —ईशः -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe.-2. an epithet of Siva. —कद्रु *a.* wicked, low, vile. (-द्रुः) 1. a hound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound,

—कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वष्टृ. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. °जा, °सुता an epithet of संज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. —कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. —कृत् *m.* 1. the creator of all beings. -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. —केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. —गः N. of Brahman. —गंधः an onion. (-धं) myrrh. —गंधा the earth. —गोप्तृ *m.* 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. Indra. —ग्रंथिः the plant called हंसपदी. —चक्रं a kind of valuable gift (महादान) of pure gold. —चर्षणि *a.* Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. —जनं mankind. —जनीन,-जन्य, -जनीय *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. —जित *m.* 1. N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. -3. N. of Vishṇu. —देव see under विश्व *m.* above. —धारिणी the earth. —धारिन् *m.* a deity. —धेना Ved. the earth. —नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of *S*iva. —पा *m.* 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. —पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. —प्सन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. —बोधः a Buddha. —भावनः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज *a.* all enjoying, all-eating. (-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. —भेषजं dry ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. —मूर्ति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Mâl. 1. 3. (-र्तिः) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of *S*iva —योनिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. —राज् *m.*-राजः a universal sovereign. —रुची one of the seven tongues of fire. —रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishṇu. (-पं) agallochum. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —वाह *a.* (विश्वौही *f.*) all-sustaining. —वेदस् *a.* 1. all-knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. —व्यचस् *f.* N. of Aditi. —व्यापक, व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. —सहा 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. —सारकं the prickly pear. —सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28; 1. 49.

विश्वंकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. —मुख *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं *ind.* Ved. At all times.

विश्वंभर *a.* All-sustaining. —रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 Of Indra. —रा The earth; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 1. 9; विश्वंभराप्यतिलघुर्नरनाथ तवांतिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयुः Air, wind.

विश्वह *ind.* At all times. —हा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.); पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनापहसिततसकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233; Ku. 5. 15; (sometimes with gen. also). -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident; विशश्वसे पक्षिगणैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. —*Caus.* To cause to believe, inspire confidence in; ऋते क्रौर्यात्समायातो मां विश्वासयितुं नु किं Bk. 8. 105; Pt. 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय *pot.p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence; अहो दीप्तिमतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वपुषः *S.* 2; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. —स्ता A widow.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः प्रियवादीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणं; *S.*1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. -2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp —घातः,-भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. —घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. —पात्रं, -भूमिः -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासनं Producing confidence.

विश्वाधायस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitṛi.

विश्वामित्रः [विश्वं मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पूर्वपददीर्घः; P. VI. 3, 130] N. of a celebrated sage. [He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasish*t*ha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Râjarshi*, Rishi, *Maharshi*, and *Brahmarshi*, but he was not contented till Vasish*t*ha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*, which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasish*t*ha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trisanku to the skies, in saving *S*unahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles].

विश्वाराज् *m.* [विश्वस्य राजा] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् I. 3 U. (वेवेष्टि, वेविष्टे,-विष्ट) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णाति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1. P. (वेषति) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष् *f.* 1 Feces, excrement, ordure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विट्पति. -Comp. —कारिका (विट्कारिका) a kind of bird. —ग्रहः (विड्ग्रहः) constipation. —चरः, -वराहः (विट्चरः, विड्वराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). —पतिः a son-in-law. —लवणं (विड्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. —संगः (विट्संगः) constipation. —सारिका (विट्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विषं [विष्-क] 1 Poison, venom (said to be *m.* also in this sense); विषं भवतु मा भूद्वा फटाटोपो भयंकरः Pt.

1. 204. -2 Water; विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended).-3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk.-4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अक्त, -दिग्ध *a.* poisoned, envenomed. -अंकुरः 1. a spear. -2. a poisoned arrow. -अंतक *a.* antidotal. (-कः) an epithet of *S*iva. -अपह, -घ्न *a.* repelling poison, antidotic. -आननः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्या the marking-nut plant. -आस्वाद *a.* tasting poison. -कंठः N. of *S*iva. -कुंभः a jar filled with poison. -कृमिः a worm bred in poison. °न्याय see under न्याय. -घातिन् *m.* the Sirîsha tree. -घ्न *a.* antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति चिंताविषघ्नोऽयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (-घ्नः) 1. an antidote. -2. the शिरीष and चंपक trees. (-घ्नी) 1. turmeric. -2. colocynth. -जुष्ट *a.* 1. poisonous. -2. poisoned, affected by poison. -ज्वरः a buffalo. -दः a cloud. (-दं) green vitriol. -दंतकः a snake. -दर्शनमृत्युकः,-मृत्युः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). -द्रुमः=°वृक्ष. q.v.-धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. °निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -पुष्पं the blue lotus.-पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers.-प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -भिषज् *m.*, -वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a curer of snake-bites; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -मंत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites. -2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. -रसः a poisoned potion, poison-liquid; U. 2. 26. -विद्या cure of poison. -वृक्षः,-द्रुमः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 46. °न्याय see under न्याय. -वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -शालूकः the root of the lotus. -शूकः, -शृंगिन्, -सृक्कन् *m.* a wasp. -सूचकः the Chakora bird. -हृदय *a.* 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषंज् 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in *p. p.*).

विषक्त *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly or closely. -2 Adhering or clinging closely to. -3 Hung or suspended on; *S*. 1. 32. -4 Caused, produced; U. 4. 3.

विषंडं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषद् 1 P. To sink down, be exhausted. -2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तापं Gît. 4; वाक्यमुवाच धात्रीयं भार्गवं स्वां दशां च विषसाद पार्थिवः R. 11. 67; Bg. 2. 1; Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. -3 To be afraid. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. -2 To make afflicted, pain.

विषण्ण *p. p.* Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -मुख, -वदन *a.* looking sad. -रूप *a.* in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; महाणि मा कुरु विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधाति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54; *S*. 4. 15. -2 Disappointment, despondency, despair; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40; (विषादश्चेतसो भंग उपायाभावनाशयोः). -3 Languor, drooping state; दोर्विषादः Mâl. 2. 5. -4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन् *a.* Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम *a.* [विगतो विरुद्धो वा समः] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पार्थिषु विषमेष्वप्यचलता Mu. 3. 3; व्यालाकीर्णाः सुविषमाः Pt. 1. 64; Me. 19. -2 Irregular, unequal; Mâl. 9. 43. -3 Odd, not even. -4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3; विषमाः कर्मगतयः Pt. 4. 50. -5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3, Bh. 3. 5. -6 Coarse, rough. -7 Oblique; Mâl. 4. 2. -8 Painful, troublesome; कांताविश्लेषदुःखव्यतिकरविषमे यौवने विप्रयोगः Bh. 3. 106; H. 4. 3. -9 Very strong, vehement; Mâl. 3. 9. -10 Dangerous, fearful; Mv. 5. 56, Mk. 8. 1, 27, Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. -11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. -12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. -13 Dishonest, artful.-14 Intermittent, (as fever). -15 Wicked. -16 Different. -मः N. of Vishṇu. -मं 1 Unevenness. -2 Oddness. -3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. -4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune; सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षंति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. -5 Rough or uneven ground. -6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; (said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kârikâs 126 and 127). -7 A kind of stanza or verse; भिन्नचिह्नचतुष्पादं विषमं परिकीर्तितम्.-मं *ind.* Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. -Comp. -अक्षः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of *S*iva. -अन्नं unusual or irregular food. -अवतारः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure'; V. 1. -आयुधः, -इषुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कर्णः 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. -2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. -कर्मन् (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke.)-कालः an unfavourable season.-चतुरस्रः -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -छदः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -ज्वरः remittent fever. -त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. -लक्ष्मी *f.* ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution (of property). -शील *a.* cross-tempered, peevish, perverse. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in an inaccessible position. -2. being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमित *a.* 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. -2 Contracted, frowning. -3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषमीभू 1 P. 1 To become uneven. -2 To stumble, fall unevenly; *S*. 4. 15.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear); श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S*. 1. 1. -2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. -3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.) यौवने विषयैषिणां R. 1. 8; शब्दादीन् वि-

षयान्मोक्तुं 10. 25; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49; Bg. 2. 59. -4 An object, a thing, matter; नार्यो न जग्मुर्विषयांतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. -5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. -6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45; यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः V. 1. 1; सकलवचनानामविषयः Mâl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. -7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3. -8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; so शृंगारविषयको ग्रंथः 'treating of love'. -9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa q. v. -10 A place, spot; परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2. 2. -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of', 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'cancerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so °अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः-उपसेवा,-निरतिः f. -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषिन् a. addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक a. 1 Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.). Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in दानविषयको ग्रंथः.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world. -3 The god of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्वारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषेहे R. 14. 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषह्य a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन धूमितां Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Ordure, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-णं,-णी [विष्-बा० कानच्] 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् शशविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. -2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तमानामुपदाधिरे विषाणभिन्नाः प्रह्लादं सुरकरिणा घनाः क्षरंतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो निवासोऽयमिहास्य पुष्पैः सदानतो येन विषाणिनागः Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion. -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. -णः The equinox.

विषुपं The equinox.

विषुवं The first point of *Aries* or *Libra* into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -रेखा the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुवत् n. 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for *Comp.* see विषुव above.

विष्क् 10 U. (विष्कयति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विषूचिका Cholera.

विष्कंद् 1 P. To go in different directions, room, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कंदः 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कंभ् 5. 9. P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कंभः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. -4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In dramas) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, middling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on:— S. D. thus defines it:— वृत्तवर्तिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कंभ आदावंकस्य दर्शितः। मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संप्रयोजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचमध्यमकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कंभक See विष्कंभ.

विष्कंभित a. Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कंभिन् m. The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकीटत्वचः U. 2. 9.

विष्टप् f. 1 A place, region, world. -2 Heaven.

विष्टपः-पं 1 A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. त्रिविष्टप. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.). -Comp. -हारिन् a. one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टंभ् 5. 9. P. 1 To stop, obstruct; *S.* 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अत्युच्छ्रिते मंत्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. —*Caus.* 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टब्ध *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्टंभः 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet.

विष्टंभिन् *a.* 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass.). -3 A handful of Kusa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. **-Comp.** —भाज् *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. —श्रवस् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa; *Si.* 14. 12.

विष्टा Excrement, feces, ordure.

विष्टिः *f.* [विष्-क्तिन् क्तिच् वा] 1 Pervading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्ठलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्ठा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval.

विष्णुः [विष् व्यापने नुक् Uṇ. 3. 39] 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatâras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived:— यस्माद्विश्वमिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः। तस्मादेवोच्यते विष्णुर्विशधातोः प्रवेशनात्॥).-2 N.of Agni.-3 A pious man. -4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति. -5 N.of one of the Vasus. -6 The lunar mansion called *S*ravaṇa (presided over by Vishṇu). **-Comp.** —कांची N. of a town. —क्रमः the step or stride of Vishṇu. —गुप्तः N. of Châṇakya. —तैलं a kind of medicinal oil. —दैवत्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth days of each fortnight (of a lunar month). —पदं 1. the sky, atmosphere. -2. the sea of milk. -3. the foot of Vishṇu (worshipped at Gayâ). -4. a lotus. —पदी an epithet of the Ganges. —पुराणं N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purâṇas. —प्रीतिः *f.* land granted rent-free to Brâhmaṇas to maintain Vishṇu's worship. —माया N. of Durgâ. —रथः an epithet of Garuḍa. —रातः N. of king Parîkshit. —लिंगी a quail. —लोकः Vishṇu's world. —वल्लभा 1. an epithet of Lakshmî. -2. the holy basil. —वाहनः,-वाह्यः epithets of Garuḍa.

विष्पंद् 1 A. 1 To A move about. -2 To throb, beat, palpitate.

विष्पंदः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्फारः 1 The twang of a bow. -2 Vibration.

विष्य *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विष्यंद् 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यंदः Flowing, trickling.

विष्व *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्वच्, विष्वंच् *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विष्वङ्; *f.* विषूची, *n.* विष्वक्) 1 Going or being everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वङ्मोहः स्थगयति कथं मंदभाग्यः करोमि U. 3. 38, Mâl. 9. 20. -2 Separating into parts. -3 Different. -4 Alternately. (विष्वक is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; Ki.14.59; Pt.2. 2; Mâl. 5. 4, 9. 25). **-Comp.** —सेनः (विष्वक्सेनः or विष्वक्षेणः) an epithet of Vishṇu; साम्यमाप कमलासखविष्वक्सेनसेवितयुगांतपयोधेः *Si.* 10. 55; विष्वक्सेनः स्वतनुमविशत्सर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठां R. 15. 103. °प्रिया N. of Lakshmî.

विष्वद्र्य (द्र्यं) च् *a.* (विष्वद्रीची *f.*) Going everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वद्रीचीर्विक्षिपन् सैन्यवीचीः *Si.* 18. 25; विष्वद्रीच्या भुवनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्वणनं, विष्वाणः Eating.

विस् I. 4 P. (विस्यति) To cast, throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

विस See बिस.

विसंयुक्त *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विसंयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent, be at variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि रूपाद्विसंवदति शीलं Mu. 1. 19; शकटदासस्तु मित्रमिति विसंवदंत्यक्षराणि Mu. 5. -2 To break one's word or promise. -3 To disappoint, deceive. -4 To fail. -5 To assert falsely. -6 To contradict. —*Caus.* 1 To make inconsistent. -2 To disappoint, to cause to fail; रमणीयोऽयवधिर्विधिना विसंवादितः *S.* 6. -3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. -2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. -3 Contradiction.

विसंवादिन् *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. -2 Inconsistent, contradictory -3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. -4 Disputing, contesting. -5 False, untrue. -6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंष्ठुल *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated; Mâl. 7. -2 Uneven.

विसंकट *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Mâl. 5. 13; cf. विशंकट. —टः 1 A lion. -2 The Ingudî tree.

विसंगत *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ *a.* Insensible, unconscious.

विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable *Sandhi* (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसल See बिसल.

विसिनी See बिसिनी.

विसिल See बिसिल.

विसूचिका Cholera.

विसूरणं-णा Distress, sorrow.

विसूरितं Repentance, distress. —ता Fever.

विसृ 1 P. 1 To spread, be extended or diffused; चंक्रीवदंगरुहधूम्ररुचो विसस्रुः *Si.* 5. 8; 9. 19, 37; Ki. 10. 53. -2 To return. —*Caus.* 1 To spread, stretch. -2 To cause to prevail or spread.

विसरः 1 Going forth. -2 Spread-

ing, extending. -3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. -4 A large quantity, heap; Mâl. 1. 37.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. -2 Creeping, gliding. -3 A fish. -रं 1 wood. -2 Timber. -री The region of the winds.

विसारिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Spreading, diffusing. -2 Creeping, gliding. -m. A fish.

विसृत p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. -2 Extended, stretched. -3 Uttered, spoken.

विसृत्वर a. (री f.) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; विसृत्वरैरंबुरुहां रजोभिः Si. 3. 11. -2 Creeping, gliding.

विसृमर a. Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विसृमरऽहेबितहयः Ve. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave, give up; विसृज सुंदरि संगमसाध्वसं M. 4. 13; पूर्वार्धविसृष्टतल्पः R. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. -2 To let go, let loose. -3 To shed, pour down; तद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26.-4 To send, despatch; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39. -5 To dismiss, allow to go, send away; प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिं R. 8. 91; 14. 19. -6 To give; R. 13. 67; 18. 7. -7 To send or cast forth, emit, dart; विसृजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिंदुर्मयूखैः S. 3. 2. -8 To drop, let fall, strike; विसृज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाणं U. 2.10. -9 To utter; Si.15.62.-10 To cast off, repudiate. -11 To create, produce. -12 To deliver, hand over to. -*Caus.* To emit, pour forth, shed. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To spare. -4 To cast off, repel, repudiate. -5 To lose.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission. -2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. -3 Casting, discharge. -4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Creation, creating. -7 Abandonment, relinquishment.-8 Voiding, evacuation; as in पुरीषविसर्ग -9 Departure, separation. -10 Final beatitude. -11 Light, splendour. -12 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:). -13 The southern course of the sun. -14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया वसुवृष्टिविसर्जनैः R. 9. 6. -2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. -3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 48. -4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः R. 8. 25. -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). -7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विसर्जनीय a. To be abandoned &c. -यः=विसर्ग (12) q. v.

विसर्जित p. p. 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Given away. -3 Left, quitted, abandoned. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Dismissed.

विसृष्ट p. p. 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Created, emanated. -3 Shed, cast. -4 Sent, despatched; R. 5. 39. -5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9. -6 Discharged, hurled. -7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेष्वात्मविसृष्टेषु R. 1. 44. -8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. -9 Cast out, expelled.

विसृष्टिः f. 1 Emitting, sending forth.-2 Abandoning. -3 Giving.

विसृप् 1 P. 1 To move, march, proceed; यः सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विससर्प मायया R. 11. 29; 4. 53. -2 To fly or roam about. -3 To spread; मनोरागस्तीव्रं विषमिव विसर्पत्यविरतं Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To flow along, fall down; (बाष्पौघः) विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29. -5 To escape, run away. -6 To hover about. -7 To wind, meander.

विसर्पः 1 Creeping about, gliding. -2 Moving to and fro. -3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 36. -4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. -5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. -**Comp.** -घ्नं wax.

विसर्पणं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. -2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्पिः, विसर्पिका See विसर्प (5) above.

विस्तृ 5 U., विस्तॄ 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse. -2 To cover, fill. -3 To extend, expand. -4 To strew or scatter about. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितृकं यौवनं S. 1. -2 To increase; R. 7. 39. -3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः। सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवंतु मे Si. 4. 24; (विस्तरेण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरशः 'in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars'; अंगुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 1; Bg. 10. 18). -3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अलं विस्तरेण. -4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. -5 A bed, layer. -6 A seat, stool. -7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; प्रांतविस्तारभाजां Mâl. 1. 27. -2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोकयंत्यो वपुरापुरक्ष्णां प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिण्यः R. 2. 11; Bg. 13. 30. -3 Expanse, vastness, magnitude; मध्यः श्यामः स्तन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपांडुः Me. 18. -4 Details, full particulars; कण्वोऽपि तावच्छ्रुतविस्तारः क्रियतां S. 7. -5 The diameter of a circle. -6 A shrub. -7 The branch of a tre with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण p. p. 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. -2 Wide, broad. -3 Large, great, extensive. -**Comp.** -पर्णं a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत p. p. 1 Diffused, spread, extended. -2 Broad, expanded. -3 Ample. -4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः f. 1 Extension, expansion, -2 Breadth, width, magnitnde. -3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 A. 1 To stand apart. -2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; परैर्भुवं व्याप्य वितिष्ठमानं Si. 4. 4. -3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्पष्ट a. 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. -2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर् 6 P. 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. -2 To move about, struggle. -3 To shine, gleam; किं नाम विस्फुरंति शस्त्राणि U. 4. -4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling,

throbbing. -2 The twang of a bow.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. -2 Trembling, tremulous. -3 Twanged ; विकृष्टविस्फारितचापमंडलः Ki. 14. 31. -4 Dilated, expanded. -5 Manifested, displayed. -6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. -2 Swollen, nlarged.

विस्फुर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar, thunder. -2 To resound. -3 To increase. -4 To shine, appear ; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10.

विस्फूर्जथुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling.-2 A clap or peal of thunder. -3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke ; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62. -4 Rolling (as of waves) ; swell, surging appearance ; महोर्मिविस्फूर्जथुनिर्विशेषाः R. 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जितं 1 Roar, shout. -2 Rolling. -3 Fruit, result ; तत्सर्वं सुरलोकदेवसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितं Bh. 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फुलिंगः 1 A spark of fire ; अग्नेर्ज्वलतो विस्फुलिंगा विप्रतिष्ठेरन् S. B. -2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः -टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. -2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 A. 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्रावीण्येन विसिष्मिये R. 15. 68; उद्वीक्ष्य को भुवि न विस्मयते नगेशं Si. 4. 19, Bk. 5. 51. -2 To admire. -3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. —*Caus.* To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment ; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33; Bk. 5. 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; पुरुषः प्रबभूवाग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहर्त्विजां R. 10. 50. -2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्फारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः ॥ 207. -3 Pride, arrogance ; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. -4 Uncertainty, doubt. -**Comp** —आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयंगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. —नः 1 The god of love. -2 Trick, deceit, illusion. —नं 1 Causing wonder. -2 Anything causing wonder. -3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. -2 Disconcerted. -3 Proud.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder, surprise.

विस्मेर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 P. To forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोस्येनां कथं S. 5. 1; यदा तु अन्यसंगात्पूर्ववृत्तं विस्मृतो भवान् S. 6. —*Caus.* To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्रं A smell like that of raw meat. -**Comp.** —गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्रंस् 1 A. 1 To slip down, become loosened. -2 To fall down, drop, slip. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, let fall ; विस्रंसयंती नवकर्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. -2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विस्रंसः -सा 1 Falling down. -2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop drown; अंतर्मोहनमौलिघूर्णनचलन्मंदारविस्रंसनः Gît. 3. -2 Untying, loosening; नीविविस्रंसनः करः K. P. 7. —नं 1 Falling down. -2 Flowing, dropping. -3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विस्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm.

विस्रसा Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विस्रब्ध, विस्रंभ See विश्रब्ध, विश्रंभ.

विस्रु 1 P. To flow forth, trickle, ooze.

विस्रवः, विस्रावः Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विस्रावणं 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विस्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्वर *a.* Discordant.

विहगः [विहायसा गच्छति गम्-ड नि०] 1 A bird ; Me. 28 ; Rs. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

विहंगः 1 A bird ; R. 1. 51 ; Ms. 9. 55. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -**Comp.** —इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Garuḍa.

विहंगमः 1 A bird ; (गृहदीर्घिकाः) मदकलोदकलोलविहंगमाः R. 9. 37 ; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विहंगमा, विहंगिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate ; (अलं) सहसा संहतिमंहसां विहंतुं Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist ; विघ्नंति रक्षांसि वने क्रतूंश्च Bk. 1. 19; Si. 14 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline ; तद्भूतनाथानुग नार्हसि त्वं संबंधिनो मे प्रणयं विहंतुं R. 2. 58; न व्यहन्यत कदाचिदर्थिता 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहत *p p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. —तः A Jaina temple.

विहतिः A friend, companion. —*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.

विहननं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहस् 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently ; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule ; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव विकला Gît. 9 ; गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 50.

विहसनं, विहसितं, विहासः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered overpowered, made powerless ; मालतीमुखावलोकनविहस्ततया Mâl. 1, R. 5 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); रुजाविहस्तचरणं M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

विहा *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहा 2 P. To leave, abandon,

orsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41; R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. –*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विहापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. –तं A gift, donation.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विद्याविहीनः पशुः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -**Comp.** –जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. –*m.* A bird; N. 3.99.

विहायस See विहायस्.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed; Pt. 1. 201. -5 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. (See धा with वि). –तं An order, a command, decree; परतो दैवविहितायत्तं Pt. 1.

विहितिः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विह् 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed (as tears); as in बाष्पं विहरति. -4 To pass (as time). -5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Gît. 1; गंधमादनवनं विहर्तुं गता V. 4; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Separation, disunion. -3 Changing.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. -3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्तृ *m.* 1 A roamer. -2 A robber.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation, diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलानुगतेव नागैः R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19. 37. -4 Tread, stepping, movement (of hands, feet &c.); विक्रमैः पाणिविहारहारिभिः Ki. 4. 15; दरमंथरचरणविहारं Gît. 11. -5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure-garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery. -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -10 Opening, expansion. -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird.-**Comp** –गृहं a pleasure-house. –दासी a nun.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारिन् *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by; मृगयाविहारिणः *S.* 1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. -2 Expanded. –तं 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विकृत also in this sense). -2 Sport, play.

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

विहेठः 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहेठकः 1 An injurer. -2 A reviler, calumniator.

विहेठनं 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल् 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अंतर्भित्रं भ्रमति हृदयं विह्वलस्यंगमंगं Mâl. 5. 20.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed; Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

वी I. 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. -11 To desire, wish. -12 To shine. -II. (वि+इ) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart; तस्यामहं त्वयि च संप्रति वीतचिंतः *S.* 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. -2 To undergo a change; सदृशं त्रिषु लिंगेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययं Sk. -3 To spend. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.

वीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -2 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभगं तथैव खलु सापि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

वीक्षं 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. –क्षः -क्षा Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षणं -णा Seeing, looking at, sight. –णं An eye.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible. –क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. –क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वींखा 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचिः *m.f.*, **वीची** [Uṇ. 4. 72] 1 A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56. 12. 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -**Comp.** –मालिन् *m.* the ocean.

वीज् I. 1 A (वीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (वीजयति-ते) To fan, cool by fanning; खं वीज्यते मणिमयैरिव तालवृंतैः Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. –With अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; *S.* 3.

वीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. -2 A sort of pheasant. –नं 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

वीज, वीजक, वीजल, वीजिक, वीजिन्, वीज्य } See बीज, बीजक, बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन्, and बीज्य.

वीटा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marâṭhî विटीदांडूचा खेळ).

वीटिः, -वीटिका, -वीटी *f.* 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar. विडा=तांबूल q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodice ; Amaru. 23.

वीडु *a.* Ved. Strong, firm.

वीणा 1 The (Indian) lute ; मूकीभूतायां वीणायां K. ; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. **-Comp.** —आस्यः an epithet of Nàrada. —दंडः the neck of a lute ; Bv. 1. 80. —वादः, -वादकः a lutanist.

वीणिन् *m.* A lute-player.

वीत *p. p.* [वि०इ-क्त] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Excepted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.) ; वीतार्चित, वीतस्पृह, वीतभी, वीतशंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn —तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. —तं Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs ; वीतवीतभया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. l. (see Malli. thereon); निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुक्लतं Si. 5. 47. **-Comp.** —दंभ *a.* humble, lowly. —भय *a.* fearless, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —मल *a.* pure. —राग *a.* 1. free from desire; Ku. 6. 39 v. l. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. (-गः) 1. a sage who has subdued his passions. -2. a deified Jaina saint. —शोकः (=अशोकः) the Asoka tree. —सूत्रं the sacred thread.

वीतंसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनौ (*m.* dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः [वी-क्तिन्] A horse. —तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. **-Comp.** —होत्रः 1. fire. -2. the sun.

वीथिः —थी *f.* [विथ्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A road, way ; Ki. 7. 17 ; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market ; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drama ; it is thus defined in S. D. :—वीथ्यामेको भवेदंकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशभाषितैरुक्तैश्चित्रां प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । सूचयेद्भूरिशृंगारं किंचिदन्यान् रसानपि । मुखनिर्वहणे संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽखिलाः 520.

वीथिका 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery ; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others) ; आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यां वीथिकायामालिखितं U. 1.

वीध्र *a.* Pure, clean. —ध्रं 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

वीनाहः The top or cover of a well.

वीपा Lightning.

वीप्सा 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action ; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति ; वीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. -3 Repetition in general.

वीभ् 1 A. (वीभते) To boast, brag.

वीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. —रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion ; कोऽप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनंदनोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर, and युद्धवीर, for explanation see these words s. v.). -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son. -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavîra tree. -11 N. of Vishṇu. —रं 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usîra q. v. **-Comp.** —अम्लः a kind of sorrel. —आशंसनं 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. —आसनं a kind of posture practised in meditation ; for definition see पर्यंक (3 . -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a great hero. —उज्झः a Brâhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. —कीटः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. —जयंतिका 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. —तरुः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Arjuna tree. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of the god of love. —पट्टः a sort of military dress. —पानं (णं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. —बाहुः N. of Vishṇu. —भद्रः 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair ; see दक्ष. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. —मुद्रिका a ring worn on the middle toe. —रजस् *n.* red lead. —रसः 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. —रेणुः N. of Bhîmasena. —विप्लावकः a Brâhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. —वृक्षः 1. the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. —सूः *f.* the mother of a hero ; (so वीरप्रसवा, -प्रसूः -प्रसविनी). -2. the mother of a male child. —सेनः N. of the father of Nala. —सैन्यं garlic. —स्कंधः a buffalo. —हत्या the killing of a man ; Ms. 11. 41. —हन् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N. of Vishṇu.

वीरकः 1 A hero. -2 The Karavîra plant.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero. -2 An arrow. —रं A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरंधरः 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् *a.* Full of heroes. —ती A woman whose husband and sons are living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume (called Murâ). -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An aloe. -7 The plantain tree.

वीरायते Den. A. To act like a hero, show heroism.

वीरणं N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, (the root of which is used as a refrigerant).

वीरणी 1 A side-look. -2 A deep place.

वीरिणं See ईरिण.

वीरुध् -धा *f.* 1 A spreading creeper ; लता प्रतानिनी वीरुत् Ak.; आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधां S. 5. 9 ; Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being cut. -4 A creeper, a shrub in general ; Ki. 4. 19.

वीर्यं [वीर्-यत्, वीरस्य भावो यत् वा] 1 Heroism, prowess, valour ; वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43 ; R. 2. 4, 3. 62, 11. 72; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour, strength. -3 Virility. -4 Energy, firmness, courage. -5 Power, potency ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 2. -6 Efficacy (of medicines) ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4 ; Ku. 2. 48. -7 Semen virile ; Ku. 3. 15 ; Pt. 4. 50. -8 Splendour, lustre. -9 The seed of plants. -10 Dignity, consequence. **-Comp.** —जः a son. —प्रपातः seminal effusion, discharge of semen. —शालिन् *a.* strong. —हीन *a.* 1. cowardly, pusilanimous. -2. seedless. -3. impotent.

वीर्यवत् *a.* 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. -2 Efficacious.

वीवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing corn. -4 A way, road.

वीवधिकः 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. -2 A general dealer.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina convent. -2 A sanctuary.

वुंग् 1 P. (वुंगति) To leave, abandon.

वुंट् 10 U. (वुंटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To perish.

वुवूर्षु *a.* Desirous of choosing.

वुस् See बुस्.

वूर्ण *a.* Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1. 5. 9. U. (वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणुते, वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत ; *pass.* व्रियते) 1 To choose, select, select as a boon ; वृतं तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56 ; ववार रामस्य वनप्रयाणं Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for oneself (Atm.); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30 ; ययेव वव्रे तत्पदयवाहृतं R. 3. 6. -3 To choose in marriage, woo, court ; अयोनिजां राजसुतां वरीतुं Mv. 3. 28; A. R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for. -5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen, envelop; मेघैर्वृतश्चंद्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. -6 To surround, encompass ; Bk. 5. 10 ; U. 4. 18 ; R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off, keep away, restrain, check. -8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct. -9 To love, adore. —*Caus.* (वारयति-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To avert from (with abl.). -3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress, check, hinder; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2, 11. —*Desid.* (वुवूर्षति-ते, विवरिषति-ते; विवरीषति-ते) To wish to choose; -II. 10 U. (वरयति-ते) 1 To choose, select; वरं वरयते कन्या माता वित्तं पिता श्रुतं Pt. 4. 68. -2 To choose in marriage. -3 To ask for, beg, solicit, (with two acc.) ; तां त्वां संवरणस्यार्थे वरयामि विभावसो Mb. ; शैलेंद्रं वरयामासुर्गंगां त्रिपथगां नदीं Râm.

वृत *p. p.* [वृ-क्त] 1 Chosen, selected. -2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden. -4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5 Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7 Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9 Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

वृतिः *f.* 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Hiding, covering, concealing. -3 Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty, a request. -5 Surrounding, encompassing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure; Me. 78, Mâl. 6. 19.

वृतिंकर *a.* Surrounding, encompassing. —रः The tree called विकंकत.

वृकः [Uṇ. 3. 41] 1 A wolf ; पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Mâl. 5. 24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A crow. -5 An owl. -6 A robber. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Turpentine. -9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demon. -11 N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष). -12 N. of a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough. -14 The moon (Ved.). **-Comp.** —अरातिः, -अरिः a dog. —उदरः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Bhîma, the second Pâṇḍava prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. —दंशः a dog. —धूपः 1. turpentine. -2. a compound perfume. —धूर्तः a jackal.

वृक्कः -क्का 1 The heart. -2 A kidney (in dual in this sense).

वृकण *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided. -2 Torn. -3 Broken.

वृक्त *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. -2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष् 1 A. (वृक्षते) 1 To accept, select. -2 To cover.

वृक्षः [वश्च्-क्स Uṇ. 3. 66] A tree ; आत्मापराधवृक्षाणां फलान्येतानि देहिनाम्. **-Comp.** —अंघ्रिः the root of a tree. —अदनः 1. a carpenter's chisel. -2. a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree. -4. the *Piyála* tree. —अम्लः the hog-plum. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. —आलयः a bird. —आवासः 1. a bird. -2. an ascetic. —आश्रयिन् *m.* 1. a kind of small owl. -2. a bird. —उत्पलः the Karṇikâra tree. —कुक्कुटः a wild cock. —खंडं a grove or clump of trees. —चरः a monkey. —छाया the shade of a tree. (-यं) thick shade, the shade of many trees. —धूपः turpentine. —नाथः the fig-tree. —निर्यासः gum, resin. —पाकः the fig-tree. —भिद् *f.* an axe. —भेदिन् *m.* 1. a hatchet. -2. a carpenter's chisel. —मर्कटिका a squirrel. —वाटिका, =वाटी a garden, grove of trees. —शः a lizard. —शायिका a squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree ; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree (in general). -3 The Kuṭaja tree.

वृच् 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृज् I. 2 A. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun, abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृणक्ति) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon. -2 To choose ; आसामेकतमां वृंग्धि सवर्णां स्वर्गभूषणां Bhâg. -3 To atone for, efface, purify ; तन्मे रेतः पिता वृंक्तामित्यस्यैतन्निदर्शनं Ms. 9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5 To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वर्जति, वर्जयति-ते, वर्जित) 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, abandon. -3 To exclude, set aside, leave out, except; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take away, deprive (one) of. -7 To discharge, pour or give out, emit. (The following verse from K. R. illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—वृणक्ति वृजिनैः संगं वृक्ते च वृषलैः सह । वर्जत्यनार्जवोपेतैः स वर्जयति दुर्जनैः ॥).

वृजन *a.* 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong. -3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perishable, transient. —नः 1 Hair. -2 Curled hair. —नं 1 Sin. -2 A calamity. -3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of ground, an enclosure ; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A battle, fight.

वृजिन *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, curved. -2 Wicked, sinful. —नः 1 Hair, curled hair. -2 A wicked man ; वृ-

णक्ति वृजिनैः संगं K. R. —नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; निराकरिष्णोर्वृजिनादृतेऽपि R. 14. 57. -2 Pain, distress (said to be *m.* also in this sense). -3 Red leather.

वृण् I. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणुते) To eat, consume. -II. 6 P. (वृणति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्यते) 1 To choose, like; cf. वावृत्. -2 To distribute, divide. -II. 10 U. (वर्तयति-ते) To shine. -III. 1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; ववृते, अवृतत्-अवर्तिष्ट, वर्तिष्यते-वर्त्स्यति, वर्तितुं, वृत्त) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते *S.* 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महत्कुतूहलं वर्तते Pt. 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः *S.* 1. -2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K.; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. -3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक रे स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhâsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; *S.* Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. -4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिज्या ववृते Bk. 2.37; R. 12. 56. -5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवारिभिर्वर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. -6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. -7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते *S.* 1; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. -8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कविर्निसर्गसौहृदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Mâl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; मित्रवन्मध्यवर्तिष्ट Dk.; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. -9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वीं वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. -10 To act up to, abide by, follow, तदशक्यारंभादुपरम्य मातुर्मते वर्तस्व Dk. -11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्यसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुष्यशब्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3 (often used in lexicons in this sense). -12 To tend or conduce to (with. dat.); पुत्रेण किं फलं यो वै पितृदुःखाय वर्तते. -13 To rest or depend upon. —*Caus.* (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. -2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः *S.* 7. 6. -3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. -4 To do, practise, exhibit; Mâl. 9. 33. -5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. -6 To spend, pass (as time). -7 To live on, subsist; रामोऽपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm. also; मदसिक्तमुखैर्मृगाधिपः करिभिर्वर्तयते स्वयं हतैः Ki. 2. 18. -8 To relate, describe. -9 To perceive, comprehend. -10 To study. -11 To shine. -12 To speak. -13 To shed (as tears). —*Desid.* (विवृत्सति, विवर्तिषते).

वृत्त *p. p.* [वृत्-कर्तरि-क्त] 1 Lived, existed. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Completed, finished. -4 Performed, done, acted. -5 Past, gone. -6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Firm, fixed. -9 Read through, studied. -10 Derived from. -11 Famous. -12 Covered. -13 Turned. (See वृत्). —त्तः A tortoise. —त्तं 1 An event, occurrence. -2 History, account; R. 15. 64. -3 News, tidings. -4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10, 127 v. l., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. -5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्वृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. -6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. -7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. -8 A circle, circumference of a circle. -9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); see App. I. —**Comp.** —अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round; वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे जंघे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. —अनुवर्तिन् *a.* obedient. —अनुसारः 1. conformity to prescribed rules. -2. conformity to metre. —अंतः 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तांतेन पर्याकुलाः स्मः *S.* 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. -2. news, tidings, intelligence; को नु खलु वृत्तांतः V. 4; R. 14. 87. -3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. -4. a subject, topic. -5. a kind, sort. -6. mode, manner. -7. state, condition. -8. the whole, totality. -9. rest, leisure. -10. retirement, solitude -11. property, nature. —इर्वारुः, -कर्कटी the water-melon. —ओजस् *a.* 1. strong, mighty. -2. having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. —खंडः a segment of a circle. —गंधि *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). —चूड, -चौल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. —तंडुलः a kind of grass (यावनाल). —पुष्पः 1. a cane (वानीर). -2. the *Sirîsha* tree. -3. the *kadamba* tree; also Vânîra, Kubjaka, and Mudgara. —फलः 1. the jujube tree. -2. the pomegranate tree. (-लं) black pepper. —शस्त्र *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तकं A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तिः *f.* [वृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence. -2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. -3 State, condition. -4 Action, movement, function, operation; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, *S.* 4. 14. -5 Course, method; *S.* 2, 11. -6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु प्रियसखीं वृत्तिं सपत्नीजने *S.* 4. 17, Me. 8; वैतसीवृत्तिः, बकवृत्तिः &c. -7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्धके मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8; *S.* 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. -8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, *S.* 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). -9 Wages, hire. -10 Cause of activity. -11 Respectful treatment. -12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सवृत्तिः सन्निबंधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. -13 Revolving, turning round. -14

The circumference of a wheel or circle. -15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. -16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. -17 A style in composition (these are four; कैशिकी, भारती, सात्वती and आरभटी q. q. v. v.). -18 Customary allowance. -19 Manner of thinking. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपायः a means of subsistence. -कर्षित a. badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. -चक्रं the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistenee. -भंगः, -वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ a. 1. being in any state or employment. -2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृत्-रक्] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इंद्र. -2 A cloud. -3 Darkness. -4 An enemy. -5 Sound. -A wheel. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -द्विष् m., -शत्रुः, -हन् m. epithets of Indra; क्रुद्धेऽपि पक्षच्छिदि वृत्रशत्रौ Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हरिं वृत्रहणं स्मितेन 7. 46.

वृथा ind. [वृ-थाल् किच] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कपींद्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly; improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp. -अट्या strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् n. unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked, or not made good if promised. -मति a. foolish-minded. -मांसं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् a. speaking falsely.

वृध् I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional, also in the Desiderative) (वर्धते, ववृधे, अवृधत्-अवर्धिष्ट, वर्धिष्यते वर्त्स्यति, वृद्ध; desid. विवृत्सति, or विवर्धिषते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper; अन्योन्यजयसंरंभो ववृधे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Subhâsh.; Bk. 14. 13, 19 26. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend. -4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते S. 7 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -Caus. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धूतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71. -2 To cause to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धापयाति in this sense); यदि कोपि त्वां सांप्रतं मदयंतिकालाभेन वर्धापयाति तदा किं तस्य पारितोषिकं करोषि Mâl. 8. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वृद्ध a. [वृध्-क्त] (compar. ज्यायस् or वर्षीयस्, superl. ज्येष्ठ or वर्षिष्ठ) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full-grown, grown up. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5. 35. -4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, धर्मवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned. -द्धः 1 An old man; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 5, 9. 78; Me. 30. -2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint. -4 A male descendant. -द्धं 1 Benzoin. -2 (In gram.) A word having a Vṛiddhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, ऐ and औ. -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. 1. the thumb. -2. the great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उक्षः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि a. corpulent, pot-bellied. -भावः old age. -मतं the precept of ancient sages. -राजः a kind of sorrel. -वाहनः the mango tree. -श्रवस् m. an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -सूत्रकं a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. -2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः [वृध्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; तपोवृद्धिः ज्ञानवृद्धि &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon; पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. -3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest; as in सरलवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c. -8 Usury. -9 Profit, gain. -10 Enlargement of the scrotum. -11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 (In gram.) The increasa or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long, and ऌ to आ, ऐ, औ, आर्, and आल् respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.). -14 Cutting off. -15 (In law) Forfeiture (as of property). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -द a. promoting prosperity. -पत्रं a kind of razor. -श्राद्धं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son.

वृद्धिमत् a. 1 Increased, increasing. -2 Rich, wealthy. -3 Prosperous, thriving.

वृधसानः A man.

वृध्रसानुः 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3 An act or action.

वृंतं 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृंताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 6. 69. -2 The stand of a water-jar. -3 A teat, nipple.

वृंताकः-की The egg-plant.

वृंतिका A small stalk.

वृंद a. Many, numerous. -दं 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमालिवृंदैर्गंडभित्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; Me. 99; so अभ्र°. -2 A heap, quantity. -3 Ten hundred millions.

वृंदा 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Radhikâ. -3 N. of a forest near Gokula. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं 1. N. of a forest near Gokula; वृंदारण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखहेतुः Pad. D. 38, 41; R. 6. 50. -2. a raised

mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil. **—वनी** the holy basil.

वृंदार *a.* **1** Much, great, large. **-2** Eminent, best, excellent. **-3** Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

वृंदारक *a.* (**का** or **रिका** *f.*) **1** Much, great, many. **-2** Eminent, best, excellent. **-3** Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. **-4** Respectable, venerable. **—कः 1** A god, deity; श्रितो वृंदारण्यं नतनिखिलवृंदारकवृतः Bv. 4. 5. **-2** The chief of anything (at the end of comp.); see (2) above.

वृंदिष्ठ *a.* **1** Very great or large. **-2** Very handsome (superl. of वृंदारक, q. v.)

वृंदीयस् *a.* **1** Greater, larger. **-2** More handsome or beautiful (compar, of वृंदारक q. v.).

वृश् 4 P. (वृश्यति) To choose, select.

वृशः A rat. **—शा** A drug. **—शं** Ginger.

वृश्चिकः [व्रश्‌-किकन्] **1** A scorpion. **-2** The sign *scorpio* of the zodiac. **-3** A crab. **-4** A centipede. **-5** A kind of beetle. **-6** A hairy caterpillar. **-7** The month when the sun is in *Scorpio*.

वृष् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्ट) **1** To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); द्वादश वर्षाणि न ववर्ष दशशताक्षः Dk.; काले वर्षतु मेघाः ; गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शक्र Mk. 5. 31; मेघा वर्षंतु गर्जंतु मुंचंत्वशनिमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down ; वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34 ; so शरवृष्टिं, कुसुमवृष्टिं, वर्षति &c. **-3** To pour forth, shed. **-4** To grant, bestow. **-5** To moisten. **-6** To produce, engender. **-7** To have supreme power. **-8** To strike, hurt. **-9** To drink. **-II.** 10 A. (वर्षयते) **1** To be powerful or eminent. **-2** To have the power of production.

वृषः 1 A bull; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80; Me. 52 ; R. 2. 35 ; Ms. 9. 123. **-2** The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. **-3** The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind ; Ms. 3. 18 ; (often at the end of comp.); मुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c. -4 The god of love. **-5** A strong or athletic man. **-7** A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works ; see Ratimanjarî 37. -7 An enemy, adversary. **-8** A rat. -9 The bull of *S*iva. **-10** Morality, justice. **-11** Virtue, a pious or meritorious act ; न सद्गतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितानां Kir. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). **-12** N. of Karna. **-13** N. of Vishnu. **-14** N. of a particular drug. **-15** The principal die. **—षं** A peacock's plumage. **-Comp —अंकः** 1. an epithet of *S*iva ; R. 3. 23. -2. a pious or virtuous man. -3. the marking-nut plant. -4. a eunuch. **°जः** a small drum. **—अंचनः** an epithet of *S*iva **—अंतकः** an epithet of Vishnu. **—आहारः** a cat. **—उत्सर्गः** setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. **—दंशः, -दंशकः** a cat. **—ध्वजः** 1. an epithet of *S*iva; R. 11. 44. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -3. a pious or virtuous man. **—नाशनः** N. of Krishna. **—पतिः** 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. a bull set at liberty. **—पर्वन्** *m.* 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. N. of a demon who with the aid of *S*ukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter *S*armisthâ was married by Yayâti ; see Yayâti and Devayânî. **—भासा** the residence of Indra and the gods ; *i e.* Amarâvati. **—राजकेतनः** N. of *S*iva. **—लोचनः** a cat. **—वाहनः** an epithet of *S*iva. **—स्कंध** *a.* having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull ; U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

वृषण *a.* **1** Sprinkling, fertilizing. **-2** Strong, stout. **—णः** The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles. **-Comp. —कच्छूः** *f.* ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणश्वः A horse of Indra.

वृषन् *m.* [वृष्‌-कनिन्] **1** A bull. **-2** The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. **-3** The chief of a class ; प्राचेतसो मुनिवृषा प्रथमः कवीनां Mv. 1. 7. **-4** A stallion, horse. **-5** Pain, sorrow. **-6** Insensibility to pain. -7 N. of Indra ; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61, 80 ; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. **-8** N. of Karna. **-9** Of Agni. **-10** Of Soma.

वृषभः [वृष्‌-अभच् किच] **1** A bull. **-2** Any male animal. **-3** Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.) ; द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. -4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. **-5** A kind of drug ; cf. ऋषभ. **-6** An elephant's ear. **-7** The orifice or hollow of the ear. **-Comp. —ईक्षणः** N. of Vishnu. **—गतिः, -ध्वजः** epithets of *S*iva ; R. 2. 36 ; Ku. 3. 62.

वृषभी *f.* **1** A widow. **-2** Cowach.

वृषस्यति Den. P. **1** To long for a bull. **-2** To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male) ; रघुनंदनं वृषस्यंती शूर्पणखा प्राप्ता Mv. 5 ; इति रामो वृषस्यंतीं वृषस्कंधः शशास तां R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30. **-2** A libidinous or lascivious woman. **-3** A cow in heat.

वृषाकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. **-2** Of Gaurî. **-3** Of *S*achi. **-4** Of Svâhâ ; wife of Agni. **-5** Of the dawn, wife of the sun. **-6** Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. **-2** Of Vishnu. **-3** Of *S*iva. **-4** Of Indra. **-5** Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 An epithet of *S*iva. **-2** A sparrow.

वृषायते Den. A. Ved. **1** To act like a bull. **-2** To roar like a bull. **-3** To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् *m.* A peacock.

वृषी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

वृष्ट *p. p.* **1** Rained. **-2** Raining. **-3** Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः *f.* [वृष्‌-क्तिन्] **1** Rain, a shower of rain ; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. **-2** A shower (of anything) ; अस्त्रवृष्टि R. 3. 58 ; पुष्पवृष्टि 2. 60 ; so शर°, धन°, उपल° &c. **-Comp. —कालः** the rainy season. **—जीवन** *a.* nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातृक. (-नः) the Châtaka bird. **—भूः** a frog. **—संपातः** a shower of rain.

वृष्टिमत् *a.* Raining, rainy. —*m.* A cloud.

वृष्य *a.* 1 To be rained or showered down. -2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. —ष्यः A kind of kidney-bean. —ष्यं Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

वृषयः 1 Refuge, shelter. -2 Asylum.

वृषलः [वृष्-कलच्] 1 A *S*ûdra. -2 A horse. -3 Garlic. -4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man. -5 An outcast. -6 N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Châṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1, and 3). -7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

वृषलकः A contemptible *S*ûdra.

वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; पितुर्गेहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता । भ्रूणहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कन्या वृषली स्मृता ॥. -2 A woman during menstruation. -3 A barren woman. -4 The mother of a still-born child. -5 A *S*ûdra female, or the wife of a *S*ûdra. -**Comp.** —पतिः the husband of a *S*ûdra woman. —सेवनं intercourse with a Sudra female.

वृष्णि *a.* 1 Heretical, heterodox. -2 Angry, passionate. -3 Ved. Raining. —*m.* 1 A cloud. -2 A ram. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of an ancestor of Kṛishṇa. -5 N. of Kṛishṇa. -6 Of Indra. -7 Of Agni. -8 Air, wind. -9 A heretic. -**Comp.** —गर्भः N. of Kṛishṇa.

वृह्, वृहत्, वृहतिका } See बृह्, बृहत्, and बृहतिका.

वृहती 1 The lute of Nârada. -2 The number 'thirty-six.' -3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. -4 Speech. -5 A reservoir (as of water); see बृहती also. -**Comp** —पतिः an epithet of Bṛihaspati.

वृहस्पति See बृहस्पति.

वॄ 9 U. (वृणाति, वृणीते, वूर्ण ; *pass.* वूर्यते ; *desid.* वुवूर्षति-ते or विवरिषति-ते or विवरीषति-ते) To choose, select ; (see वृ I.)

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उत ; *caus.* वाययति-ते) 1 To weave ; सितांशुवर्णैर्वयति स्म तद्गुणैः N. 1. 12. -2 To braid, plait. -3 To sew. -4 To cover. -5 To make, compose, string together.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon. -2 A jeweller. -3 A youth.

वेगः [विज्-घञ्] 1 Impulse, impetus. -2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. -3 Agitation. -4 Impetuosity, violence, force. -5 A stream, current; as in अंबुवेगः. -6 Energy, activity, determination. -7 Power, strength; मदनज्वरस्य वेगात् K. -8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. -9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. -10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. -11 Love, passion. -12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. -13 Delight, pleasure. -14 Evacuation of the feces. -15 Semen virile. -16 Pleasure, delight. -**Comp.** —अनिलः 1. blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. -2. a strong or violent wind. —आघातः 1. sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. -2. obstruction of excretion, constipation. —नाशनः the phlegmatic humour. —रोधः = °आघातः q. v. —वाहिन् *a.* swift. —विधारणं checking of speed. —सरः a mule.

वेगित *a.* Quickened, expedited, hastened.

वेगिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —*m.* 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. —नी A river.

वेंकटः N. of a mountain.

वेचा Hire, wages.

वेडं A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat.

वेण्, वेन् 1 U. (वेणति-ते, वेनति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, perceive. -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां भांडवादनं 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svâyambhuva. [When he became king, he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.]

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Kṛishṇa).

वेणिः-णी *f.* [वेण्-इन्-वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 18] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरंगिणी वेणिरिवायता भुवः *S*i. 12. 75; Me. 18. -2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनान्निवृत्तेन रघूत्तमेन मुक्ता स्वयं वेणिरिवाबभासे R. 14. 12; अबलावेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. -3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरम्यां रेवां यदि प्रेक्षितुमास्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रवृत्तबाष्पवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रमृज्य K., cf. the word त्रिवेणि also. -4 The confluence of two or more rivers. -5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunâ and Sarasvatî. -6 N. of a river. -**Comp.** —बंधः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. —वेधनी a leech. —वेधिनी a comb. —संहारः 1. tying the hair into a braid; Ve. 6. -2. N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nârâyaṇa.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणुः [वेण्-उण्] 1 A bamboo; मलयेऽपि स्थितो वेणुर्वेणुरेव न चंदनं Subhâsh., R. 12. 41. -2 A reed. -3 A flute, pipe; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -**Comp.** —कर्करः the Karvîra plant. —जः bamboo-seed. —ध्मः a flute-player, piper. —निस्रुतिः the sugar-cane. —यवः bamboo-seed. —यष्टिः *f.* a bamboo-stick. —वारः, —वादकः a piper, flute-player. —बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A goad with a bamboo-handle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं (दं) डः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं [अज्-तनन् वीभावः Uṇ. 3. 150] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. -**Comp.** -अदानं, -अनपाकर्मन् *n.*, -अनपाक्रिया 1. non-payment of wages. -2. an action for non-payment of wages. -जीविन् *m.* a stipendiary.

वेतनिन् *a.* Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [अज्-असुन् तुक्च वीभावः Uṇ. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यद्वेतसः कुब्जलीलां विडंबयति स क्रिमात्मनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीविगस्य *S.*2; अविलंबितमेधि वेतसस्तरुवन्माधव मा स्म भञ्ज्यथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरुतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नाहमात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mâl. 5. 23, *Si.* 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तृ *m.* [विद्-तृच्] 1 A knower -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [अज्-त्रल् वीभावः Uṇ. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41. -**Comp.** -आसनं a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1. a door-keeper. -2. a mace-bearer, staff-bearer. -यष्टिः *f.* a staff of reed; *S.* 5. 3.

वेत्रकीय *a.* Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्रवती 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेत्रिन् *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

वेथ् 1 A. (वेथते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [विद्-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three *Vedas*: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the *Vedas* has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhitá* and *Bráhmana*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-paurusheya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Sruti' *i. e.* 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', *i. e.* 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called द्रष्टारः 'seers', and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञांग). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). -**Comp.** -अग्रणीः N. of Sarasvatî. -अंगं 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonials; (the *Vedângas* are six in number:—शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चयः । ज्योतिषामयनं चैव वेदांगानि षडेव तु ॥; *i. e.* 1 शिक्षा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अधिगमः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अधिपः 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृगुः । सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदपः ॥. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंतः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). -2. the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्मन् also). °गः,°ज्ञः a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. -अंतिन् *m.* a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. -अभ्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable *om*. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -आदि *n.*, -आदिवर्णः, -आदिबीजं the sacred syllable *om*. -उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -उदयः N. of the sun (the Sâma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). -उदित *a.* scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. -कौलेयकः an epithet of Siva. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Vishṇu. -ज्ञः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas -निंदकः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jaina or Buddhist. -निंदा unbelief, heresy. -पारगः a Brâhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. -मातृ *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gáyatrî* q. v. -वचनं, -वाक्यं a Vedic text. -वदनं grammar. -वासः a Brâhmaṇa. -वाह्य *a.* contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् *m.* 1. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -विहित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यासः an epithet of Vyâsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. -संमत, -संमित *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना [विद्-ल्युट्] 1 Knowledge, perception. -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony,

anguish; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62. -6 Presenting, giving. -7 The marriage of a Śûdra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् *n.* Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेदित *p. p.* Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदितृ *a.* 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् *a.* [विद्-णिनि] 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. -2 Marrying. —*m.* 1 A knower. -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brâhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य *a.* 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained. -3 To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [विद्-इन्] A learned man, sage, Paṇḍit. —दिः, -दी *f.* 1 An altar especially one prepared for a sacrifice; अमी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्ण्याः (वह्नयः) *S* 4. 7. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Sarasvatî. -6 A tract or region. -**Comp.** —ईशः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. —जा an epithet of Draupadî who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. -2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तपर्णवेदिका *S.* 1; Ku. 3. 44. -3 A seat in general. -4 An altar, a heap, mound; मंदाकिनीसैकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6 An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time.

वेधकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. —कं Rice in the ear.

वेधनं 1 The act of piercing, perforating. -2 Penetration. -3 Evacuation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

वेधित *p. p.* Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेधिन् *a.* 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). —नी A leech.

वेध्यं A butt, target.

वेधस् *m.* [विधा असुन् गुणः] 1 A creator; Mâl. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Daksha, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 Of Vishṇu. -6 The sun. -7 The *Arka* plant. -8 A learned man. -9 A priest. -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ते) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेन्ना See वेणा.

वेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतांजलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [वेप् -अथुच्] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः *S.* 1. 30, 24; *Si.* 9. 22; 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपनं [वेप्-ल्युट्] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, -वेमन् *m. n.* A loom; महासिवेम्नः सहकृत्वरी बहुं N. 1. 12; तुरीवेम विक्रं T. S.

वेरः -रं [अज्-रन् वीभावः Tv.] 1 The body. -2 Saffron. -3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. —टं The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् I. 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To be wanton. -3 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ते) To count the time.

वेलं A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोस्मि *S.* 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेलानिलाय प्रसृता भुजंगाः R. 13. 12, 15; स वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वीं) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; *Si.* 3. 79; 9. 38. -6 Limit, boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sickness. -9 Easy death. -10 The gums. -11 Passion, feeling. -**Comp.** —कूलं N. of a district called Tâ mralipta. —मूलं the sea-shore. —वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

वेल्ल् 1 P. (वेल्लति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble, move about; यस्मिन्वेल्लति सर्वतः परिचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः Bv. 1. 55; *Si.* 7. 72.

वेल्लः 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. -**Comp.** —जं black pepper.

वेल्लनं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेल्लहलः A libertine.

वेल्लिः *f.* A creeper; cf. वल्लि.

वेल्लित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. —तं a Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

वेवी 2 A. (वेवीते) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To concieve, be pregnant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः [विश् -घञ्] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwelling. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes; तरुणजनसहायश्चिन्त्यतां वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, apparel (also written वेष in this sense); मृगयावेषधारी; विनीतवेषेण *S.* 1; कृतवेशे केशवे Gît. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. —दानः the sun-flower. —धारिन् *a.* disguised. (—*m.*) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. —नारी, -वनिता a harlot; Mu. 3. 10. —वासः the residence of harlots.

वेशकः A house.

वेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वेशिका Entrance, ingress.

वेशंतः 1 A small pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

वेश्यं *n.* [विश् -मनिन्] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace ; R. 14. 15 ; Me. 25 ; Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. **-Comp.** **—कर्मन्** *n.* house-building. **—कलिंगः** a kind of sparrow. **—नकुलः** the musk-rat. **—भूः** *f.* the site of a habitation, building-ground. **—स्थूणा** the main post of a house.

वेश्या [विश्-ण्यत् वेशाय हितं वा यत्] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.

वेश्या A harlot, prostitute, courtezan, concubine ; त्वं वापीव लतेव नौरिव जनं वेश्यासि सर्वं भज Mk. 1. 32 ; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. **-Comp.** **—आचार्यः** 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. -2. a pimp. -3. a catamite. **—आश्रयः** habitation of harlots. **—गमनं** debauchery, whoring. **—गृहं** a brothel. **—जनः** a harlot. **—पणः** the wages given to a prostitute.

वेश्वरः A mule.

वेष See वेश.

वेषणं Occupation, possession.

वेष्ट् 1 A. (वेष्टते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. —*Caus.* (वेष्टयति-ते) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. -WITH आ to fold. **—परि, सं** to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेष्टः [वेष्ट् -घञ् अच् वा] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. **-Comp.** **—वंशः** a kind of bamboo. **—सारः** turpentine.

वेष्टकः [वेष्ट्-ण्वुल्] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. **—कं** 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

वेष्टनं [वेष्ट्-ल्युट्] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding ; अंगुलिवेष्टनं 'a finger-ring.' -2 Coiling round, twisting round ; भोगिवेष्टनमार्गेषु चंदनानां समर्पितं R. 4. 48. -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban, tiara ; अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1. 42 ; शिरसा वेष्टनशोभिना 8. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

वेष्टनकः A particular position in copulation.

वेष्टित *p. p.* [वेष्ट्-क्त] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. **—तं** 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

वेष्पः,वेष्यः Water.

वेष्या See वेश्या.

वेस् 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

वेसरः A mule; Si. 12. 19.

वेस (श) वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेह 1 A. (वेहते) See बेह्.

वेहत् *f.* A barren cow.

वेहारः N. of a country (Behâr).

वेह्ल् 1 P. (वेह्लते) To go, move.

वै 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive ; आपो वै नरसूनवः Ms. 1. 10 ; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वैंशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought for twenty.

वैकक्षं [विशेषेण कक्षति व्याप्नोति अण्] 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकक्षकं, वैकाक्षिकं A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत q.v.).

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karṇa.

वैकल्पं 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा ठक्] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्यं [विकलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक *a.* (की *f.*), वैकालीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुंठः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. **—ठं** 1 The heaven of Vishṇu. -2 Talc. **-Comp.** **—चतुर्दशी** the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. **—लोकः** the world of Vishṇu.

वैकृत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Changed. -2 Modified. **—तं** [विकृतस्य भावः अण्] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; N. 2. 5. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil ; तत्प्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतं प्रेक्ष्य R. 12. 62. **-Comp.** **—विवर्तः** a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः Mâl. 1. 39.

वैकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti q. v. (in Sânkhya phil.).

वैकृत्यं 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust.

वैक्रांतं A kind of gem.

वैक्लवं, वैक्लव्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief ; वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः *S.* 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Mâl. 8.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound ; see Malli. on

Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic ; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं *S.* 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ) ; a Brâhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life ; R. 14. 28 ; Bk. 3. 46.

वैगुण्यं [विगुणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskilfulness.

वैग्रहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Corporeal, bodily.

वैचक्षण्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow ; व्रजति विरहे वैचित्यं नः प्रसीदति संनिधौ Mâl. 3. 1.

वैचित्र्यं [विचित्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness ; as in वाच्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

वैजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वैजयंतः 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

वैजयंतिकः A standard-bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also) ; संचारिणीव देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्विजयवैजयंतिका काप्यागतवती Mâl. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयंती 1 A banner, flag ; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3. 15. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Vishṇu. -5 N. of a lexicon.

वैजात्यं [विजात-ष्यञ्] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness.

वैजिक *a.* See बैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वैडाल See बैडाल.

वैणः A maker of bamboo-work.

वैणव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वेणु -अण्] 1 Made of or produced from a bamboo. -वः 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. -वी Bamboo-manna. -वं The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वैणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वैणविन् *m.* An epithet of *Siva*.

वैणुकः A piper, flute-player. -कं A goad ; see वेणुक.

वैणिकः A lutanist.

वैतंसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वैतंडिकः A disputatious man, captious person.

वैतथ्यं Falseness.

वैतनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वेतनेन जीवति ठक्] Living on wages. -कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. -2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणिः -णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वैतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, *i. e.* yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीं R. 4, 35 ; Pt. 3. 19.

वैतान *a.* (नी *f.*) [वितान -अण्] Sacrificial, sacred ; वैतानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयंतु *S.* 4. 7. -नं 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

वैतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वैतान -कं A burnt offering.

वैतालिकः [विविधस्तालस्तेन व्यवहरति ठक्] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer ; especially, one who is a votary of Vetâla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetâla.

वैत्रक *a.* (की *f.*), वैत्रकीय *a.* Cany, reedy.

वैदः A wise man, learned man. -दी The wife of a wise man.

वैदग्धं, वैदग्धी, वैदग्ध्यं 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness ; अहो वैदग्ध्यं Mâl. 1; प्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vâs. ; *Si.* 4. 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; वैदग्ध्यं जहति कपोलकुंकुमानि Mâl. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness ; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

वैदर्भः [विदर्भ-अण्] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gum-boil. -र्भं Crafty speech. -र्भी 1 N. of Damayantî. -2 Of Rukmiṇî. -3 A particular style of composition ; thus defined in S. D.:—माधुर्यव्यंजकैर्वर्णै रचना ललितात्मिका । अवृत्तिरल्पवृत्तिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gaudîya* ; see Kâv. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

वैदल (ली *f.*) [विदलस्य विकारः अण्] Made of wicker or cane. -लः 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -लं 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वेदं-वे त्त्यधीते वा ठञ् वेदेषु विहितः ठक् वा] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy ; Ku. 5. 73. -कः A Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -**Comp.** -पाशः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वैदुषी, वैदुष्यं Learning, wisdom.

वैदूर्य *a.* (री or र्यी *f.*) Brought from, or produced in, Vidûra. -र्यं [विदूरे गिरौ भवं ष्यञ्] *Lapis lazuli* ; Ku. 7. 10 ; Si. 3. 45.

वैदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विदेश-ठञ्] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. -कः A stranger, foreigner ; वैदेशिकोस्मीति पृच्छामि कः पुनरसौ जामाता U. 1.

वैदेश्यं Foreignness.

वैदेहः [विदेह-अण्] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste. -4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brâhmaṇa woman ; Ms. 10. 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. -हाः (*m.* pl.) The people of Videha. -ही 1 N. of Sîtâ ; वैदेहिबंधोर्हृदयं विदद्रे R. 14. 13 (the final vowel in वैदेही being shortened.) -2 The wife of a merchant. -3 A sort of pigment (रोचना). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. -2 =वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वैद्य *a.* (द्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. -द्यः [विद्या अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 A learned man, schol.

ar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician : वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53; वैद्यानामातुरः श्रेयान् Subhâsh. -3 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes; (the offspring of a Brâhmaṇa by a Vaisya woman). -4 A man of a lower mixed tribe (the offspring of a Sûdra father by Vaisya mother). **-Comp.** —क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. —नाथः 1. N. of Dhanvantari. -2. of Siva.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. —कं The science of medicine.

वैद्युत *a.* (ती *f.*) [विद्युत इदं अण्] Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इवाग्निरुपस्थितोऽयं V. 5 16, U. 5. 13. **-Comp.** —अग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the fire of lightning.

वैध *a.* (धी *f.*), **वैधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [विधित आगतः अण् ठक् वा] 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2 Legal, lawful.

वैधर्म्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference. -2 Difference of characteristic qualities. -3 Difference of duty or obligation. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. -6 Heterodoxy.

वैधवः N. of Budha.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.

वैधुर्यं 1 Bereavement. -2 Agitation, tremor.

वैधृतं, वैधृति *f.* N. of a particular position of the sun and moon (योग), considered as very inauspicious and malignant.

वैधेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 According to rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. —यः A fool, an idiot: प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः S. 2; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैनतेयः 1 N. of Garuḍa; वैनतेय इव विनतानंदनः K.; R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैनायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct, or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper conduct. —कः A war-carriage.

वैनायक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to Gaṇesa; वैनायकयश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A follower of that school.

वैनाशिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider. -3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of those doctrines. —कं The twenty-third asterism from that under which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition. -2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. -2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैबोधिकः 1 A watchman. -2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time; वैबोधिकध्वनिविभावितपश्चिमार्धा (रात्रिः) Ki. 9. 74.

वैभवं 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. -2 Power, might; महतां हि धैर्यमविचिंत्यवैभवं Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Optional.

वैभ्रं The heaven of Vishṇu.

वैभ्राजं N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वैमत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness; S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A stepmother's son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A stepmother's daughter.

वैमानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Borne in divine cars; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यत् R. 6. 1. —कः An aeronaut.

वैमुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. -2 Aversion, disgust.

वैमेयः Exchange, barter.

वैयग्रं, वैयग्र्यं 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; तद्गुणाविधौ यच्च वैयग्र्यमासीत् Mv. 7. 38.

वैयर्थ्यं Uselessness, unproductiveness; सखे वैयर्थ्यमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैयधिकरण्यं The state of being in different case-relations or positions; see व्यधिकरण.

वैयाकरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [व्याकरणं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] Grammatical. —णः A grammarian; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः क्व यांतु संत्रस्ताः Subhâsh. **-Comp.** —पाशः a bad grammarian. —भार्यः one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र *a.* (घ्री *f.*) 1 Tiger-like. -2 Covered with a tiger's skin. —घ्रः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयात्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषितां। पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. -2 Rudeness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyàsa.

वैयुष्ट *a.* Early, occurring at daybreak.

वैरं [वीरस्य भावः अण्] 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; ज्ञानेन वैराण्यपि यांति नाशं Subhâsh.; अज्ञातहृदयेष्वेवं वैरीभवति सौहृदं S. 5. 24 'turns into enmity'; विधाय वैरं सामर्षे नरोऽरौ य उदासते। प्राक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge. -3 Heroism, prowess. **-Comp.** —अनुबंधः commencement of hostilities. —अनुबंधिन् *a.* leading to enmity. (*-m.*) 1. the heating solar ray. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —आतंकः the Arjuna tree. —आनृण्यं, -उद्धारः, -निर्यातनं, -प्रतिक्रिया, -प्रतीकारः, -यातना, -शुद्धिः *f.*, -साधनं requital of enmity, taking revenge, retaliation. —करः, -कारः, -कृत *m.* an enemy. —भावः hostile attitude. —रक्षिन् *a.* guarding against hostilities.

वैरायते Den. A. To act inimically, become hostile towards, contend with.

वैरक्तं-क्त्यं [विरक्तस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. -2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरंगिकः [विरंगं विरागं नित्यमर्हति ठक्] One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वैरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2 Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैरागं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् *m.* An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यं [विरागस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; अभ्यासेन च कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सद्यः शमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aversion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to Brahman; U. 2. 12.

वैराट *a.* (टी *f.*) [विराटस्येदं अण्] Belonging to Virâṭa. -टः A kind of earth-worm (इंद्रगोप).

वैरिन् *a.* [वैरमस्त्यस्य इनि] Hostile, inimical. -*m.* 1 An enemy; शौर्ये वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 37; R. 12. 104. -2 A hero, brave person.

वैरूप्यं [विरूपस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agni. -3 Of the son of Sûrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोम्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैल्व *a.* See बैल्व.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तं Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः [विवस्वतोऽपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age; see under Manu; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. -तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunâ.

वैवाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विवाहाय हितं साधु वा ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; Ku. 7. 2. -कः -कं A marriage, wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्यं 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity; as in शिष्यबुद्धिवैशद्यार्थं. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशंपायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyâsa. [It was he who made *Yajnavalkya* disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. *Vaisampayana* was celebrated for his great skill in narrating *Puranas*, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahabharata to king Janamejaya].

वैशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैशसं Mu. 2; धिगुच्छ्वसितवैशसं Mâl. 9. 35.

वैशस्त्रं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government, rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning-stick; द्रुततरकरदक्षाः क्षिप्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिमुदधिगुर्वीं वल्लवा लोडयंति Śi. 11. 8. -खं A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. -खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha.

वैशारद्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक *a.* Practised by harlots; वैशिकीं कलां Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टं =वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्यादन्यमर्थं या बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence; S. D. 78. -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कं [विशेषं पदार्थभेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथः ठञ्] One of the six principal Darsanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇâda; it differs from the Nyâya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, *e. g.* Kaṇâda recognizing only six), and lays particular stress upon Visesha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशत्याशु पशुभ्यश्च कृष्यादानरुचिः शुचिः । वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purâṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of *Purusha*; cf. ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90).-**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.*,-वृत्तिः *f.* the business or occupation of a Vai*sya*; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. -2 N. of Râvaṇa. -**Comp.** -आलयः, -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. -उदयः the fig tree.

वैश्वदेव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -वं [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो देयो बलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). -वी The eighth day of the second half of Mâgha.

वैश्वानर *a.* (री *f.*) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. -रः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वत्तः खांडवरंगतांडवनटो दूरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः । प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. -3 General consciousness (in Vedânta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं [विषमस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विषयेण निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. —कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैष्टः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division of the universe. -4 N. of Vishṇu.

वैष्णव *a.* (वी *f.*) [विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to Vishṇu; गां गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Vishṇu. —वः 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being *S*aiva and *S*âkta sects. -2 N. of the asterism *S*ravaṇa. —वी 1 The personified *S*akti or energy of Vishṇu. -2 N. of Durgâ. —वं 1 The residence of Vishṇu; *i. e.* वैकुंठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -**Comp.** —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वैसूचनं Assuming the part of a female by a man (in dramas).

वैहायस *a.* (सी *f.*) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

वोड्रः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोड्री The fourth part of a Paṇa, q. v.

वोढृ *m.* 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वोंटः A stalk, stem.

वोद *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर (ल) कः A scribe, writer.

वोरटः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोल्लाहः A kind of horse.

वौद्ध *a.* See बौद्ध.

वौषट् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्य A technical term for indeclinables such as नि, चित् &c.

व्यः A cover, veil.

व्यंशक *a.* Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

व्यंशुकः A mountain.

व्यंस् 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

व्यंसकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूरव्यंसकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

व्यंसनं 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

व्यग्र *a.* [विगतमग्रं यस्य] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); स राजककुद्व्यग्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123; *S*i. 2. 79. —ग्रः N. of Vishṇu.

व्यंग *a.* [विगतमंगं यस्य] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 Lame. —गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the cheek. -**Comp.** —अर्थः suggested or implied sense; cf व्यंग्य.

व्यंगयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

व्यंगिता Mutilation; Pt. 1. 201.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

व्यंग्य *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested (as sense). —ग्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1. -**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, innuendo.

व्यच् 6 P. (विचति, *pass.* विच्यते) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

व्यचस् *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan; निर्वाते व्यजनं H. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10. 62; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यंज् 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show; भक्तिचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; *S*i. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

व्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created; Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible; Pt. 2. 92. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. —क्तः N. of Vishṇu. —क्तं That which is developed as the product of अव्यक्त q. v. —क्तं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly. -**Comp.** —गणितं arithmetic. —दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. —राशिः a known quantity. —रूपः an epithet of Vishṇu. —विक्रम *a.* displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility; clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवाधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; व्यक्तिं भजंत्यापगाः *S*. 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual (opp. जाति), as in जातिव्यक्ती; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender (in gram.). -7 Inflection.

व्यक्तीकृ 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

व्यक्तीभू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यंजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लाक्षणिक q. q. v. v.). —कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or insinuation.

व्यंजनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder; Mâl. 9. -4 Disguise, garb; नानाव्यंजनाः प्रणिधयः

Mu. 1; *Si.* 2. 56; तपस्विव्यंजनोपेताः &c. -5 A consonant.-6 A mark of the sex, *i. e.* the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. -8 A mark or sign of puberty. -9 The beard. -10 A limb, member. -11 (*a*) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. (*b*) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. -12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अंजन-ना (8) (written व्यंजना also in this sense).-14 A day.-15 A privy part. **-Comp.** —उदय *a.* followed by a consonant. —संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यंजना 1 See व्यंजन (12) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Insinuation. **-Comp.**—वृत्तिः *f.* insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression.

व्यंजित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized.-3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यडंबकः, व्यडंबनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in *pass.*).

व्यतिकर *a.* 1 Reciprocal. -2 Spreading, pervading. -3 Contiguous, near. —रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13; Mâl. 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination; रुद्रेणेदमुमाकृतव्यतिकरे स्वांगे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4; Mâl. 7, *Si.* 4. 53, 7.28.-3 Striking against; Mâl. 5. 34. -4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' -6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

व्यतिकरित *a.* Pervaded, filled; Mâl. 2. 9.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

व्यतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against; Pt. 1. 56. -2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend (time). -4 To pass over or beyond.

व्यतियु 2 P. To mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाञ् शब्दैस्तु भाषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving.-2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संविद्व्यतिक्रमः; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79.-3 Disregard, neglect, omission. -4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. -5 Sin, vice, crime. -6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Passed over, transgressed, violated, neglected. -2 Inverted, reversed.-3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिच् *Pass.* 1 To differ or be separate from. -2 To surpass, excel; lie beyond; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यंते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. See व्यतिरिक्त below.

व्यतिरिक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated or distinct from; अन्यातिरिक्तेयमस्मच्छरीरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. -2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn, withheld. -4 Excepted. —क्तं *ind.* With the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion, exception. -4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. -5 Contrast, dissimilarity. -6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अन्वय q.v.); यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (*e. g.* यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamâna* in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यदन्यस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10. (व्यतिरेकेण means 'except, without'; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary supposition.'). **-Comp.** —व्याप्ति see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् *a.* 1 Different. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Excluding, excepting. -4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकिलिंगं; see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिषंज् 1 P. 1 To link together, connect mutually; व्यतिषजति पदार्थानांतरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To change (Atm.).

व्यतिषक्त *p. p.* 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. -2 Intermixed. -3 Intermarrying.

व्यतिषंगः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. -2 Intermixture. -3 Union, junction in general. -4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति (ती) हारः 1 Exchange, barter. -2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse, &c.

व्यती 2 P. (व्याति-इ) 1 To go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्त्मनः परं। न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नेमिवृत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To pass, elapse (as time); सम व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25; व्यतीते काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave behind; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिंवरा सा R. 6. 67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To neglect, omit.

व्यतीत *p. p.* 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3 Left, abandoned, departed from. -4 Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Inverted order, inversion. -4 Interchange, transmutation. -5 Obstruction, hindrance; Pt. 4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. -2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. -3 Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seventeenth of the astronomical Yogas. -5 The day of full-moon (when it falls on a Monday). -6 A malignant or evil aspect of the sun and moon (considered to be inauspicious for the performance of any action).

व्यत्यस् I. 2 A. (व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे, व्यतिस्ते) To excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4. P. To invert, reverse, change upside down; see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ् 1 A. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted;

विश्वंभरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितमपत्यस्नेहेन U. 7; न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. -2 To be disturbed, be ruffled or agitated; व्यथितसिंधुमनीरशनैः शनैः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4 To be afraid. -5 To dry, become dry. —*Caus.* (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn away. -WITH प्र to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक *a.* (थिका *f.*) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting. -2 (In Ved. gram.) Change, variation.

व्यथा [व्यथ्-भावे-अङ्] 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतामवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वंतामित्यलघयस्स तद्व्यथां R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation, disquietude. -4 Disease. -Comp. —कर *a.* painful, troublesome, hurtful.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यध् 4 P. (विध्यति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; यूनां मनांसि विव्याध दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा मनोभवः H 2. 111; अक्षितारासु विव्याध द्विषतः स तनुत्रिणः *Si.* 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave or brandish in triumph (as the tail &c.).

व्यधः [व्यध्-अच्] 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; *Si.* 7. 24. -2 Smiting, wounding, striking. -3 Perforating. -4 A stroke, wound. —धा Bleeding.

व्यधिकरणं Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata; (as in व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means 'a Bahuvrîhi compound, the first member of which is not in apposition, or stands in a different case-relation, to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; *e. g.* चक्रपाणिः, चंद्रमौलिः &c.)

व्यध्यः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यध्वः A bad or wrong road.

व्यनुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यंतरः सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यप् 10 U. (व्यापयति-ते) 1 To throw. -2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw away. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To remove, take away.

व्यपकृष्ट *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire, retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मदो मे व्यपगतः Bh. 2. 8; Me. 76. -2 Removed. -3 Fallen away from, deprived of, free from.

व्यपगमः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपत्रप् 1 A 1 To turn away through shame. -2 To be ashamed, feel ashamed.

व्यपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिश् 6 P. 1 To name, call; व्यपदिश्यसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः *Si.* 15. 28. -2 To name or call falsely; मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्यपरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9. -3 To speak of, profess; जन्मसोर्विमले कुले व्यपदिशासि Ve. 6. 7. -4 To pretend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -5 To indicate, show. -6 To signify, mean, denote.

व्यपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown, represented, signified. -3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. -2 Designation by name, naming. -3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवंव्यपदेशभाजः U. 6. -4 A family, race; अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः *S.* 7; व्यपदेशमाविलयितुं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पातयितुं *S.* 5. 21. -5 Fame, reputation, renown. -6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. -7 Fraud, craft. -8 Concealment, dissimulation; Mal. 7.

व्यपदेष्टृ *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपरुह् *Caus.* 1 To eradicate, extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To deprive of.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. -2 Expelling, removing, driving away. -3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं सुरस्त्रियः प्रसह्यकेशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56.

व्यपवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, turn back; चेतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे Mâl. 1. 18. -2 To desist from, leave; U. 5. 8.

व्यपवर्तनं Return.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. -2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending on; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Râm. -4 Expectation.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेतमत्सरः Y. 1. 268; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. -2 To go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69; Ms 9. 142; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Gone away, departed; oft. in comp.; व्यपेतकल्मष, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

व्यपेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To mind, care for, regard; न व्यपैक्षत समुत्सुकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant. -2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding, minding.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. -3 Mutual relation, inter-dependence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Application. -6 (In gram.) The mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected. -2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually connected. -4 Employed, applied, used.

व्यपोढ *p. p.* Expelled, removed. -2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15. -3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोह् 1 P. 1 To atone for, expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To drive away, remove, keep off.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यभिचर् 1 P. 1 To go astray, deviate from; as in अव्यभिचरित साध्यसामान्याधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka. K. -2 To transgress against, be faithless to. -3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend, injure. -5 To fail, miscarry.

व्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Going away

from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses; मंत्रज्ञमव्यसनिनं व्यभिचारविवर्जित H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, violation; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime, sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारात्तु भर्तुः स्त्री लोके प्राप्नोति गर्ह्यतां Ms. 5. 164; वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule.) -7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sâdhya*; हेतोः साध्याभाववद्वृत्तित्वं व्यभिचारः Tarka.K.

व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. -2 Irregular, anomalous.-3 Untrue, false; see अव्यभिचारिन्. -4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Profligate, wanton. -6 Departing from its usual meaning, having several secondary meanings (as a word). —*m.*, व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायिभाव q.v). (Though like the Sthâyibhâvas these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *rasa*, still they act as *feeders* to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K.P. 4 Kârikâs 31-34, S. D. 169; or R. G. first *Anana*; cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also).

व्यय् I. 10 U. (व्ययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्ययति-ते) To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्याययति-ते, also व्यापयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. —यः 1 (*a*) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न व्ययमंतरायैः कच्चिन्महर्षेस्त्रिविधं तपस्तत् R. 5. 5, 12. 23. (*b*) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Mâl. 4. 5. Ku. 3. 23. -2 Hindrance, obstacle; भूयस्तपोव्ययो मा भूत् R. 15. 37. -3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. -4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12, 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality. —Comp. —पर *a.* lavish in expenditure; Pt. 5. 61. —पराङ्मुख *a.* stingy, niggardly. —शील *a.* spendthrift, prodigal. —शुद्धिः *f.* derfraying of expenses.

व्ययनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. -2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [विगतोऽर्थः प्रयोजनं वाऽस्य] 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत्र कपींद्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थक=व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing. -3 Not false; Si. 5. 1. -4 Unfit to be done. —कः 1 A libertine. -2 A catamite. —कं 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुश्राव सूततनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief: सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24; यस्मिन्नैश्वर्यकृतव्यलीकः पराभवं प्राप्त इवांतकोऽपि Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25; R. 4. 87. -3 A fault, an offence, a transgression, any improper act; सव्यलीकमवधीरितखिन्नं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9. 85; एवं प्रत्यक्षदृष्टव्यलीकः किं ब्रवीमि Ratn. 3, 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 Falsehood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. -2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction (व्यवकलितं also in this sense).

व्यवक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual abuse. -2 Abuse in general.

व्यवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. -2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

व्यवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divided. -3 Particularized, specified. -4 Marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10. -5 Interrupetd.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -8 Distinguishing. -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -5 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervene; प्रेक्ष्य स्थितां सहचरीं व्यवधाय देहं R. 9. 57. -2 To hide, conceal, screen; शापव्यवहितस्मृतिः *S.* 5. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. -2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विमानव्यवधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, disappearance. -4 A screen, partition. -5 A cover, covering; शार्दूलचर्मव्यवधानवत्यां Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval, space. -7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधायक *a.* (यिका *f.*) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवहित *p. p.* 1 Placed apart. -2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected.-6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवसो 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति *S.* 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या *S.* 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide; *S.* 5. 19. -5 To accept, undertake; कच्चित्सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -6 To be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2.

14. -2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मतिंचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. -3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. -4 (*a*) Business, employment, trade. (*b*) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Device, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting. -8 N. of Vishṇu. -9 Of *S*iva.

व्यवसायिन् *a.* 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. -2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248. -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. —*m.* A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Endeavoured, attempted; *S*. 6. 8. -2 Undertaken. -3 Resolved, determined settled. -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving. -6 Persevering, energetic. -7 Cheated, deceived. —तं Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be arranged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon. —*Caus.* 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. -2 To arrange, manage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To separate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. -3 Fixity, firm basis: आजहतुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविन्दश्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. -3 Relative position. -4 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). -5 An agreement, a contract. -6 State, condition. -7 State or order of things. -8 Separation.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, decision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, perseverance. -5 Separation. —नः N. of Vishṇu.

व्यवस्थापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting, settling, establishing, deciding. -2 One who gives a legal opinion. -3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. -3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित *p. p.* Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिदद्रेस्तनया मिताक्षरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. -2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयाः क्षात्रधर्माः U. 5. -3 Decided, determined, declared by law. -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted. -6 Based on, resting on. -**Comp.** —विभाषा a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधुः.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहित See under व्यवधा.

व्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मय्यनात्मज्ञः M. 1; बहिःसर्वाकारप्रगुणरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिर्व्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवादभियोक्ष्यते Dk. -4 To manage, transact business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

व्यवहर्तृ *m.* 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work. -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, usury. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वां पृच्छति Mk. 9. -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -**Comp.** —अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. —अभिशस्त *a.* prosecuted, charged. —अयोग्यः a minor (in law). —आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment-seat; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8.18. —ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. —तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4. —दर्शनं trial, judicial investigation. —पदं= व्यवहारविषय q. v. —पादः 1. any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding; th ese are four:—(1) पूर्वपक्ष, the plaint; (2) उत्तरपक्ष the defence; (3) क्रियापाद adducing evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद, the decision or verdict. -2. the fourth stage; *i. e.* निर्णयपाद, that part which concerns the verdict or decision. —मातृका 1. a legal process in general. -2. any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). —विधिः a rule of law, any code of law. —विषयः (so -पदं, -मार्गः, -स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure, an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for an enumeration of their names, see Ms. 8. 4-7). —स्थितिः *f.* judicial procedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Relating to business. -2 Engaged in business, practical. -3 Judicial, legal. -4 Litigant. -5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. -2 A broom. -3 The *Ingudī* plant.

व्यवहारिन् *a.* 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. -2 Engaged in a law suit, litigant. -3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Usual, customary. -2 Liable to be sued.

व्यवहृतिः *f.* 1 Practice, process. -2 Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. -2 To dissolve, decompose.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). -2 Dissolution. -3 Covering, concealment. -4 Intervention, interval; अदकुपत्वाङ्गुमुव्यवायेऽपि. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. -7 Purity. -यं Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् *a.* 1 Resolving, decomposing. -2 Lustful, dissolute. -*m.* 1 A sensualist, libertine. -2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, decomposed. -2 Different.

व्यश् 5 A. 1 To fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4; 14. 96. -2 To obtain, attain to, reach. -3 To possess, gain. -4 To fall to one's share.

व्यष्टि *f.* 1 Individuality, singleness. -2 Distributive pervasion. -3 (In Vedânta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यस् 4 P. 1 To toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; प्रासे व्यालतमान् व्यस्यन् भुजंगेभ्योऽपि राक्षसान् Bk. 8 116, 9. 31. -2 To divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यन् Pt. 4. 50; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः Mb.; R. 10. 84. -3 To take separately or singly; see व्यस्त below. -4 To throw over, overturn, upset. -5 To expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling.-2 Separating, dividing.-3 Violation, infraction.-4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point; अमात्यव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13 15; *Si.* 2. 57. -5 (*a*) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तृव्यसना मुहूर्तं कृतोपकारेव रतिर्बभूव Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30; R. 12. 57. (*b*) Adversity, need; स सुहृद् व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. -6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां *S.* 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). -7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 310; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47—48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhâsh. -8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. -9 Inordinate addiction.-10 Crime, sin. -11 Punishment. -13 Inability, incompetency. -12 Fruitless effort. -14 Air, wind. -15 Individuality. -Comp. -अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. -अन्वित,-आर्त,-पीडित *a.* overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. -प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. hurting, attacking, giving trouble. -2. striking (an enemy) in his weak point.

व्यसनिन् *a.* 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything, fond of (usually in comp.): किं भूरुहकटकस्थितव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhâsh.

व्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Mál. 5. 23. -2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. -3 Dispelled, cast away. -4 Separated, divided, severed; हिमवति जलधौ च व्यस्ततोयेव गंगा V. 5. 22. -5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तैः U. 5; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. -6 Simple, uncompounded (as a word). -7 Manifold, different. -8 Removed, expelled. -9 Agitated, troubled, confused. -10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. -11 Reversed, upset. -12 Inverse (as ratio). -13 Pervading, inherent in. -स्तं *ind.* Severally, separately, singly. -Comp. -केश *a.* with disordered or dishevelled hair. -त्रैराशिकं the rule of three inverted. -पदं 1. (in law) a confused statement (of a case). -2. an uncompounded or simple word. -वृत्ति *a.* the meaning of which is changed, which has lost its force (as a word); R. 11, 73.

व्यसु *a.* Lifeless, dead; *Si.* 20. 3.

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or thrown about. -2 Disordered.

व्याकुल *a.* 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°. -2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुल Gît. 4. -3 Full of, overtaken by. -4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. -5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* bewildered in mind, having a perplexed or distracted mind.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, confuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित *a.* Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To confound, bewilder, perplex. -2 To alarm, trouble. -3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुलीभू 1 P. To become perplexed or confused.

व्याकूतिः *f.* Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृ 8 U. 1 To make manifest, clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. -2 To propound, explain. -3 To tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -4 To separate, divide, decompose.-5 To analyse in general.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. -2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedàngas* q. v.; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरहरत् प्राणान् प्रियान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. -3 Explaining, expounding. -Comp. -प्रक्रिया etymology, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. -2 Deformity.

व्याकृत *p. p.* 1 Analysed, separated. -2 Explained, expounded. -3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form, development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश (ष) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदतां दधते नलिन्यः *Si.* 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षिप् 6 P. To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; Bk. 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call; विद्वद्भिर्वीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Srut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघट्टनं 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mu. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—यद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तदन्यथा। तथैव यद्विधीयेत स व्याघात इति स्मृतः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरूपाक्ष.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [व्याजिघ्रति, व्याघ्रा-क] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. **-घ्री** A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयंती Bh. 3. 109. **-Comp.** **-अटः** a sky-lark. **-आस्यः** a cat. **-दलः, -पुच्छः** the castor-oil plant. **-नखः-खं** 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume. -3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. **-नायकः** a jackal. **-पाद्(द्)** *a.* tiger-footed. **-श्वन्** *m.* a tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception. fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1. 18 'artlessly lovely.' -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; ध्यानव्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्धसंदर्शितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. **-Comp.** **-उक्तिः** *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation. **-निंदा** artful censure. **-सुप्त** *a.* feigning to be asleep. **-स्तुतिः** *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वा रूढिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याडः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याडिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कांतैः सह करपुष्करेरितांबुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् *Si.* 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्याददात्यानमत्र मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्याददाति, or व्याददते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

व्यात्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded. **-त्तं** The open mouth.

व्यादानं Opening; Mâl. 5. 13.

व्यादिश् 6. P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishṇu.

व्याधः [व्यध्-ण] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man. **-Comp.** **-भीतः** a deer.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुरुन्नतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते *Si.* 16. 11 (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. **-Comp.** **-कर** *a.* unwholesome. **-ग्रस्त** *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधूत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; U. 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वेनापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि *Si.* 7. 74; Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5, 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः; मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it. **-कः** An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. **-कं** An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All-pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. **-m.** 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Compre-

hended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वह्निना व्याप्तः. -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः *f*. 1 Pervasion, permeation. -2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S.; अव्यभिचरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; व्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः । अथवा हेतुमन्निष्ठविरहाप्रतियोगिना । साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāshā P. 67-68. -3 A universal rule, universality -4 Fulness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य *a*. To be pervaded, filled, &c. -प्यं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (=हेतु, साधन q. v.) (in logic.).

व्याप्यत्वं Invariableness. -Comp. -असिद्धिः *f* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent; as in the argument पर्वतो वह्निमान् कांचनमयधूमात्.

व्यापद् 4 A. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down (to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). —*Caus.* 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापत्तिः *f*. 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. -2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् *f*. 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; Māl. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 105. -2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decease.

व्यापन्न *p. p*. 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अव्यापन्न q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापादः, व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापादक *a*. Destructive, murderous.

व्यापादित *p. p*. 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापृ 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमंकागतसत्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38; आत्मजनानुष्ठेये कर्मणि एवां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19; उमामुख......व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; Mu. 7. 16.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला *S*. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, performance. -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (त्वतं) व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं *S*. 1. 27; तस्यानमेने भगवान् विमन्युर्व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; M.4. 14.-7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्यरुंधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf;' न व्यापारशतेनापि शुकवत्पाठ्यते बकः H. Pr. 43. (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in.-2. to have effect on. -3. to meddle; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

व्यापारित *p. p*. 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

व्यापारिन् *m*. 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापृत *p. p*. 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्यस्मिन्कर्मणि व्यापृतं धनुः *S*. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. —*m.* An employé, a minister.

व्यापृतिः *f*. 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमग्नमानसतया Bv. 1. 58. -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याभ्युक्षी =व्यात्युक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामर्षः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a*. Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यालमभूज्जितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Gīt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p*. 1 Long, extended; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised, disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep; व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development; *S*. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; स्थाने शमवतां शक्त्या व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां *Si*. 2. 94. -3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention, struggle. -7 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (=व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक *a*. (की *f*.), व्यायामिन् *a*. Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S.D :—ख्यातेतिवृत्तो व्यायोगः स्वल्पस्त्रीजनसंयुतः । हीनो गर्भविमर्षाभ्यां नरैर्बहुभिराश्रितः । एकांकश्च भवेदस्त्रीनिमित्तसमरोदयः । कैशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः। राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्धीरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृंगारशांतेभ्य इतरेऽत्रांगिनो रसाः॥ 514.

व्याल *a*. 1 Wicked, vicious; व्यालद्विपा यंतृभिरुन्मदिष्णवः *Si*. 12. 28; यंता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad, villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. —लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृंभते Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey; वनं व्यालनिषेवितं Rām. -3 A snake; H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger; Māl. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. -खड्गः, -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m*. a snake-catcher. -मृगः 1. a wild animal. -2. a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालंबः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled; व्यालोलः केशपाशः Gît. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावलिगत *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical. -2 Legal, judicial. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक. **—कः** A counsellor, minister. **—कं** Use.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.

व्यावृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening.

व्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. **—***Caus.* 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul, (as a rule &c.); तुशब्दः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B.; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद्व्यवसायात्कथंचिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुं K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove; V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round. -3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक *a.* (र्तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (*a*) Excluded, set aside; different from; अयमर्थोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्तः Tarka K. (*b*) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलह्रदाद्व्यावृत्तः Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. **—Comp.** **—गति** *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विपक्षाद्व्यावृत्तिः Tarka K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. **—Comp.** **—बुद्धि** *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation. -8 Arrangement, compilation. -9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Par*a*sara by Satyavat*i* (born before her marriage with *S*antanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavat*i* to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitrav*i*rya. He was thus the father of P*a*n*d*u and Dh*ri*tar*a*sh*t*ra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'K*ri*sh*n*advaip*a*y*a*na' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavat*i* on a Dv*i*pa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vy*a*sa or '*the arranger*', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mah*a*bh*a*rata which he is said to have composed with Ga*n*apati for his scribe. The eighteen Pur*a*nas, as also the Brahma-s*u*tras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajîvins* or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्]. -11 A Brâhma*n*a who recites or expounds the Purâ*n*as in public.

व्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). -3 Separated, detached, disjoined. -4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intentness, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention; Mâl. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासेधः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन् 2 P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Foiled, disappointed; *S*i. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. **—Comp.** **—अर्थता** one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहावः A distinct call.

व्याहृ 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words; U. 4. 18, 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्णंति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brâhma*n*a in performing his daily Sandhyâ adoration; (these Vyâh*ri*tis are three भूर्, भुवस् and स्वस् or स्वर् usually repeated after *om*; cf.

Ms. 2. 76 ; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्चर् 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणं Transgression; deviation.

व्युच्छित्तिः *f.*, व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रम् See उत्क्रम्.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contrariety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. -ता A kind of riddle.

व्युत्था 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power, grow strong. -*Caus.* To excite, instigate, rouse.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; *Si.* 18. 26. -6 Contradicting.

व्युत्पद् 4. A. 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. -*Caus.* 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word); ब्रह्मशब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). -4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युदस् 4 P. 1 To throw or scatter about. -2 To throw off, cast away. -3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give up, abandon.

व्युदस्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युदासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. -2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction ; *Si.* 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. -2 Inquietude. -3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity).

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned, become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Passed. -ष्टं 1 Day-break, dawn ; *Si.* 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

व्यूत *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्यूतिः 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूह् 1 P. 1 To arrange troops in battle array ; सूच्या वज्रेण चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् Ms. 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels. syllables &c.).

व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order. -5 Married. -6 Large, great. -**Comp.** -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूढिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. -2 An army, a host, squadron ; व्यूहावुभौ तावितरेतरस्मात् भंगं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. -3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. -4 A part, portion, subhead. -5 The body. -6 Structure, formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. -**Comp.** -पार्ष्णिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, -भेदः breaking an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from. -3 Nullified. -4 Imperfect, deficient.

व्यृद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विगता ऋद्धिर्व्यृद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यृद्धिर्दुर्यवनं Sk.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, उत ; *caus.* व्याययति-ते ; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् *n.* [व्ये-मनिन् पृषो० Un. 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere ; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10, Me. 51 ; R. 12. 67 ; N. 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -**Comp.** -उदकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3. a saint. -4. a Brâhmaṇa. -5. a heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -देवः N. of Siva. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -मंजरं, -मंडलं a flag, banner. -माय *a.* reaching to the sky. -मुद्गरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सद् *m.* 1. a deity, god. -2. a *Gandharva.* -3. a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -स्पृश् *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषं An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger.)

व्रज् I. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed ; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit ; मामेकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेंद्र निद्रारसं Vikr. 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -II. 10 U. (व्राजयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या q. v.).

व्रजः [व्रज्-घञर्थे क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group ; नेत्रव्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वान्नृपतीन्निपेतुः R. 6. 7 ; 7. 60; *Si.* 6. 6, 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed ; *Si.* 2. 64.

-4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road. -6 A cloud. -7 N. of a district near Mathurá. -जं Wandering, going.-Comp. -अंगना, -युवतिः f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess ; Bv. 2. 165. -आजिरं a cow-pen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Krishṇa.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3. Ved. A way, road.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march. -3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

व्रण् I. 1 P. (व्रणति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (व्रणयति-ते) To hurt ; wound.

व्रणः -णं [व्रण्-अच्] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. -2 A boil, an ulcer ; U. 2. 26. -3 A fracture, scar. -Comp -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत् a. 1. wounding. -2. corroding. (-m.) the marking-nut tree. -विरोपण a. sore-healing ; S. 4. 13. -शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित a. Wounded, bruised ; U. 4. 3.

व्रतः -तं [व्रज्-घ जस्य तः] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25 ; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purâṇas ; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *e. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.) -2 A vow, promise, resolve ; सोऽभूद् भग्नव्रतः शत्रूनुद्धृत्य प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42 ; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion ; as in पतिव्रता (पतिर्व्रतं यस्याः सा) ; यांति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् यांति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्कव्रत q v. -5 Mode of life, course of conduct ; S. 5. 27. -6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act. a deed, work. -9 A design,plan.-Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपवासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student ; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. -पारणं, -णा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. -भंगः 1. breach of a vow. -2. breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -लोपनं breaking a vow. -वैकल्यं the incompletion of a religious vow. -संग्रहः initiation into a vow. -स्थ a. practising any vow. -स्नातकः a Brâhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, *i. e.* that of a Brahmachârin or religious student ; see स्नातक.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. -2 To fast in consequence of a vow. -3 To eat together.

व्रतिन् a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious ; Pt 1. 416. -m. 1 A religious student. -2 An ascetic, a devotee ; S. 5. 9. -3 One who institutes a sacrifice ; cf. यजमान.

व्रततिः, -ती f. 1 A creeper; पाशकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः S.1.33, R. 14. 1. -2 Expansion, extension.

व्रध्न See ब्रध्न.

व्रह्मन् See ब्रह्मन्.

व्रश्च् 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृक्ण ; *caus.* व्रश्चयति-ते ; *desid.* विव्रश्चिषति or विव्रक्षति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. -2 To wound.

व्रश्चनः 1 A small saw. -2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. -नं 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. -2 A cut, an incision.

व्राजः 1 Going, motion. -2 A multitude (Ved.)

व्राजिः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage ; श्वपाकानां व्रातैः G. L. 29 ; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -तं 1 Bodily or manual labour. -2 Day-labour. -3 Casual employment. -4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

व्रातीन a. 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie. -2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [व्रातात् समूहात् च्यवति यत्] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskâras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast ; भवत्या हि व्रै त्याधमपतितपाखंडपरिषत्परित्राणस्नेहः G. L. 37. -2 A low or vile person in general. -3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Sûdra father and Kshatriya mother). -त्या The daughter of an outcast.-Comp. -ब्रुवः one who calls himself a Vrâtya. -स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskâras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रिणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select ; cf. वृ. -II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. -2 To be chosen. -3 To cover, screen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. -2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः -डा 1 Shame ; व्रीडविवाभ्यासगतैर्विलिल्ये Si. 3. 40 ; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शब्दः) संप्रति R. 11. 73. -2 Modesty, bashfulness ; Si. 10. 18. -Comp. -आनत, -आन्वित a. modest, bashful.

व्रीडनं 1 Shame. -2 Modesty. -3 Lowering, depression.

व्रीडित p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [व्री -हि किच] 1 Rice ; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. -2 A grain of rice. -Comp -अगारं a granary. -कांचनं a kind of pulse. -राजिकं panic seed (=कंगु q. v.). -श्रेष्ठः a kind of rice (शालिधान्य).

व्रुड् 6 P. (व्रुडति) 1 To cover. -2 To be heaped or gathered. -3 To heap, accumulate. -4 To sink, go down.

व्रूस् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रैहेय a. (यीं f.) [व्रीहि -ठक्] 1 Fit for rice. -2 Sown with rice. -यं A field of rice, one fit for

growing rice.

क्ली 9 P. (क्लिनाति, rarely क्लीनाति, caus. क्लेपयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To support, hold, maintain. -3 To choose, select.

क्लेक्ष् 10 U. (क्लेक्षयति-ते) To see.

श.

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15. 45. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of Siva. —**शं** Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शंयु *a.* Happy, prosperous ; Bk. 4. 18.

शंवः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस् 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त ; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of ; साधु साध्विति भूतानि शशंसुर्मारुतात्मजं Râm. ; Bg. 5. 1. -2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself) ; शशंस सीतापरिदेवनांतमनुष्ठितं शासनमग्रजाय R. 14. 83 ; न मे ह्रिया शंसति किंचिदीप्सितं 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84 ; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. -3 To indicate, bespeak, show ; यः (अशोकः) सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने M. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. -4 To repeat, recite.-5 To hurt injure.-6 To revile, traduce.

शंसः Ved. 1 Praise. -2 Recitation. -3 Calling, invocation. -4 A charm, spell. -5 Wishing well, to. -6 A blessing. -7 A curse. -8 Calumny.

शंसनं [शंस्-ल्युट्] 1 Praising. -2 Telling, relating. -3 Reciting.

शंसा [शंस्-अ] 1 Praise.-2 Wish, desire, hope. -3 Repeating, narrating. -4 Reciting.

शंसित *p. p.* [शंस्-क्त] 1 Prsised, extolled. -2 Told, said, spoken, declared. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Ascertained, established, determined. -5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसिन् *a* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. -2 Telling, announcing, communicating ; प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. -3 Indicating, bespeaking ; मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. -4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंस्तृ *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist. -2 A reciter of hymns..

शक् I. 5. P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to, effect (usually with an inf. and translateable by ' can ') ; अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावर्जितपल्लवाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6 ; Me. 20 ; sometimes, with acc. or dat. ; Ms. 11. 139 ; with gen. also; see शक्त. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. —*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive); तत्कर्तुं शक्यते ' it can be done '. —*Desid.* (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यति-ते, शक्त) 1 To be able, have power to effect. To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially applied to Sâlivâhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word). -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Sâlivâhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). —**काः** (*m.* pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Paundrakas, &c. ; see Mu. 5. 11 also.). **-Comp.** —**अंतकः**, -**अरिः** epithets of king Vikramâditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. —**अब्दः** a year of the Saka era. —**कर्तृ**, -**कृत्** *m.* the founder of an era.

शकटः-टं [शक्-अटन् Uṇ. 4. 81] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. —**टः** 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. -3 N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for preparing grain. **-Comp.** —**अक्षः** the axle of a cart. —**अरिः**, -**हन्** *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa. —**आह्वा** the lunar asterism Rohiṇî (so called because it is figured by a cart). —**भेदः** the division of Rohiṇî by a planet passing through it. —**बिलः** a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in मृच्छकटिका.

शकन् *n.* Ordure, feces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृत् after acc. dual).

शकलः-लं [शक्-कलक् Uṇ. 1. 109] 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. —**लं** 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish).

शकलित *a.* Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन् *m.* A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married अनूढभ्रातृ); (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛichchhakaṭika of Sûdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blunder-

ing and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire; S.D. thus defines him:—मदमूर्खताभिमानी दुष्कुलतैश्वर्यसंयुक्तः । सोऽयमनूढाभ्राता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).

शकुनः [शक्-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 49] 1 A bird (in general); शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). —नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; *Si.* 9 83. -2 An auspicious omen. **-Comp.** —ज्ञ *a.* knowing omens. (-ज्ञा) a small house-lizard. —ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. —शास्त्रं 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शकुनिः [शक्-उनि] 1 A bird; तरुशकुनिकुरंगान् मैथिली यानपुष्यत् U. 3. 25; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gândhâra and brother of Gândhârî, wife of Dhritarâshṭra; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhna whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pâṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. **-Comp.** —ईश्वरः N. of Garuḍa. —प्रपा a trough for watering birds. —वादः 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुंतः [शक्-उंत] 1 A bird in general; अंसव्यापिशकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं *S.* 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुंतकः A bird.

शकुंतला [शकुंतैः लायते ला-घञर्थे क] N. of the daughter of Visvâmitra by the nymph Menakâ who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menaka went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by '*S*akuntas' or birds, whence she was called "*S*akuntala". She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gandharva form of marriage; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata, who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुंतिः A bird; कलमविरलं रस्युत्कंठाः क्वणंतु शकुंतयः U. 3. 24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird: छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे सौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः, -ली A kin of fish. **-Comp.** —अदनी 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Kaṭki). -2. an earthworm. —अर्भकः a kind of fish.

शकृत् *n.* [शक्-ऋतन् Uṇ. 4. 58] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. **-Comp.** —करिः *m. f.*, —करी a calf; शकृत्करिर्वत्सः Sk. —द्वारं the anus. —पिंडः -पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung; शष्पाण्यत्ति प्रकिरति शकृत्पिंडकानाम्रमात्रान् U. 4. 27.

शक्करः, शक्करिः A bull.

शक्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

शक्त *p. p.* [शक्-क्त] 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc or inf.): बहवोऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा *ibid* -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent; Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः *f.* [शक्-क्तिन्] 1 (*a*) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (*b*) Faculty, capacity; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power; (it has three parts or elements; प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself'; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy'); राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तं Dk.; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थसंचयं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63; *Si.* 2. 26. -3 The power of composition, poetic power or genius; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणात् K. P. 1; see explanation *ad loc.* -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned); स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mâl. 5. 1; *S.* 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile; शक्तिखंडामर्बितेन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3; ततो बिभेद पौलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना); तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना); it is thus defined:—अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारको ऽनादिसंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of *S*iva worshipped by a sect of people called Sâktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. **-Comp.** —अर्धः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. —अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षिन *a.* having regard to strength; *Si.* 2. 93. —कुंठनं the deadening of a power. —ग्रह *a.* 1. apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-हः) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of *S*iva. -4. of Kârtikeya. —ग्राहक *a.* determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kârtikeya. —त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर *a.* strong, powerful. (-रः) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kârtikeya. —पाणिः, -भृत् *m.* 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kârtikeya. —पातः prostration of strength. —पूजकः a Sâkta q. v. —पूजा the worship of Sakti. —पूर्वः an epithet of Parâsara. —क्षयः loss of strength, debility, incapacity. —हीन *a.* powerless, weak, impotent. —हेतिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तितस् *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्मन् *n.* Ved. Power, strength, energy. —*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.); शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word); शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. (The form शक्यं is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 22; शक्यं...अविरलमालिंगितुं पवनः S 3. 7, विभूतयः शक्यमवाप्तुमूर्जिताः Subhâsh.; Bg. 18. 11.). -Comp. —अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. —प्रतीकार *a.* remediable.

शक्तु *m. n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal; see सक्तु.

शक्र, शक्रु, *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्-रक्] 1 N. of Indra; एकः कृती शकुनेषु योऽन्यं शक्रान्न याचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kuṭaja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Śiva. -Comp. —अशनः the Kuṭaja tree. (-नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. —आह्वयः an owl. —आत्मजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. —उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. —गोपः a kind of red insect; cf इंद्रगोप. —जः, -जातः a crow. —जित्, -भिद् *m* epithets of Meghanâda, son of Râvaṇa. —द्रुमः the Devadâru tree. —धनुस् *n.*, -शरासनं the rain-bow. —ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. —पर्यायः the Kuṭaja tree. —पादपः 1. the Kuṭaja tree. -2. the Devadâru tree. —प्रस्थं=इंद्रप्रस्थ q. v. —भवनं, -भुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. —भूभवा colocynth. —मातृका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. —मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* an ant-hill, a hillock. —लोकः the world of Indra. —वल्ली colocynth (इंद्रवारुणी). —वाहनं a cloud. —शाखिन् *m* the Kuṭaja tree. —शाला a sacrificial ground. —सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mâtali. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vâli. —सृष्टा yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Sachî, wife of Indra.

शक्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्वः An elephant.

शक्वन् *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful. —*m.* An elephant.

शक्वरः A bull, an ox. —री 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow.

शंक् 1 A. (शंकते, शंकित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful; शंके जीवति वा न वा Rám. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.); नाशंकिष्ट विवस्वतः Bk. 15. 39; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकेत शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhâsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear; त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरिस्पंदि शंके मृगाक्ष्याः Me. 95; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि मां शंकसे भीरु V. 3. 14; Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about); अत्रेदं शंक्यते (often used in controversial language); न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणांतरगम्यत्वं शंकितुं शक्यं Sarva S. —*Caus.* To frighten, terrify.

शंकनीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected; शंकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [शंक्-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust misgiving; अपायशंका; अरिष्टशंका &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm; जातशंकैर्देवैर्नेनका नामाप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह R. 12. 2; 13. 42; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनःसु शशांकशंकां Ki. 5. 42; इरितितृणोद्गमशंकया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. —अन्वित, -आकुल *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. —अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. —आस्पदं a matter of doubt. —निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित *p. p.* 1 Doubted, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady; (see शंक्). -Comp. —चित, -मनस् *a.* 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2. suspicious, distrustful. -3. doubtful. —वर्णः a thief.

शंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp); त्वदुपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः R. 8. 53; अतिस्नेहः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger; तस्माद्बुधैरविरतविनिरतैः सेवा सदा शंकिनी Subhâsh.

शंकुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शंकः A draught-ox.

शंकर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [शं सुखं करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. —रः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author; see App. II. —री 1 N. of Pârvatî, wife of Śiva. -2 Bengal madder. -3 The Śamî tree. -Comp. —आवासः the Kailâsa. -2. camphor. —प्रियः the francoline partridge.

शंकुः [शंक्-उण् Up. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशंकुः 'the dart of grief', *i. e.* sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15 A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of Śiva. -20 The Sâla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नखी). -22 N. of Kâma, the god of love. -Comp. —कर्ण *a.* spike-

eared. (-र्णः) an ass. -ज्यां (in astr.) the gnomon sine. -तरुः, -वृक्षः the Sâla tree.

शंकव्यं Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.).

शंकुच्छिः, शंकोच्छिः (-च्छिः) A skate-fish.

शंकुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. -2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खंडः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शंखः -खं [शम्-ख Uṇ. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति शंखः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोऽपि Pt. 4. 110; शंखान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; शंखांतरद्योति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A military drum or other martial instrument. -7 A kind of perfume (नखी). -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N. of a demon slain by Vishṇu. -10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -Comp. -उदकं the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -क्षीरं an impossibility; cf. खपुष्प. -चरी,-चर्ची a mark made with sandal (on the forehead). -चूर्णं powder produced from shells. -जः a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). -द्रावः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. -ध्मः, -ध्मा m. a shell-blower; conch-blower. -ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -पालः an epithet of the sun. -प्रस्थः a spot on the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Vishṇu. -मुखः an alligator. -मुक्ता the mother of pearls. -लिखितः a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smṛitis. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शंखकः -कं A conch-shell. -कः 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. -कं A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शंखनकः (खः) A small conch or shell.

शंखिन् m. 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

शंखिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjarî thus describes her:— दीर्घातिदीर्घनयना वरसुंदरी या कामोपभोगरसिका गुणशीलयुक्ता । रेखात्रयेण च विभूषितकंठदेशा संभोगकेलिरसिका किल शंखिनी सा ॥ cf. चित्रिणी, हस्तिनी, and पद्मिनी also. -2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. -Comp. -फलः the Sirîsha tree.

शच् 1 A. (शचते) To speak, say, tell.

शचिः-ची f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity, energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A holy or pious act; devotion. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ m. epithets of Indra.

शंच् 1 A. (शंचते) To go, move.

शट् I. 1 P. (शटति) 1 To be sick. -2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dissolved. -4 To be weary or dejected. -4 To go. -II. 10 A. (शाटयते) To praise, flatter.

शट a. Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा, सिंहकेशर.

शटिः f The plant called Zedoary.

शट्टकं Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शठ् I. 1 P. (शठति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 P. (शठयति) 1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy (शठयति). -5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To speak ill of. -7 To speak well or elegantly.

शठ a [शठ् अच्] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. -2 Wicked, depraved. -ठः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. -2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); भ्रूवमसि शठः शुचिस्मिते विदितः कैतववत्सलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; शठ इति मयि तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्स्यवधीरणा प्रिये M. 3. 19.(the S. D. thus defines a शठः—शठोऽयमेकत्र बद्धभावो यः । दर्शितबहिरनुरागो विप्रियमन्यत्र गूढमाचरति ॥ 74). -3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A mediator, arbitrator. -5 The Dhattûra plant. -6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -ठं 1 Iron. -2 Saffron.

शण् 1 P. (शणति) To give.

शणं Hemp. -Comp. -सूत्रं 1. a hempen cord or string. -2. a net made of hemp. -3. cordage.

शणिरं A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Soṇa.

शंठः A eunuch (=शंढ q. v.).

शंड् 1 P. (शंडति) 1 To heap, collect. -2 To hurt, wound.

शंडः [शंड् अच् Uṇ. 1. 113] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. -2 A bull. -3 A bull at liberty to move. -डं A collection, multitude; cf. षंड or खंड.

शंढः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. -2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). -3 A bull. -4 A bull at liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं Sânti. 2. 6; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः; शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun in the genitive; गवां शतं, वर्षाणां शतं 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव भर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be changed into शती; as in आर्यासप्तशती a work of Govardhanâchârya.) -2 Any large number; as in शतपत्र q. v. -Comp. -अक्षी 1. night. -2. the goddess Durgâ. -अंगः 1. a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -2. N. of a tree (तिनिश). -आनीकः an old man. -अब्दं a century. -अरं, -आरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -अरुस् n., -अरुषी a leprous disease of the skin. -अवरः a fine of a hundred. (-री) 1. N of a plant. -2. N. of the wife of Indra. -आनकं a cemetery. -आनंदः 1. N. of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of the car of Vishṇu. -4. of a son of Gautama and Ahalyâ, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -आयुस् a. lasting or living for a hundred years. -आवर्तः,-आवर्तिन् m. N. of Vishṇu. -ईशः 1. the ruler of a hundred. -2. the ruler of a hundred villages, Ms. 7. 115. -कुंभः N. of a mountain (where gold is

said to be found). (-तं) gold. -कृत्वस् *ind.* a hundred times. -कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (-टिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (-*f.*) a hundred crores. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra ; R. 3. 38. -खंडं gold. -गु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. -गुण, -गुणित *a.* a hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -ग्रंथिः *f.* the Dûrvá grass. -घ्नः N. of Siva. -घ्नी 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *tàlas* in length; शतघ्नी च चतुस्ताला लोहकंटकसंचिता; or अयःकंटकसंछन्ना शतघ्नी महती शिला); R. 12. 95. -2. a female scorpion. -3. a disease of the throat. -4. N. of a plant (करंज). -छदः a kind of wood-pecker. -जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. -तारका, -भिषज, -भिषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -दला the white rose. -द्रुः *f.* 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -2. N. of the Ganges. -धामन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. -धार *a.* 1. flowing in a hundred streams. -2. having a hundred edges. (-रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. -धृतिः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Brahman. -3 heaven or *Svarga.* -पत्रः 1. a peacock. -2. the (Indian) crane. -3. a wood-pecker. -4. a parrot or a species of it. (-त्रा) a woman. (-त्रं) a lotus ; आवृत्तवृंतशतपत्रनिभं (आननं) वहंत्या Mâl. 1. 22. °योनिः an epithet of Brahman ; कंपेन मूर्ध्नः शतपत्रयोनिं (संभावयामास); Ku. 7. 46. -पत्रकः the wood-pecker. -पत्री, -पत्रिका the white rose. -पथब्राह्मणं N. of a well-known Brâhmaṇa attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. -पद्, -पाद् *a.* having a hundred feet. -पदी, -पाद् *f.* a centipede. -पद्मं 1. a lotus with a hundred petals. -2 the white lotus. -पर्वन् *m.* a bamboo. (-*f.*) 1. the full-moon day in the month of Asvina. -2. Dûrvâ grass. -3. the plant Kaṭukâ. -4. orris root. -5. the wife of Bhârgava or Sukra. °ईशः the planet Venus. -पर्विका 1. Dûrvà grass. -2. orris root. -3. barley. -पादः, -पाद् *m.*, -पादा, -पादिका a centipede. -पुष्पः epithet of the poet Bhâravi. -प्रासः the Karavîra tree. -भिषज् see °तारका. -भीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine. -मखः, -मन्युः 1. epithets of Indra ; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5 ; Ku. 2. 64 ; R. 9. 13. -2. an owl. -मानः, -नं 1 a *Pala* of silver. -2. an *Adhaka* q. v. -मार्जः an armourer. -मुख *a.* 1. having a hundred ways. -2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings ; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (-खं) a hundred ways or openings. (-खी) a brush, broom. -मूला the Dûrvâ grass. -यज्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. -रूपा N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svâyambhuva). -लुपः, -लुपकः an epithet of the poet Bhâravi. -वर्ष *a.* 1. a century old. -2. lasting for a hundred years. (-र्षं) one hundred years, a century. -वीर्या 1. white-flowering Dûrvâ. -2 the plant Satávarî. -वेधिन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. -शाख *a.* 1. various, multiform. -2. having hundred, *i. e.* many branches. -सहस्र 1. a hundred thousand. -2. several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. -साहस्र *a.* 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. -2. bought with a hundred thousand. -ह्रदा 1. lightning ; Ku. 7. 39 ; Mk. 5. 48 ; V. 4. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. -ह्रदा the thunderbolt.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. -2 Containing a hundred. -कं 1 A century. -2 A collection of one hundred stanzas ; as in नीति°, वैराग्य°, शृंगार° a collection of one hundred stanzas on Nîti ' &c.

शततम *a.* (मी *f.*) One-hundredth.

शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. -2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. -3 A hundred-fold. -*f.* The Dûrvâ grass.

शतशस् *ind.* 1 By hundreds. -2 A hundred times ; शतशः शपे Prab. 3. ; Ms. 12. 58. -3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously ; Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (की *f.*), शत्य *a.* [शतेन क्रीतः शतम् (विकारः तस्यायं वा इति ठन् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred ; Y. 2. 208. -2 Relating to a hundred. -3 Effected with a hundred. -4 Bought with a hundred. -5 Changed with or for a hundred. -6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. -7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. -2 Numerous. -*m.* The owner of a hundred ; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Sânti. 2. 6 ; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शतृ A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Krit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतेरः 1 An enemy. -2 Injury, hurt.

शत्त्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः [शद्-त्रुन् Uṇ. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. -2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary ; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Subhâsh.; ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुर्माता च व्यभिचारिणी । भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपंडितः Subhâsh. -3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -**Comp.** -उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. -कर्षण, -दमन, -निबर्हण *a.* subduing, overpowering, or destroying enemies. -घ्नः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Râma and twin brother of Lakshmaṇa, being a son of Sumitrâ. He killed the demon Lavaṇa and colonized Mathurâ. He had two sons named Subâhu and Bahusruta ; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1. the party or side of an enemy. -2. an opponent, antagonist. -मर्दनः an epithet of Satrughna. -विग्रहः a hostile invasion. -विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. -सह, -साह *a.* withstanding an enemy. -सेविन् *a.* serving a hostile prince; Ms. 7. 186. -हत्या foe-slaughter. -हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शत्रुंजयः 1 An elephant. -2 N. of a mountain.

शत्रुंतप *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्वरी Night.

शद् I. 1 P. (but A. in conjugational tenses) (शीयते, शन्न) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. -2 To go. —*Caus.* (शादयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. -2 (शातयति-ते) (*a*) To fell, throw down, cut down ; किं भूभृत्कटकस्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhâsh.; *S*i. 14. 80, 15. 24, (*b*) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 P. (शदति) To go (usually with आ).

शदः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शद्रिः 1 An elephant. -2 Cloud. -3 N. of Arjuna. **—द्रिः** *f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Candied sugar.

शद्रु *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शन्न *p. p.* Fallen, decayed, withered.

शनकैस् *ind.* Slowly ; see शनैस्.

शनिः [शो-अनि किच्च Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). -2 Saturday. -3 N. of *S*iva. **-Comp** **—जं** black pepper. **—प्रदोषः** a term for the (evening) worship of *S*iva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. **—प्रसूः** *f.* an epithet of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun ; cf. संज्ञा. **—प्रियं** a sapphire. **—वारः,** **-वासरः** Saturday.

शनैस् *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little ; धर्मं संचिनुयाच्छनैः ; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3 217. -3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). **-Comp.** **—चर** *a.* going or moving slowly ; शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शंतनुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangâ and Satyavatî; by the former wife he had a son named Bhîshma, and by the latter Chitrângada and Vichitravîrya. Bhîshma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless ; cf. भीष्म.

शप् A technical term used by Pâṇini for the conjugational sign अ inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् *ind* A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1. 4.U. (शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शप्त) 1 To curse, execrate ; अपापदुष्टा मानुषीत्वं R. 8. 80 : सोऽभूत्परासुरथ भूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made) ; भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप । यथा नान्येन तुष्येयमृते रामविवासनात् Râm ; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken ; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपङ्कजस्पर्शेन K. ; Ghaṭ. 22 ; अशप्त निह्नुवानाऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहितः Bk. 8. 74 : प्रेम जिह्मसमानाभ्यस्ताभ्योऽशप्सत कामिनः 8.33;sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative ; सहस्रशोऽन्ये शपथानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32.-3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself) ; द्विषद्भ्यश्चाशपस्तथा Bk. 17. 4 · प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे *S*i. 16 25. —*Caus.* (शापयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure ; शापितोऽसि गोब्राह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3; शापितासि मम लवंगिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Mâl. 8.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. -2 An oath.

शपथः [शप्-अथन्] 1 Cursing. -2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. -3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal ; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120 ; Ms. 8. 109. -4 Conjuration, binding by oaths; Mâl. 3. 2. **-Comp.** **—पत्रं** an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपनं 1 See शपथ. -2 Reviling ; abuse.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed. -2 Sworn. -3 Reviled, abused ; (see शप्).

शफः -फं [शम्-अच् पृषो० पस्य फः] 1 A hoof. -2 The root of a tree. **-Comp.** **—ऊरुः** *f.* a woman having thighs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof ; see P. IV. 1. 70.

शफरः (री *f.*) [शफं राति रा-क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish ; मीनीकर्तुं चटुल शफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40; Si. 8. 24 ; Ku. 4. 39. **-Comp.** **—अधिपः** the fish called Ilisha.

शब (व) रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage ; राजन् गुञ्जाफलानां स्रज इति शबरा नैव हारं हरंति K. P. 10. -2 N. of *S*iva. -3 The hand. -4 Water. -5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mimâmsâ **—री** 1 A *S*abara female. -2 A female *Kirâta* who was an ardent devotee of Râma. **-Comp.** **—आलयः** the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. **—लोध्रः** the wild *Lodhra* tree.

शब (व) ल *a.* 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated ; क्वचित्प्रभा चान्द्रमसी तमोभिश्छायाविलीनैः शबलीकृतेव R. 13. 56, 5. 44 ; Mv. 7. 26. -2 Varied, divided into various parts. -3 Articulate ; imitative. **—लः** A variegated colour. **—ला, —ली** 1 A spotted or brindled cow. -2 The cow of plenty or Kâmadhenu q. v. **—लं** Water.

शब्द् 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To speak, call out, call out to ; विततमृदुकरामः शब्दयंत्या वयोभिः परिपतति दिवोऽङ्के हेलया बालसूर्यः *S*i. 11. 47. -3 To name, call ; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्द्यते Ratn. 4. -With अभि to name, **—प्र** to explain. **—सं** to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्द्-घञ्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing and property of आकाश) ; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -2 Sound, note (of birds ; men &c.), noise in general ; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः *S*. 1. 14 ; Bg. 1. 13; *S*. 3.1; Ms.4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. -3 The sound of a musical instrument ; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2; Ku. 1. 45. -4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbh. introduction) ; एकः शब्दः सम्यगधीतः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति ; so शब्दार्थौ. -5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. -6 A title, an epithet ; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13 ; *S*. 2. 14 ; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22 ; 18. 42 ; V. 1. 1. -7 The name, mere name ; as in शब्दपति q. v. -8 Verbal autho-

rity (regarded by the Naiyâyikas as a Pramâṇa). -9 Grammar. -Comp. -अतीत *a.* beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अध्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनुरूप *a.* proportionate or corresponding to the sound ; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. -अनुशासनं the science of words ; *i. e.* grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (-र्थौ dual) a word and its meaning ; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp अर्थालंकार); *e. g.* see K. P 9 -आख्येय *a.* to be communicated in words ; Me. 103. (-यं) an oral or verbal communication. -आडंबरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि *a.* beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कार *a.* sounding, sonorous. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत *a.* inherent or residing in a word. -गुण *a.* having sound for its quality ; R. 13. 1. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. -2 the ear. -ग्राम the range or reach of sound. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अधम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं त्वयि मे भावनिबंधना रतिः R 8. 52. -पातिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound ; शब्दपातिनमिषुं विससर्ज R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* 1. the Vedas. -2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself ; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं U. 2, 7. 20. -3. a property of words called स्फोट q. v. -भेदिन् *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2 the anus. -3. a kind of arrow. -योनिः *f.* a root, radical word. -विद्या, शास्त्रं the science of words ; *i. e.* grammar ; अनंतपारं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1 ; Si. 2. 112 ; 14. 24. -विरोधः opposition of words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -विशेषणं (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. -वृत्तिः *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेधिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard ; see शब्दपातिन्. (-*m.*) 1. a kind of arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. -4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. -5. an epithet of Arjuna. -शक्तिः *f.* the force or expressive power of a word ; signification of a word ; see शक्ति. -शासनं 1. a rule of grammar. -2. the science of grammar. -शुद्धिः *f.* 1. purity of words. -2. the correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque ; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged ; शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वमर्थश्लेषः). -संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon. -सौष्ठवं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन *a.* [शब्द् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. -नं 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound -2 A sound, noise. -3 Calling out, calling. -4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound ; शब्दायंते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56. -2 To cry, roar, scream, yell ; Bk. 5. 52 ; 17. 91. -3 To call, call out to ; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दाय्यंते *S.* 4 ; Mu. 1 ; भवतु शब्दायिष्ये तावत् Ve. 3 ; Mk. 1.

शब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). -2 Uttered, articulated. -3 Called, called out to. -4 Named, designated. -5 Explained. -6 Made public, manifested. -तं Noise, cry.

शम् *ind.* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.) ; शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion ; इति शम्). -Comp. -कर see s. v. -ताति *a.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -पाकः 1. lac, red dye. -2. cooking, maturing. -भु see s. v.

शम् I. 4 P (शाम्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified ; (as a person); शम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40 ; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समत्सरोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः R. 7. 3 ; शांतो ज्वरः U. 6. 7. -2 To cease, stop, come to an end ; चिता शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणां Bv. 3.7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. -3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2.14, U. 5. 7. -4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). -5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -*Caus.* (शमयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II).1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलैः शमयिता वचनैस्तवार्तिं Bv. 3. 1; संरंभं शमयामास R. 15. 85, 17. 55 ; *S.* 5. 7. -2 To put an end, to stop ; Ku. 2. 56. -3 To remove, avert ; प्रतिकूलं दैवं शमयितुं *S.* 1. -4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish ; शमयति गजानन्यान् गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18 ; R 9. 12, 11. 59. -5 To kill, destroy, slay ; Ve. 5. 5. -6 To quench, extinguish ; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकं H. 1. 88, Me. 53. -7 To leave off, desist, cease. -II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. -2 To show, display.

शमः [शम् घञ्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. -2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. -3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism ; शमरतेऽमरतेजासि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4 ; Ki. 10. 10 ; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94 ; Bg. 10. 4. -4 Allayment, mitigation,

alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शममुपयातु ममापि चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शममेष्यति मम शोकः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20 -5 Peace; as in शमोपन्यास Ve. 5. -6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). -7 The hand. **-Comp.** -अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -पर *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical. -प्रधान *a.* in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

शमथः [शम्-अथच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. -2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शम् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -नं 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. -2 Calmness, tranquillity. -3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. -6 Swallowing, chewing. -नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. -2 N of Yama, the god of death. **-Comp.** -स्वसृ *f.* 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunâ.

शमनी Night. **-Comp.** -सदः(-षदः) a demon, goblin.

शमलं [शम्-कलच्] 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. -2 Impurity, sediment -3 Sin, moral impurity. -4 A calamity, misfortune.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. -2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. -3 Relaxed. -4 Calm, sedate. -5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. -2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [शम्-इन् वा ङीप्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भां शमीमिव *S.* 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302.-2 A pod, legume. **-Comp.** -गर्भः 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a Brâhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class -धान्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain. -रोहः an epithet of *S*iva.

शमीरः (मि) रः A small variety of the *S*amî tree.

शंपा Lightning.

शंब् I. 1 P. (शंबति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (शंबयति) To collect, heap together.

शंब (ब) *a.* [शंब्-अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. -2 Poor, unfortunate. -बः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 The iron head of a pestle. -3 An iron chain worn round the loins. -4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. -5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंबाकृ means 'to plough twice').

शंबर *a.* [शंब्-अरच्] Best, excellent. -रः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q v. -2 A mountain. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A Jina. -5 N. of the trees चित्रक, लोध्र, and अर्जुन. -6 A kind of fish. -7 War. -रं 1 Water.-2 A cloud.-3 Wealth. -4 A rite or religious observance -Comp. -अरिः, -सूदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon *S*ambara.

शंबरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शंबलः-लं [शंब्-कलच्] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शंबली A procuress.

शंबुः, शंबुकः, शंबूकः A bivalve shell.

शंबूकः 1 A bivalve shell (शंबूका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a *S*ûdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Ráma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंभः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a pestle.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु *a.* [शं-भू-डु] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of *S*iva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. -तनयः, -नंदनः, -सुतः epithets of Kârtikeya or Gaṇesa. -प्रिया N. of Durgâ. -2. emblic myrobalan (आमलकी). -वल्लभं the white lotus.

शम्या [शम्-यत् टप्] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of a yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय *a.* (या, -यी *f.*) [शी-अच्] Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, वृक्षेशय, बिलशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयंड *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शयथ *a.* [शी-अथच्] Sleepy, asleep. -थः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शयनं [शी-ल्युट्] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न भुंजीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः -रं, -गृहं a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of *A*shâdha when Vishṇu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं [शी-आधारे अनीयर्] A bed, couch; परिशून्यं शयनीयमद्य मे R 8. 66; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु *a.* [शी-आलुच्] Sleepy, slothful; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् *S*i. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित *p. p.* [शी-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep.-2 Lying down. -तं Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [शी आधारे क्यप्] 1 A bed, couch; शय्या भूमितलं *S*ânti. 4. 9; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्संगः the side of a bed. -गत *a.* 1. lying in

a bed. -2 confined to a bed. —गृहं a bed-chamber: R. 16. 4.

शरः [शृ-अच्] 1 An arrow, a shaft: क च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकांडपांडुगंडस्थला M. 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण R. 14. 26; Si. 11 30. -3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five.' —रं Water. -Comp. —अग्र्यः an excellent arrow. —अभ्यासः -आघातः archery. —असनं, -आस्यं an arrow shooter, a bow; शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदं S. 6 28; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. —आक्षेपः flight of arrows. —आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. —आश्रयः a quiver. —आहत a. struck by an arrow. —इषीका an arrow. —इष्टः the mango tree. —ओघः a shower or multitude of arrows. —कांडः 1. a reed-stalk -2. a shaft of an arrow. —घातः shooting with arrows, archery. —जं fresh butter. —जः N. of Kârtikeya. —जन्मन् m. an epithet of Kârtikeya; R. 3. 23. —जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. —धिः a quiver. —पातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानं a bow-shot. —पुंखः, -पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. —प्लवंगः a swift arrow. —फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. —भंगः N. of a sage whom Râma visited in the Daṇḍaka forest; R. 13. 45. —भूः N. of Kârtikeya. —भृष्टिः f. the point of an arrow. —मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. —वनं (वणं) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kârtikeya. —वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. —वाणिः 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. —वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. —व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. —संधानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. —संबाध a. covered with arrows: U. 4. 29. —स्तंबः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [शृ अटन्] 1 A chameleon. -2 A safflower.

शरणं [शृ ल्युट्] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence: भूत्वा शरण्या शरणार्थमन्यं कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); स सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणं Ki. 18. 22; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7; शरणं गम्-इ-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to'; यामि हे कमिह शरणं Gît. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mn. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. —अर्थिन् a. -एषिन् a. 1. seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. —आगत, -आपन्न a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. —उन्मुख a. looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शरण्य a. [शरणे साधुः यत्] Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge: असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21; शरण्यौ लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. —ण्यः An epithet of Śiva. —ण्यं 1 A place of refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection; U. 1. 50 v. l. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

शरणी (णिः f.) 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud. -3 Wind.

शरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

शरद् f. [शृ-अदि Uṇ. 1. 129] 1. The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. -2 A year; त्वं जीव शरदः शतं R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; धारिणीभूतधारिण्यार्भव भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -Comp. —अंतः the end of autumn, winter. —अंबुधरः an autumnal cloud. —उदाशयः an autumnal lake. —कामिन् m. a dog. —कालः the autumnal season. —घनः, -मेघः an autumnal cloud. —चंद्रः (शरच्चंद्रः) the autumnal moon. —त्रियामा an autumnal night. —पद्मः, -द्मं the white lotus. —पर्वन् n. the festival called *Kojâgara*; q. v. —मुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरत् 1 Autumn. -2 A year.

शरदिज a. Autumnal.

शरभः [शृ-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्मं प्रोद्धरत्यंबु कुतात Rs. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघाती Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

शरयुः (यूः) f. N. of a river; see सरयु (यू)

शरल a. 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked; fraudulent (according to Śabdak).

शरलकं Water.

शरव्यं [शरवे शरक्षिप्त्यै हितं शरु-यत्] A butt or mark (for arrows), target (fig. also); तौ शरव्यमकरोत्स नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवासुराः S. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24; व्यसनशतशरव्यतां गताः K.

शराटिः (-टिः -तिः -रिः -लिः) A kind of bird.

शरारु a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. —रुः A mischievous animal; शरारुचक्रचारभीषणायां महाटव्यां Dk.

शरावः-वं [शरं दध्यादिसारमवति अव्-अण् Tv.] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 *Kuḍavas*.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Râma; R. 15. 97.

शरिमन् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं [शॄ-ईरन्] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -Comp. —अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. —आवरणं the skin. —कर्तृ m. a father. —कर्षणं emaciation of the body. —जः 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. —तुल्य a. equal to, i. e. as dear as, one's own person. —दंडः 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body (as in penance). —धृक्

a. having a body. —पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil', death. —पाकः emaciation (of the body). —बद्ध *a.* endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमो यथा Ku. 5. 30. —बंधः 1. the bodily frame; शरीरबंधेन तिरोबभूव R. 16. 23. -2. being endowed with a body; *i. e.* birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. —बंधकः a hostage. —भाज् *a.* embodied, incarnate. (—*m.*) a creature, an embodied being. —भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. —यष्टिः *f.* a slender body, slim or delicate figure. —यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. —विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. —वृत्तिः *f.* maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. —वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease. —शुश्रूषा personal attendance. —संस्कारः 1. decoration of the person. -2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskáras.* —संपत्तिः *f.* the prosperity of body, (good) health. —संबंधः relation by marriage. —सादः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. -2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kâdambarî).

शरीरकं 1 The body. -2 A small body. —कः The soul.

शरीरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; करुणस्य मूर्तिरथवा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावाविव शरीरिणौ M. 1. 10. -2 Living. —*m.* 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -5 Anger, passion. -6 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [शॄ-करन् कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 3] 1 Candied sugar. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould. -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. -5 A piece, fragment. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, *i. e.* hail. -8 The disease called gravel. **-Comp.** —उदकं sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. —सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisâkha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक *a.* (की *f.*), शर्करिल, शर्करावत् *a.* Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle. -3 A pen.

शर्धः [शृध्-घञ्] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -2 A troop, multitude. -3 Strength, power.

शर्धंजह *a.* Causing flatulence. —हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धन The act of breaking wind.

शर्धस् *n.* Ved. 1 A troop, host (particularly of Maruts). -2 Strength, power.

शर्ब् 1 P. (शर्बति) 1 To go. -2 To injure, kill.

शर्मन् *a* [शॄ मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. —*m.* 1 An affix added to the name of a Brâhmaṇa; as विष्णुशर्मन्; cf. वर्मन्, दास, गुप्त. —*n.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; त्यजंत्यसून् शर्म च मानिनो वरं त्यजंति न त्वेकमयाचितं व्रतं N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. 2 A blessing. -3 Protection. -4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). **-Comp.** —द *a.* conferring happiness. (-दः) an epithet of Vishṇu.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्मिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayâti and daughter of Vṛishaparvan, the king of the Daityas; cf. देवयानी and ययाति.

शर्यः *a.* Ved. Hurtful, injurious. —र्यः An enemy.

शर्या 1 Night. -2 A finger. -3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्व् 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्वः 1 N. of Siva; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

शर्वरः N. of the god of love. —रं Darkness.

शर्वरी [शॄ-वनिप् ङीप् वनो र च] 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 3. 2; 11. 93; *Si.* 11. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 A woman. **-Comp.** —ईशः the moon.

शर्वला-ली An iron crow.

शर्वाणी N. of Pârvatî or Durgâ, wife of Siva.

शर्शरीक *a.* Mischievous, cruel. —कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शल् I 1 A. (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. -2 To tremble. -3 To cover. -II. 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go. -2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शालयते) To praise.

शलः [शल्-घञ्] 1 A dart, spear. -2 A stake. -3 N. of भृंगि an attendant of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 A camel. —लं The quill of a porcupine (*m.* also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलभः [शल्-अभच् Uṇ 3. 122] 1 A grass-hopper, locust; *S.* 1. 32. -2 A moth; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन्क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19; *Si.* 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40 -3 N. of an Asura.

शललं The quill of a porcupine. —ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. -2 A small porcupine.

शलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अयस्कांतमणिशलाका Mál. 1. -2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium), अज्ञानांधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया। चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः॥ *S*ik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहंती R. 7. 8. -3 An arrow. -4 A dart, javelin. -5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. -6 A rib (as of an umbrella). -7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes); Y. 3. 85 -8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; उज्झितया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24. -8 A paint-brush. -10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. -11 A porcupine. -12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -13 A ruler. -14 The Sârikâ bird. **-Comp.** —धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. —परि *ind.* an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with *S*alâkas; cf. परि or अक्षपरि.

शलाटः A cart-load.

शलाटु *a.* Unripe. **–टुः** A kind of root.

शलाभोलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शल्कं, शल्कलं [शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. –2 Bark, rind, (of trees).–3 A part, portion, fragment.

शल्कलिन्, शल्किन् *m.* A fish.

शल्भ् 1 A. (शल्भते) To praise.

शल्मलिः–ली *f.* The silk-cotton tree.

शल्यं [शल्-यत्] 1 A spear, javelin, dart.–2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुदहारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यप्रोतं 9. 75; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 88, *S*. 6. 8, V. 2. 10. –3 A thorn, splinter. –4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be *m.* also in these four senses). –5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अलातशल्यं U. 3. 35; अपनीताशेषशल्यः Dk. –6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief; उद्धृतविषादशल्यः कथयिष्यामि *S.* 7. –7 A bone. –8 Difficulty, distress. –9 Sin, crime –10 Poison. –11 Abuse, defamation. **–ल्यः** 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog. –2 The thorny shrub. –3 Extraction of splinters. –4 A fence, boundary. –5 The Bilva and Madana trees. –6 A kind of fish. –7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mâdrî, the second wife of Pâṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the *Pandavas*, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Kar*n*a when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhish*th*ira]. **-Comp.** **–अरिः** an epithet of Yudhishṭhira. **–आहरणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं** extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. **–कंठः** a porcupine. **–लोमन्** *n.* the quill of a porcupine. **–हर्तृ** *m.* a weeder.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. –2 A splinter, thorn. –3 A porcupine.

शल्यित *a.* Pierced (as with a dart): निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल्ल् 1 P. (शल्लति) To go, move.

शल्लः [शल्ल्-अच्] A frog. **–ल्लं** Bark, rind.

शल्लकः N. of a tree. **–कं** Bark, rind.

शल्लकी 1 A porcupine. –2 A kind of tree (of which elephants are very fond); अभिलङ्घ तावदासवसुरभिरसं शल्लकीभंगं V. 4. 23; U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Mâl. 9. 6. **–Comp.** **–द्रवः** incense.

शल्वः N. of a country; see शाल्व.

शव् 1 P. (शवति) 1 To go, approach. –2 To alter, change, transform.

शवः–वं [शव्-अच्] A corpse, dead body; Ms. 10. 55. **–वं** Water. **-Comp.** **–आच्छादनं** covering of a corpse, shroud. **–आश *a*** feeding on corpses; Bk. 12. 75. **–काम्यः** a dog. **–दाहः** cremation (of dead bodies). **–यानं, -रथः** a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

शवर / शवल } See शबर, शबल.

शवसानः 1 A traveller. –2 A way, road. **–नं** A cemetery.

शश् 1 P. (शशति) To leap, bound, jump.

शशः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. –2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). –3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:—मृदुवचनसुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयं *S*abdak.; see Ratimanjarî 35 also. –4 The Lodhra tree. –5 Gum-myrrh. **-Comp.** **–अंकः** 1. the moon. –2. camphor. °अर्धमुख *a.* crescent-headed (as an arrow). °मूर्तिः an epithet of the moon. °लेखा the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. **–अदः** 1. a hawk, falcon. –2. N. of a son of Ikshvâku, father of पुरंजय. **–अदनः** a hawk, falcon. **–ऊर्णं, -लोमन्** *n.* the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. **–धरः** 1. the moon; प्रसरति शशधरबिंबे Gît. 7. –2. camphor. °मौलिः an epithet of *S*iva. **–प्लुतकं** a scratch with a finger-nail. **–भृत्** *m.* the moon. °भृत् *m.* an epithet of Siv **–लक्ष्मणः** an epithet of the moon. **–लांछनः** 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 6. –2. camphor. **–बिं (विं) दुः** 1. the moon. –2. an epithet of Vishṇu. **–विषाणं, -शृंगं** a hair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि पर्यटञ्शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शशशृंगधनुर्धरः; see खपुष्प. **–स्थली** the country between the Ganges and Yamunâ, the Doab.

शशकः 1 A hare, rabbit. –2 =शश (3) q. v.

शशिन् *m.* [शशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 The moon; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85; Me. 41. –2 Camphor. **-Comp.** **–ईशः** an epithet of *S*iva. **–कला** a digit of the moon; Mu. 1. 1. **–कांतः** the moon-gem. (**–तं**) a lotus. **–कोटिः** a horn of the moon. **–ग्रहः** an eclipse of the moon. **–जः** an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon). **–प्रभ** *a.* having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. (**–भं**) 1. a water-lily. –2. a pearl. **–प्रभा** moonlight. **–भूषणः, -भृत्** *m.*, **-मौलिः, -शेखरः** epithets of *S*iva. **–लेखा** a digit of the moon.

शशिनी N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

शश्वत् *ind.* 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. –2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; R. 2. 48, 4. 70; Me. 55. (In comp. **शश्वत्** may be translated by 'lasting, eternal'; as शश्वच्छांति eternal tranquillity.).

शष् 1 P. (शषति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शष्कु (स्कु) ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; तथापि कर्णशष्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशः) शब्दग्राहकश्रोत्रेंद्रियात्मकः Tarka K.; अवलंबितकर्णशष्कुलीकलसीकं रचयन्नवोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. –2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. –3 Rice-gruel. –4 A disease of the ear.

शष्पः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिभाक्षय). **–ष्पं** Young grass; U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26.

शस् I. 1 P. (शसति) To cut up, kill, destroy. –II. 2 P. (शस्ति) To sleep. Cf. शंस् also.

शसनं [शस्-ल्युट्] 1 Wounding, killing. –2 Immolation (of an ani-

mal at sacrifice).

शस्त p. p. [शंस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. —स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अंगुलित्राण q. v.; also शस्तकं in this sense).

शस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र).

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals; as द्विशः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रं [शस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति Subhâsh., R.2.40, 3. 51, 62; 5. 28.-2 An instrument, a tool in general.-3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. **-Comp.** —अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. —अयसं 1. steel. -2. iron. —अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. —आजीवः,-उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. —उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). —उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. —कारः an armourer. —कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. —ग्राहिन् a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle); शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्न्यः U. 5. 33. —जीविन्, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. —देवता the deity presiding over weapons. —धरः =शस्त्रभृत् q.v. —न्यासः laying down arms; so शस्त्र (परि) त्यागः. —पाणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. —पूत a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं (महामांसं) Mâl. 5. 12; (see Jagadhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितमशस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2. —प्रहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. —भृत् m. 1. a soldier, warrior; R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. —मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. —संहतिः f. 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal. —संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. —हत a. killed by a weapon. —हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Subhâsh.; Si. 4. 44.

शस्य a. (from शंस्) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्यं [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तंडुल also. -3 A merit. **-Comp.** —क्षेत्रं a corn-field. —भक्षक a. granivorous. —मंजरी 1. an ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. —मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. —शालिन्, -संपन्न a. abounding in corn. —शूकं a beard of corn. —संपद् f. abundance of corn. —संब (व) रः the Sâla tree.

शाकः-कं [शक्-घञ्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिल्लीश्वरो वा जगदीश्वरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः। अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jag. —कः 1. Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirîsha tree. -4 N. of a people; see शक. -5 An era; especially the era of Sâlivâhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvîpa.-Comp.—अंगं pepper. -अम्लं hog-plum. °भेदनं sorrel. —आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. —आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c). —चुक्रिका the tamarind. —तरुः the teak tree. —पणः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2. a handful of vegetables. —पत्रः the *Sigru* tree. —पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. —प्रति ind. a little of herbs. —योग्यः coriander. —वृक्षः the teak tree. —शाकटं, शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट a. (टी f.) [शकटाय हितं अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. —टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक. —टं A field; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pâṇini and Yâska; cf. व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकटिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a car. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tulâs*.

शाकपूणिः-र्णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी =शाक्वरी.

शाकंभरी 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल a. (ली f.) [शकल-अण्] Relating to a piece (शकल). —लः A school of the *Rigveda* or the followers of this school (pl.) **-Comp.** —प्रातिशाख्यं N. of the *Rigveda* Prâtisâkhya. —शाखा the recension or traditional text of the *Rigveda* as represented by the *Sâkalas*.

शाकलिक a. (की f.) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण a. (णी f.) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others (परतापक).

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pâṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Pada* text of the *Rigveda*).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prâkṛita, the dialect spoken by the Sakâra, as in the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी [शाकमस्त्यस्या इनि] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgâ (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुन a. (नी f.) [शकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [शकुनेन पक्षिवधादिना जीवति ठञ्] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 269. —कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलेयः A metronymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalâ). —लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशकुंतला of Kâlidâsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्त a. (क्ती f.) [शक्तिर्देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Relating to power. -2 Re-

lating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. **—क्तः** A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sâktas* are generally worshippers of Durgâ representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. -2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः, शाक्त्यः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. -2 N. of Parâsara.

शाक्यः [शक्-घञ् तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. -2 N. of Buddha. -**Comp.** —भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. —मुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्री 1 N. of Sachî, wife of Indra. -2 Of Durgâ.

शाक्वरः An ox; cf. शाक्कर.

शाख् 1 P. (शाखति) To pervade, fill completely.

शाखः N. of Kârtikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. -2 An arm. -3 A party, section, faction. -4 A part or subdivision of a work. -5 A school, branch, sect. -6 A part or division of an animal. -7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायनशाखा, बाष्कलशाखा &c. -**Comp.** —चंक्रमणं 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. -चंद्रन्यायः see under न्याय. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. —पित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body, *e. g.* hands, shoulders &c. —भृत् *m.* a tree. —भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. —मृगः 1. a monkey, an ape. -2. a squirrel. —रंडः 'a traitor to his *Sâkhâ*', a Brâhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —रथ्या a branch-road. —विलीन *a.* sitting on branches (as a bird). —शिफा a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

शाखालः A sort of cane (वानीर).

शाखिन् *a.* [शाखा अस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Having branches (fig. also). -2 Branching, ramifying. -3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). —*m.* 1 A tree; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः *S.* 1. 15. -2 A Veda. -3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कस्त्वं भोः कथयामि दैवहतकं मां विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शांकरः A bull.

शांकरिः 1 N. of Kârtikeya. -2 Of Gaṇesa. -3 Fire.

शांखं The sound of a conch-shell.

शांखिकः [शंख-ठञ्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. -2 N. of a mixed tribe. -3 A shell-blower; *Si.* 15. 72.

शाचि *a.* 1 Distinguished, renowned. -2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. -2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाट्यायनं An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

शाठ्यं [शठस्य भावः ष्यञ्] (*a*) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः *S.* 5. 25; (*b*) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निह्नोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शाठ्यमव्याद्विभोर्वः Mu. 1. 1.

शाण *a.* (णी *f.*) [शणेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] Hempen, flaxen. —णः 1 A touchstone; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A weight of four Mâshas. —णं 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. -2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -**Comp.** —आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A hempen garment. -5 A ragged garment. -6 A small screen or tent. -7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. -8 A weight of four Màshas.

शाणीरं A bank or spot of ground in the *Soṇa* river.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. -2 The *Bilva* tree. -3 A form of Agni. -**Comp.** —गोत्रं the family of *Sâṇḍilya*.

शात *p. p.* [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, slender. -3 Weak, feeble. -4 Beautiful, handsome. -5 Cut down. -6 Happy, thriving. —तः The Dhattûra plant. —तं Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानिनीजनजनितशातं Gît. 10. -**Comp.** —उदरी a woman with a slender waist; *Si.* 5. 23; R. 10. 69. —शिख *a.* sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; *Si.* 9. 9; N. 16. 34. -2 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर).

शातकौंभं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening. -2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वतपक्षशातनं R. 3. 42. -3 Causing to fall or perish. -4 Causing to decay or wither. -5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. -6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः -की Moonlight.

शातभीरुः A kind of Mallikâ.

शातमान *a.* (नी *f.*) Bought for one hundred.

शात्रव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शत्रोरेव शत्रोरिदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. -2 Hostile, inimical. —वः An enemy; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे शात्रवादिव पराङ्मुखोऽर्थिनः *Si.* 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —वं 1 A collection of enemies. -2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशात्रवे R. G.

शात्रवीय *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy. -2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [शद्-घञ्] 1 Young grass. -2 Mud. -**Comp.** —हरितः -तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शाद्वल *a.* [शादाः संत्यत्र वलच्] 1 Grassy. -2 Abounding in young green grass. -3 Green, verdant. —लः -लं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शय्या शाद्वलं *Sânti.* 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

शान् 1 U. (शीशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. -2 A whet-stone. -**Comp.** —पादः 1. a stone for grinding sandal. -2. the Pâriyâtra mountain.

शानच् (In gram.) A technical term used by Pâṇini for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.

शानैश्चर *a.* (री *f.*) Relating to Saturn. -2 Falling on a Saturday.

शांत *p. p.* [शम्-क्त] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified ; R. 12, 20. -2 Cured, alleviated ; शांतरोगः. -3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished ; शांतरथक्षोभपरिश्रमं R, 1. 58 ; 5. 47 ; शांतार्चिषं दीपमिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. -4 Ceased, stopped ; शांतमृगप्रचारं Ku. 3. 42. -5 Dead, deceased. -6 Stilled, hushed. -7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still ; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं *S.* 1. 16 ; 4. 19. -8 Tamed ; R. 14. 79. -9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. -10 Shaded.-11 Gentle; शांतानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पंथाः *S.* 4. 10. -12 Purified. -13 Meek, humble. -14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं पापं,which is sometimes repeated, means ' oh, no !' ' how can it be ', ' God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event ' ; *S.* 5 ; Mu. 1). —तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. -2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. —तं Appeasing, pacifying. —तं *ind.* Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush !, god (heaven) forbid !; शांतं कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1 ; तामेव शांतमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण 3. 26. -**Comp.** —आत्मन्, -चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. —तोय *a.* .having still waters. —रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शांत above.

शांतनवः 'The son of *S*antanu', N. of Bhîshma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapâda and subsequently married by *R*ishyas*r*inga; see U. 1. 4 and ऋष्यशृंग also.

शांतिः *f.* [शम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अध्वरविघातशांतये R. 11. 1, 62. -2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Mâl. 6. 1. -3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. -4 Cessation, stop. -5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुटुंबः शांतिमार्गोत्सुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. -6 Consolation, solace. -7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. -8 Satisfaction of hunger. -9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. -10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. -11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. -12 Preservation. -13 N. of Durgâ. -**Comp.** —उदं, -उदकं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water; *S.* 3. —कर, -कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. —गृहं a room for rest or retirement. —होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms.4.150.

शांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. —कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत्व् &c. See सांत्व् &c.

शापः [शप्-घञ्] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्तं गमितमहिमा वर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. -2 An oath, asseveration. -3 Abuse, calumny. -4 An interdiction, a ban. -**Comp.**—अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. —अस्त्रः ' having a curse for a weapon ', a sage, saint; R. 15 3. —उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धारः, -मुक्तिः *f.*, -मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —ग्रस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. —मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. —यंत्रित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. -2 Sworn, adjured.

शापठिकः A peacock.

शाफरिकः A fisherman.

शाब (व) र *a.* (री *f.*) [शब-(व) र-अण्] 1 Savage, barbarous. -2 Low, vile, base. —रः 1 An offence, a fault. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 The tree called *Lodhra.* —री A low form of the Prâkrita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.).-**Comp.** —भेदाख्यं (also भेदाक्षं) copper.

शाब्द *a.* (ब्दी *f.*) [शब्द-अण्] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. -2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. आर्थ.). -3 Verbal, oral. -4 Sounding, sonorous. -5 Nominal (as inflection). —ब्दः A grammarian. —ब्दी N. of Sarasvatî. -**Comp.**—बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words.-व्यंजना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*) [शब्द-ठक्] 1 Verbal, oral. -2 Relating to sounds or words. -3 Sounding. —कः A grammarian.

शामन् *n.* Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. —नं 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 Tranquillity, peace. -3 End. —नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. -2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. -3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. -4 A sacrificial vessel. -5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle; (स्रुच्).

शामीनं 1 Ashes. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामीलं Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शांबः N. of a son of K*r*ishna and Jâmbavatî.

शांबरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. -2 A sorceress.

शांबविकः A dealer in shells.

शांबु (बू) कः A bivalve-shell.

शांभव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शंभोरिदं अण्] Belonging to *S*iva; अत्तुं वांछति शांभवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः फणी P. 1. 159. —वः A worshipper of *S*iva. -2 A son of *S*iva. -3 Camphor. -4 Bdellium. -5 A kind of poison. —वं The *Devadáru* tree.

शांभवी 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 N. of a plant (नीलदूर्वा). -3 The opening in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका Repose, sleep.

शायिन् *a.* Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. -2 A sword; cf. सायक.

शार् 10 U. (शारयति-ते) 1 To weaken. -2 To be weak.

शार *a.* [शार्-अच् शॄ-घञ् वा] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -2 Yellow. —रः 1 A variegated colour.-2 Green colour. -3 Air, wind.

-4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3.39. -5 Injuring, hurting

शारंगः 1 The *Châtaka* bird. -2 A peacock. -3 A bee. -4 A deer. -5 An elephant ; cf. सारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. सारंगी.

शारद *a.* [शरदि भवं अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9; Ms. 6. 11; मेघः शारद एव काशधवलः पानीयरिक्तोदरः Subhâsh.-2 Annual. -3 New, recent. -4 Young, fresh. -5 Modest, shy, bashful. -7 Diffident, not bold. —दः 1 A year. -2 An autumnal sickness. -3 Autumnal sunshine. -4 A kind of kidney-bean. -5 The Bakula tree. —दी The full-moon day in the month of Kártika. —दं 1 Corn, grain. -2 The white lotus. —दा 1 A kind of Vîṇâ or lute. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 Of Sarasvatî; (शरत्काले पुरा यस्मान्नवम्यां बोधिता सुरैः । शारदा सा समाख्याता पीठे लोके च नामतः).

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. -2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. —कं An autumnal or annual *S*râddha.

शारदीय *a.* Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. -2 A small round ball. -3 A kind of die. —रिः *f.* 1 The bird called Sàriká. -2 Fraud, trick. -3 An elephant's housings. **-Comp.** —पट्टः, -फलं, -फलकः -कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. -2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. -3 Playing at chess &c. -4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird. -2 Ved. An arrow. -3 Kusa grass.

शारीर *a.* (री *f.*) [शरीरस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied. —रः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement.

शारीरक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). —कं 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bháshya of Sankarâchârya on the Brahma-sûtras). **-Comp.** —सूत्रं the aphorisms of the Vedánta philosophy.

शारीरकीय *a.* Corporeal; embodied.

शारीरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारुक *a.* (की *f.*) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्कः Candied sugar.

शार्ककः 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

शार्कर *a.* (री *f.*) [शर्करा-अण्] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly. —रः 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skum of milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शार्करक-रिक-रीय *a.* Gravelly, stony.

शार्ग *a.* (शार्ङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. —र्गः -र्गं 1 A bow (in general). -2 The bow of Vishṇu. —र्गं Wet ginger. **-Comp.** —धन्वन् *m.*, -धरः, -पाणिः, —भृत् *m.* epithets of Vishṇu.

शार्गिन् *m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu; धर्मसंरक्षणार्थैव प्रवृत्तिर्भुवि शार्गिणः R. 15. 4. 12. 70; Me. 46. -3 Of *S*iva.

शार्दूलः [शृ-ऊलच् दुक् च] 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, *Rákshasa*. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शरभ. (at the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशार्दूल; cf. कुंजर. **-Comp.** —चर्मन् *n.* a tiger's skin. —विक्रीडितं 1 a tiger's play; कंदर्पोऽपि यमायते विरचयन् शार्दूलविक्रीडितं Gît. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शार्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [शर्वर्यां भवं अण्] 1 Nocturnal; शार्वरांधकारपूर &c. Dk.; Ku. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. —रं Darkness, thick gloom. —री Night.

शाल् 1 A. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To shine. -3 To be endowed with; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

शालः 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately), Shorea Robusta; R. 1. 38; *S*i. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general; R. 1. 13; Ve. 4. 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Sâlivâhana. **-Comp.** —ग्रामः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishṇu, as the Phallus is of *S*iva. °गिरि N. of a mountain. °शिला the *Sâlagrâma* stone. —जः, -निर्यासः exudation of the Sâla tree, resin; R. 1. 38. —भंजिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. -2. a courtezan, harlot. —भंजी a doll, puppet. —वेष्टः the resin of the Sâla tree.; cf. साल. —सारः 1. a superior tree. -2. asa fœtida.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला [शाल्-अच्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; गृहैर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः *S*i. 3. 50; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode; R. 16. 41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in वाजिशाला, गर्दभशाला &c. **-Comp.** —अजिरः -रं a hollow earthen cup. —मृगः a jackal. —वृकः 1. a dog; सिंहानां च सुखेन मूर्धसु पदं धास्यंति शालावृकाः Bv. 1. 72. -2. a wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

शालाकः N. of Pâṇini.

शालाकिन् *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

शालाक्यं A branch of surgery.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pâṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शलातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-cage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालिः 1 Rice; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. **-Comp.** —ओदनः -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). —गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field; इक्षुच्छायनिषादिन्यः शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. —चूर्णः -र्णं rice-flour. —पिष्टं a crystal. —भवनं a rice-field. —वाहनः N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. Di —होत्रः 1. N. of a writer on veter-

nary subjects. -2. a horse. —होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) (usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with; अलघूपलपंक्तिशालिनी *Si.* 16. 76, Ki. 2. 31, 7. 28, 55; 8. 17, Rs. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* [शालाप्रवेशमर्हति, शाला-ख] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निसर्गशालीनः स्त्रीजनः M. 4; R. 6. 81, 18. 17; Si. 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling —नः A householder. (शालीनीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालीनता-त्वं Bashfulness, modesty.

शालुः [शाल्-उण्] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. —लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु (लू) कं 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. —कः 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालूक only in this sense).

शालु (लू) रः A frog.

शालेयं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pâṇini; see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः [शाल्-मलच्] 1 The silk-cotton tree.-2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree; Bv.1. 115; Ms. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of hell. -Comp. —स्थः an epithet of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिकं An inferior kind of *S*álmali tree.

शाल्मलिन् *m.* N. of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pâtâla. -3 A kind of hell. -Comp. —वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of *S*âlva.

शाव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शव-अण्] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative); दशाहं शावमाशौचं सपिंडेषु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. —वः 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub; क वयं क परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः *S.* 2. 18; मृगराजशावः R. 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शाबर.

शाश्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 [शश्वद् भवः अण्] 1 Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; शाश्वतीः समाः Râm. (=U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more' 'for all time to come'; U. 5. 27; R. 14. 14. -2 All. —तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyâsa.-3 The sun. —तं Heaven. —तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शाश्वतिकं विरोधमपहाय K.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाष्कुल *a.* (ली *f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाष्कुलिकं A quantity of baked cakes (शष्कुली).

शास् 2 P. (शास्ति, शशास, अशिषत्, शासिष्यति, शासितुं, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing two accusatives in this sense); माणवकं धर्मं शास्ति Sk.; Bk.6. 10; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 To rule, govern; अनन्यशासनामुर्वीं शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; 10. 1;14. 85, 19. 57; *S.* 1. 25; Bk. 3. 53. -3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; R. 12. 34; Mv. 6. 20; Ku. 6. 24; Bk. 9. 68. -4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाशिषन्महत् Bk. 6. 27; Ms. 11. 83. -5 To advise; स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1.5. -6 To decree, enact. -7 To punish, chastise, correct; तान् शिष्याच्चौरदंडेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः Ms. 8. 29, 4. 175, V. 5.-8 To tame, subdue; Mv. 6. 20. -9 To wish, desire.

शास् *m.* A reciter; as in उक्थशास्.

शासः Ved. 1 An order, command. -2 Praise (स्तुति).

शासकः [शास्-ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler. -2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासनं [शास्-ल्युट्] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. -2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनामुर्वीं R. 1. 30; so अप्रतिशासन. -3 An order, a command, direction; तदभिरावि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं *S.* 6; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28. -4 An edict, enactment, a decree. -5 A precept, rule. -6 A royal grant (of land &c.), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1; Y. 2. 240, 295. -7 A deed, writing, written agreement. -8 Control of passions. -9 A written book of authority. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). -Comp. —अतिवृत्तिः *f.* violation of commands, disobedience. —पत्रं 1. a plate (usually of copper) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. -2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. —हरः a royal messenger. —हारिन् *m.* an envoy, a messenger; R. 3. 68.

शासनीय *a.* 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. -2 Punishable; V. 5.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. -2 Punished.

शासितृ *m.* [शास्-तृच्] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 A chastiser; *S.* 1. 25.

शास्तिः *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Governing, ruling.-2 An order, a command. -3 Correction,chastisement,punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the king. -5 A sceptre, rod (of authority).

शास्तृ *m.* [शास्-तृच् इडभावः] 1 A teacher, an instructor. -2 A ruler, king, sovereign. -3 A father. -4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं [शिष्यतेऽनेन शास्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. -2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. -3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comps. below. -4 Any department of knowledge, science; इति गुह्यतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदांतशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. -5 What is learnt, knowledge; *Si.* 5. 47. -6 A work, treatise; तंत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -6 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice); इमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -Comp.—अतिक्रमः, —अननुष्ठानं vio-

lation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. —अनुष्ठानं -अनुसारः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the *S*âstras. —अर्थः 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. -2. a scriptural precept or statement. —आचरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. -2. the study of *S*âstras. (-ज्ञः) 1. one versed in scriptures. -2. a student of the Vedas. —उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the *S*âstras, lawful, legal. —कारः -कृत् *m.* 1. the author of a *S*âstra or sacred book. -2. an author in general. -3. a sage, saint. —कोविद् *a.* versed in the *S*âstras. —गंडः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any *S*âstra). —चारणः one who deserves sacred precepts. —ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* 1. well versed in the *S*âstras. -2. a mere theorist. —ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —तत्त्वं truth as taught in the *S*âstras, scriptural truth. °ज्ञः an astronomer. —दर्शिन् *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. —दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. —प्रसंगः 1. the subject of the *S*âstras. -2. any discussion on scriptural points. —योनिः the source of the *S*âstras. —विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. —विप्रतिषेधः, -विरोधः 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. -2. any act contrary to sacred precepts. —विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. —विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the *S*âstras, illegal, unlawful. —व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the *S*âstras. —शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kâshmira. —सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन् *a.* (°णी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यधीते वा इनि] Versed or skilled in the *S*âstras.—*m.* 1 One who has mastered the *S*âstras, a learned man, a great Pa*n*dit. -2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः छ] 1 Scriptural. -2 Scientific.

शास्य *a.* [शास्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taught or advised. -2 To be regulated or governed. -3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिनुते) 1 To whet, sharpen. -2 To attenuate, make thin. -3 To excite. -4 To be attentive. -5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. -2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. -3 An eptihet of *S*iva.

शिंशपा 1 N. of a tree (शिशु). -2 The Asoka tree.

शिक्कु *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्थं Bee's-wax; cf. सिक्थ.

शिक्यं, -क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). -2 A burden or load carried in a sling.-3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्यित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष् 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव मंत्रवत् R. 3. 31. -2 To teach (Ved.).

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) [शिक्ष्-ण्वुल्] 1 A learner. -2 A teacher, instructor; यस्त्रोभयं (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं [शिक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. -2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषलघुहस्ततया निमेषात् R. 9. 63. -2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अभूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedângas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science; रणशिक्षा 'military science'. -7 Giving, bestowing (Ved.). —Comp. —करः 1. a teacher, an instructor.-2. N. of Vyâsa. —गुरुः a religious preceptor. —नरः an epithet of Indra. —शक्तिः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शिक्षा जाताऽस्य तार. इतच्, शिक्ष्-क्त वा] 1 Learnt, studied. -2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपटुत्वं *S*. 5. 22. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. —Comp. —अक्षरः 1. a teacher. -2. a pupil. —आयुध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिखंडः [शिखामणति अम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A crest; V. 4. 8.

शिखंडकः [शिखंड इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः शिखंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail.

शिखंडिकः A cock.

शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1).

शिखंडिन् *a.* [शिखंडोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Crested, tufted. —*m.* A peacock; नर्तितः स एव वधूसखः शिखंडी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N. of Vish*n*u. -7 N. of a son of Drupada. [*S*ikha*n*din was originally a female, being Amb*a* born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Amb*a*). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hira*n*yavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but *S*ikha*n*din contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhara*t*i war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthaman].

शिखंडिनी 1 A pea-hen. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see शिखंडिन् above.

शिखरः-रं [शिखा अस्त्यस्य-अरच् आलोपः] 1 The top, summit, or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखंडिमत् Ku. 5. 7, 4; Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian

jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. —रा N. of a plant (मूर्वा). -Comp. —वासिनी an epithet of Durgâ.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant (मूर्वा) -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शिखरिन् a. (णी f.) [शिखरं अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरिदशना Me. 82. —m. 1 A mountain; इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अपामार्ग.

शिखा [शी-खक् तस्य नेत्वम् पृषो० ; Uṇ. 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Tuft, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिता; S. 1. 14. -7 A flame; प्रणामहत्वा शिखयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. —कंदं a kind of turnip. —तरुः a lamp-stand. —दामन् n. a garland worn on the top of the head. —धर a. pointed, crested. (-रः) 1. a peacock. -2. a Jaina deified saint. °जं a peacock's feather. —धारः a peacock. —मणिः a crest-jewel. —मूलं 1. a carrot. -2. a root having a tuft of leaves. -3. a turnip. —वरः the jack-fruit tree. —वल a. pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. —वृक्षः a lamp-stand. —वृद्धिः f. a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिखालुः The crest of a peacock.

शिखावत् a. 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. —m. 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The descending node.

शिखिन् a. [शिखा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3 Proud. —m. 1 A peacock; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23, 4. 8; Pt. 1. 151; Si. 4. 50. -2 Fire; रिपुरिव सखी संवासोयं शिखीव हिमानिलः Gît. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brâhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The *Chitraka* tree. -Comp. —कंठं, —ग्रीवं blue vitriol. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. smoke. —पिच्छं, -पुच्छं a peacock's tail. —यूपः an antelope. —वर्धकः a gourd. —वाहनः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —शिखा 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

शिग्रुः [शि-रुक् गुक् च] 1 A pot-herb. -2 A kind of tree.

शिंख् 1 P. (शिंखति) To go, move.

शिंघ् 1 P. (शिंघति) To smell.

शिंघाणः 1 Froth, foam. -2 Phlegm. —णं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिंघाणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. —कः Phlegm.

शिंघित a. Smelled.

शिञ्च् f. The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिंज् 1. 2. A., 10 U. (शिंजते, शिंक्ते, शिंजयति-ते, शिंजित) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle; Si. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिंजः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिंजंजिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिंजा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिंजित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. —तं Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.); कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिंजितं V. 4. 14. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिंजिनी 1 A bow-string. -2 An anklet (worn round the feet).

शिट् 1 P. (शेटति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शित p. p. [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble, -Comp. —अग्रः a thorn. —धार a. sharp-edged. —शूकः 1. barley. -2. wheat.

शितद्रुः f. The river Sutlej; see शतद्रु.

शिति a. [शि-क्तिच्] 1 White. -2 Black; शितितारकानुमिततान्नयनमरुणीकृतं क्रुधा Si. 15. 48. —तिः The birch tree. -Comp. —कंठः 1. an epithet of *Siva*; तस्यात्मा शितिकंठस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a peacock; अननतशितिकंठकंठलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरिताणुरेणुजालाः Si. 4. 56. -3 a gallinule. —छदः, -पक्षः a goose. —रत्नं a sapphire. —वासस् m. an epithet of Balarâma; विडंबयंतं शितिवाससस्तनुं Si. 1. 6. —सारकः a kind of ebony.

शिथिल a. [श्रथ्-किलच् पृषो० Uṇ. 1. 53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened; S. 2. 6. -2 Severed, fallen from the stalk; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8. -3 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -4 Weak, feeble; अशिथिलपरिरंभ U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -5 Flaccid, flabby. -6 Dissolved. -7 Decayed. -8 Ineffective, futile, vain. -9 Inattentive, careless; Pt. 4. 116. -10 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -11 Cast off, abandoned. —लं 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शिथिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon; R. 2. 41. शिथिलीभू 1. to be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from; Mk. 1. 13).

शिथिलयति Den. P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon; शिथिलय क्षणमात्रं बाष्पमोक्षं Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down; न सा इतोगतमनुरागं शिथिलयति V. 2.

शिथिलायते Den. A. To become loose or flaccid; Bh. 3. 14.

शिथिलित a. 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed, loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शिनिः N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yâdavas. (शिनेर्नप्तृ m. N. of Sâtyaki).

शिपिः A ray of light. —f. Skin, leather. —n. Water; शस्याच्छदनयोगाच्च शिपि वारि प्रचक्षते Vyâsa. -Comp.

—विष्ट *a.* (written शिपिविष्ट or शिविपिष्ट also) 1. pervaded by rays. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3. leprous. (-ष्टः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of *S*iva. -3. a bald man. -4. a man without prepuce. -5. a leper.

शिप्रः N. of a lake on the Himâlaya. —प्रं Ved. 1 A cheek; jaw. -2 The chin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 N. of a river which issues from the *S*ipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayinî; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root.-2 The root of a water-lily.-3 A root in general.-4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Turmeric. -8 Spikenard.-**Comp.** —कंदः -दं the root of a water-lily. —धरः a branch. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिविः (वि) 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 N. of a country (pl.). -4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved *Agni* in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance); Mu. 6. 17.

शिवि (वि) का 1 A palanquin, litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिबि (वि) रं 1 A camp ; धृष्टद्युम्नः स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वं सहस्त्रं Ve. 3. 18 ; Si. 5. 68. -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिवि (वि) रथः A palanquin, litter.

शिंबः A kind of large shrub (चक्रमर्द). —बा A pod, legume ; (also शिंबिः *f.* in this sense); Mâl. 9. 7.

शिंबिका 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिंबी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant (*m.* also according to some, in these senses). —रः 1 A bed.-2 A large serpent.-**Comp.** —जं hair.

शिरस् *n.* [शृ-असुन् निपातः Un. 4. 193] 1 The head ; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain); हिमगौरैरचलाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17; Si. 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. -7 Front, forepart, van (as of an army); पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी *S*. 7. 26; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head (usually at the end of comp.). -**Comp.** —अस्थि*n.*(शिरोऽस्थि) the skull. —कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human skull. —गृहं (शिरोगृहं) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. —ग्रहः (शिरोग्रहः) affection of the head, head-ache. —छेदः, -छेदनं (शिरश्छेदः &c.) beheading, decapitation. —तापिन् *m.* an elephant. —त्रं, -त्राणं 1. a helmet; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a head-dress. —धरा, -धिः (शिरोधरा-धि) the neck ; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. —पीडा head-ache. —प्रणामः bending the head. —प्रावरणं a turban. —फलः the cocoanut tree. —भूषणं (शिरोभूषणं) an ornament for the head. —मणिः (शिरोमणिः) 1. a jewel worn on the head.-2. a crest-jewel. -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. —मर्मन् *m.* (शिरोमर्मन्) a hog. —मालिन् *m.* (शिरोमालिन्) an epithet of *S*iva. —रत्नं (शिरोरत्नं) a jewel worn on the head. —रुजा (शिरोरुजा) head-ache. —रुह् *m.* -रुहः (शिरोरुह्-रुहः) (also शिरसिरुह्-हः) the hair of the head ; Rs. 1. 4, Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. —वर्तिन् *a.* (शिरोवर्तिन्) being at the head. (*-m.*) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. —वल्ली (शिरोवल्ली) the crest of a peacock. —वृत्तं (शिरोवृत्तं) pepper. —वेष्टः, वेष्टनं (शिरोवेष्टः-ष्टनं) a head-dress, turban. —शूलं head-ache. —स्थः leader,chief. —हारिन् *m.* (शिरोहारिन्) an epithet of *S*iva.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.

शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. -2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तस् *ind.* From the head; Ku. 3. 49; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [शिरसि भवः यत्] Belonging to, or being on, the head. —स्यः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -**Comp.** —पत्रः the wood-apple. —मोक्षः bleeding. —वृत्तं lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरिः [शृ-किः] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4 A locust.

शिरीषः [शृ-ईषन् किच] N. of a tree. —षं A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy) ; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41; so पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः 5. 4, R. 16. 48; Me. 65.

शिल् 6 P. (शिलति) To glean.

शिलः-लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time); see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -**Comp.** —उंछः 1. gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

शिला 1 A stone, rock.-2 A grindstone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). -6 Red arsenic. -7 Camphor. -**Comp.** —अटकः 1. a hole. -2. a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room on the top of a house. —आत्मजं iron. —आत्मिका a crucible. —आरंभा the wild plantain. —आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. —आह्वं bitumen. —उच्चयः a mountain; huge rock ; R. 2. 34. —उत्थं benzoin. —उद्भवं 1. benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. —ओकस् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa. —कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. —कुसुमं, -पुष्पं benzoin. —ज *a.* fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1. bitumen. -2. benzoin. -3. petroleum. -4. iron. -5. any fossil production. —जतु *n.* 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. —जित् *f.*, -द्रुः bitumen. —धातुः 1. chalk.-2. red chalk. -3. a white fossil substance. —पट्टः -पट्टकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone seat. —पुत्रः, -पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* an image of stone. —फलकं a stone-slab. —भवं benzoin. —भेदः a stone cutter's chisel. —रसः 1 benzoin. -2 incense. —वल्कलः -लं, -वल्का a kind of moss. —वृष्टिः *f.* 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. —वेश्मन् *n.* a grotto

rocky recess.—व्याधिः bitumen.—सारं iron.

शिलिः The birch tree. -लि *f.* The lower timber of a door.

शिलिंदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar.-4 A dart. -5 An arrow.-6 A female frog.-**Comp.**-मुखः 1. a bee; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gît. 1.; R. 4. 57. -2. an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीमुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिव प्रमदवनात्त्रस्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विकाशमुदयाद्गमिते शशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽलभत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). -3 a fool. -4. war, fight.

शिलींध्रः [शिलीं धरति धृ क पृषो० मुम्] 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree. —ध्रं A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्छिलींध्र q. v. -2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुरंध्रि शिलींध्रसुगंधिभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलींध्रे 72. -3 Hail.

शिलींध्रकं A mushroom, fungus.

शिलींध्री 1 Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

शिलेय *a.* Rocky, stony. —यं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शिल्पं [शिल्-पक्] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art;(64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art); craft; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणांतरं व्रजाति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -3 Ingenuity, cleverness. -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form, shape. -8 Creation, procreation. -**Comp**.—कर्मन्, *n.*, -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. —कारः, -कारकः, —कारिन् *m.* an artisan, a mechanic.—विद्या 1. mechanical science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. —शालं, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). —शास्त्रं 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2. mechanics.

शिल्पकं A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

शिल्पिक *a.* Manual, mechanical. —कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. -2 =शिल्पकं q. v.

शिल्पिन् *a.* 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. —*m.* 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. -2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव *a.* [श्यति पापं शो-वन् पृषो०] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate: शिवानि वस्तीर्थजलानि कच्चित् R. 5. 8 (=अनुपप्लवानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पंथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. —वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishṇu are with the creation and preservation, of the world ; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied. -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver. -9 Bdellium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. —वौ (*m.* dual) *S*iva and Pârvatî: कथयाति शिवयोः शरीरयोगं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Ki. 5. 40. —वं Prosperity, welfare, wellbeing, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt. -6 Rock-salt -7 Refined borax. -**Comp**. —अक्षं =रुद्राक्ष q. v. —अरातिः a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in *S*iva). —आत्मकं rock-salt. —आदेशकः 1. the bearer of auspicious news. -2. a fortune-teller. —आलयः 1. *S*iva's abode. -2. the red basil. (—यं) 1. a temple of *S*iva. -2. a cemetery. —इतर *a* inauspicious, unlucky; शिवेतरक्षतये K. P. 1. —इष्टा Dûrvâ grass. —कर (शिवंकर also) *a.* conferring happiness, auspicious.—कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛingi. —गति *a.* prosperous, happy. —घर्मजः the planet Mars. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Mâgha; see शिवरात्र. - ज्ञा a female devotee of the *S*aiva sect. —ताति *a.* 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रबल. कुत्स्नोयं फलतु शिवतातिश्च भवतु Mâl. 6. 7. -2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. —दत्तं the discus of Vishṇu. —दारु *n.* the Devadâru tree. —दूती epithet of Durgâ. —द्रुमः the Bilva tree. —द्विष्टा the Ketaka tree. —धातुः 1. quick-silver. -2. milk stone. — पुरं,पुरी N.of Benares. —पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas —प्रियः 1. a crystal. -2. the Baka tree. -3. the thorn-apple. (-यं) =रुद्राक्ष q. v. (-या) the goddess Durgâ. —मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. —रसः the water of boiled rice. —राजधानी N. of Benares. —रात्रिः *f.* the fourteenth day of the dark half of Mâgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of *S*iva. —लिंगं 1. *S*iva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the *Linga*. —लोकः the world of *S*iva. —वल्लभः the mango tree. (—भा) 1. white rose. -2. Pârvatî. —वाहनः a bull. —वीजं quick-silver. —शेखरः 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. —सायुज्यं final emancipation (*lit.* unification with *S*iva). —सुंदरी an epithet of Durgâ.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवा 1 N. of Pârvatî . -2 A jackal (in general) ; जहासि निद्रामशिवैः शिवारुतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरद्य द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The *S*amî tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Dûrvâ grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment.-9 Turmeric. -**Comp**. —अरातिः a dog —प्रियः a goat. —फला the *S*amî tree. —रुतं the howling of a jackal

शिवानी Pârvatî, wife of *S*iva.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिविः 1 A beast of prey.-2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिबिका, शिबिर.

शिशिर *a.* [शश्-किरच् नि. Uṇ. 1. 53] Cool, cold, chill, frigid ; कुरु यदुनंदनचंदनशिशिरतरेण करेण पयो-

६२ Gît. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49.—रः,-रं 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मानां शिशिराद्रुयः जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Mâgha and Phâlguna); कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 128.-4 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः,-दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरांतेऽभिसार्य Si. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्यः Rs. 3. 2. —अत्ययः,-अपगमः 'the close of the cold season', the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य(पर्णोच्चयः)Ku. 3. 61; उपहित शिशिरापगमश्रिया R. 9. 31. —कालः, -समयः the cold season. —घ्नः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः [शो-कु सन्वद्भावः द्वित्वम्; cf. Un. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar.-Comp. —क्रंदः, -क्रंदनं the cry or weeping of a child. —क्रंदीयः (i. e. ग्रंथः) a work treating of the complaints of children. —गंधा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). —चांद्रायणं a lunar penance of children; (चतुरः प्रातरश्नीयात्पिडान् विप्रः समाहितः। चतुरोऽस्तमिते सूर्ये शिशुचांद्रायणं स्मृतं॥ Ms. 11. 220). —नागः a young elephant. —पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purana this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation o Vishnu, with even greater implacability; (see Si. 1.) He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhisthira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject o a celebrated poem by Magha]. °हन् m. an epithet of Krishna. —मारः the Gangetic porpoise. °शिरस् n. the north-east quarter. —वाहकः, वाह्यकः a wild goat. —हत्या child-murder, infanticide.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुकः Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिश्नं, शिस्नं [शश् -नक् नि.] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. —देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिश्विदान a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिष् I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-ते) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनष्टि, शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others.—Caus. (शेषयति-ते) To leave &c.

शिष्ट p. p. [शास्-क्त शिष्-क्त वा] 1 Left, remainnig, residual, rest. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined.-4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite. -8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; R. 1. 28. —ष्टः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A counsellor. -Comp. —आचारः 1. the practice of wise men. -2. good manners, good breeding. —सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः f. [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command. -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः [शास् -क्यप्] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, pasion. -3 Violence, force.-Comp.—परंपरा a succession of pupils. —पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. —शिष्टिः f. the correction of a pupil.

शिह्लः, शिह्लकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शयित; pass. शय्यते; desid. शिशयिषते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. -2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशंकं शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः। अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3 To rest, repose. —Caus. (शाययति-ते) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To allow to rest or repose.

शीः 1 Sleep, repose.-2 Tranquillity.

शीक् I. 1 A. (शीकते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकति, शीकयति-ते) 1 To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3 To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकरः [शीक्-अरन्] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5, 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमिः S. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. —रं 1 The Sarala tree. -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शीकरिन् a. Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3. 16; Mâl. 9. 34.

शीघ्र a. Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्रन्मार्गे मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्रकृत्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. —घ्रः Conjunction (in astr.). —घ्रं ind. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. —उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). —कारिन् a. expeditious, quick. —कोपिन् a. choleric, irascible. —चेतनः a dog. —बुद्धि a. acute, sharp-witted. —लंघन a. going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghat. 8. —वेधिन् m. a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. A. 1 To become quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् a. 1 Speedy, expeditious. -2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शीघ्रिय a. Quick. —यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रीय a. Quick, swift.

शीघ्र्यं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् ind. A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. —कारः, -कृत m. the above sound.

शीत a. [श्यै-क्त] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मित्वमिंदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. —तः 1 A kind of reed.-2 The Nimba tree. -3 The cold season (n. also). -4 Camphor. —तं 1 Cold, coldness

chillness; आः शीतं तुहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; वक्त्रेंगे तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृंभते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. -अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himâlaya mountain. -अश्मन् m. the moonstone. -आकुल, -आर्त a. pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तमं water. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन a. wintry. -कुंभः the fragrant oleander. -कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं a kind of religious penance. -क्षारः refined borax. -गंधः white sandal. -गुः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -चंपकः 1. a lamp. -2. a mirror. -दीधितिः the moon. -पुष्पः the *Sirîsha* tree. -पुष्पकं benzoin. -प्रभः camphor. -भानुः the moon. -भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मयूखः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -मूलकं the root of the Usíra q. v. -रम्यः a lamp. -रुच् m. the moon. -वल्कः the *Udumbara* tree. -वीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिवः the *Samí* tree. (-वं) 1. rock-salt. -2. borax. -शूकः barley. -सहः the Pîlu tree. -स्पर्श a. cooling.

शीतक a. Cold; see शीत. -कः 1 Any cold thing. -2 Winter, the cold season. -3 A dull or dilatory person. -4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. -5 A scorpion.

शीतल a. [शीतं लाति ला-क, शीतमस्त्यस्य लच्-वा] (*a*) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः Subhâsh. (*b*) Cool, bearable; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of camphor. -3 Turpentine. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). -लं 1 Cold, coolness. -2 The cold season. -3 Benzoin. -4 White sandal, or sandal in general. -5 A pearl. -6 Green sulphate of iron. -7 A lotus. -8 The root called वीरण q. v. -Comp. -छदः the Champaka tree. -जलं a lotus. -प्रदः -दं sandal. -वातः a cool breeze. -षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Màgha.

शीतलकं A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. -2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -Comp. -पूजा worship of the goddess *Sítalâ*.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See सीता.

शीतालु a. [शीतं न सहते शीत-आलुच्] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; शीतालुः सलिलगतेन सिच्यते स्म *Si*. 8. 19.

शीत्य See सीत्य.

शीधु m., n. 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. -2 Wine. -Comp. -गंधः the *Bakula* tree. -पः a drinker of spirits.

शीन a. [श्यै-क्त] Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. -2 A large snake (अजगर).

शीभ् 1 A. (शीभते) 1 To boast. -2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

शीभ्यः 1 A bull. -2 N. of *Siva*.

शीरः A large snake; see सीर also.

शीर्ण [शॄ-क्त] p. p. 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. -2 Dry, sere. -3 Shattered, torn; shivered. -5 Thin, emaciated; (see शॄ). -5 Small, slender. -र्णं A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंघ्रिः, -पादः 1. epithets of Yama. -2. of the planet Saturn. -पर्णं a withered leaf; (so शीर्णपत्रं). (-र्णः) the *Nimba* tree. -वृंतं a water-melon.

शीर्वि a. 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. -2 Savage.

शीर्ष [शिरस्-पृषो० शीर्षादेशः, शॄ-क सुक् च वा] 1 The head; शीर्षे सर्पो देशांतरे वैद्यः Karpûr., Mu. 1. 21. -2 The black variety of aloe-wood. -Comp -अवशेषः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -उदयः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius, and Pisces. -छेदः decapitation. -छेद्य a. fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; शीर्षच्छेद्यः स ते राम तं हत्वा जीवय द्विजं U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -रक्षं a helmet. -शोकः pain in the head.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Râhu. -कं 1 The head. -2 Skull. -3 A helmet. -4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). -5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

शीर्षण्यः [शीर्षन्-यत्] Clean or unentangled hair. -ण्यं 1 A helmet. -2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). -3 Ved. A hea-drope.

शीर्षन् n. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual).

शील् I. 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. -2 To serve, honour, worship. -3 To do, practise. -II. 10 U. (शीलयति-ते) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि भूयः शीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयंति मुनयः सुशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. -3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शीलय नीलनिचोलं Gît. 5. -4 To go to, visit, frequent; यमुनागमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Gît. 7; स्मेराननासपदि शीलय सौधमौलिं Bv. 2. 4. -With अनु, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शश्वच्छुतोसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽसि Râj. P.

शीलः [शील्-अच्] 1 A large serpent (the boa). -लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhâsh; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel', 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान°, मृगया°, दया°, पुण्य°, आश्वासन° &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour in general. -3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं भूषणं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. -4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दौर्मंत्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति...शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतं Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; Pt. 1. 169; R. 10. 70. -5 Beauty, good form. -Comp. -खंडनं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -धारिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*. -वंचना violation of chastity; प्रासियं शीलवंचना Mk. 1. 44. -वृत्त a. well-behaved, virtuous. (-त्तं) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. -वृत्तिः f. virtue.

शीलनं [शील्-ल्युट्] 1 Repeated prac-

tice, exercise, study, cultivation. -2 Constant application. -3 Honouring, serving. -4 Wearing.

शीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. -2 Put on. -3 Frequented, visited. -4 Skilled in. -5 Endowed with, possessed of. -तं Practice, conduct.

शीवन् *m.* A large snake (boa).

शुंशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः [शुक्-क] 1 A parrot; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Subhâsh.; तुंडैराताम्रकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितकोमलैः । त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कंठैरेते मंजुगिरः शुकाः ॥ Kâv. 2. 9. -2 The Sirîsha tree. -3 N. of a son of Vsâsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyasa which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph Ghritachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. -कं 1 Cloth, clothes. -2 A helmet. -3 A turban -4 The end or hem of a garment. -Comp. -अदनः the pomegranate tree. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the Sirîsha tree. -देवः N. of Suka. -नास *a.* having an aquiline nose. (-सः) N. of the minister of Târâpîḍa. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छः sulphur. -पुष्पः, -प्रियः the Sirîsha tree. (-या) the rose-apple. -वल्लभः the pomegranate. -वाहः an epithet of Cupid.

शुक्त *p.p.* [शुच्-क्त] 1 Bright, pure, clean. -2 Acid, sour. -3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. -क्तं 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel. -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तकं Sour eructation.

शुक्तिः *f.* [शुच्-क्तिन्] 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster ; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः । जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two *Karshas*. -8 Hemorrhoids. -Comp. -उद्भवं, -जं a pearl. -पुटं, -पेशी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधूः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl. -स्पर्शः dusky spots on a peral.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र *a.* [शुच्-रक नि० कुत्वम्] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. -क्रः 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी, and ययाति. -3 The month of Jyeshṭha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. -क्रं 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर *a.* spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -भुज् *f.* a pea-hen. -भूः *m.* the marrow of the bones. -वरः, -वासरः Friday. -शिष्यः a demon.

शुक्रल, शुक्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a.* [शुच्-लुक् कुत्वम्] White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लापांग q. v. -क्लः 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of Siva. -क्लं 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel -Comp. -अंगः, -अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापांगैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. -उपला candied sugar. -कंठकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन् *a* pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुष्ठ white leprosy. -धातुः chalk. -पक्षः the bright half of a month. -मंडलं the corner of the eye. -वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. -वायसः a crane. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. a pure mode of life.-2. the maintenance derived by a Brâhmaṇa from other Brâhmaṇas.

शुक्लक *a.* White. -कः 1 White colour.-2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्लल *a.* White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatî. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant Kâkolî.

शुक्लिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्षिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheath of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The waved-leaf fig.

शुंगिन् *m* 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The *Plaksha* tree.

शुच् I 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीद्रावणोऽशोचीन्मोहं चाशिश्रियत्तरां Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच्, शुचा *f.* [शुच्-क्विप् टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72; Me. 88, *S* 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* [शुच्-कि] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. -2 White; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिंबोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्सि शुचिव्रतमात्मनः *S.* 5.27; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वराः R.3.46 Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्षः सावष्टंभो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Correct, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious student.-6 A pureman.-7 A Brâhmaṇa. -8 The hot season; उपययौ विदधन्नवमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभसंपदः *Si.* 6. 22, 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. -9 The months of Jyeshṭha and *A*shâḍha. -10 A faithful or true friend -11 The sun -12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation

made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of *Siva*. -20 The *Arka* plant. -**Comp**. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —प्रणी *a.* sipping water. —मणिः 1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. —मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). —रोचिस् *m.* the moon. —व्रत *a.* holy, virtuous. —स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile ; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 49.

शुचिष्मत् *a.* Bright. —*m.* An epithet of Agni.

शुचिस् *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., शुचीभू 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य् 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn ; (these senses may belong to शुच् 4 P. also).

शुटीरः A hero.

शुटीर्यं Valour, heroism.

शुठ् I. 1 P. (शोठति 1 To be impeded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist. -II. 10 U. (शोठयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुंठ् 1 P., 10 U. (शुंठति, शुंठयति-ते) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry ; see शुठ् I. also.

शुंठिः-ठी *f.*, शुंठ्यं Dry ginger.

शुंड् 1 P. (शुंडति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुंडः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुंडकः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुंडा 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram-shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtezan, harlot. -6 A bawd, procuress. -**Comp**. —पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुंडारः 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis ; Mv. 1. 53.

शुंडालः An elephant.

शुंडिका See शुंडा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुंडी in this sense).

शुंडिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant. -**Comp**. —मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुद्रिः-द्रूः *f.* The river Sutlej ; cf. शतद्रु.

शुध् 4 P. (शुध्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); मृत्तोयैः शुध्यते शोध्यं नदी वेगेन शुध्यति । अद्भिर्गात्राणि शुध्यंति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति Ms. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुध्यति Mu. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुध्यति मेऽन्तरात्मा Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः शुध्यति Pt. 5. —*Caus.* (शोधयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH परि, -वि, सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध *p. p.* [शुध्-क्त] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शांतेन वपुषैव सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14, -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 (*a*) Genuine, true. (*b*) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequalled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. —द्धः An epithet of Siva. —द्धं 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Black pepper. -**Comp**. —अंतः a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धांतदुर्लभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य *S.* 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. °चारिन् *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. °पालकः, -°रक्षकः a guard of the harem. —अंता a king's wife, queen. —अपह्नुतिः *f.* a figure of speech; it is thus defined:— शुद्धापह्नुतिरन्यस्यारोपार्थो धर्मनिह्नवः. —आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded, honest. (—*m.*) 1. the pure spirit. -2. N. of *Siva*. —ओदनः (शुद्धोदनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. —कर्मन् *a.* pure in deeds, holy. —कोटिः *f.* one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. —चैतन्यं pure intelligence. —जंघः an ass. —धी, -भाव, -मति *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest. —वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. —वंश्य *a.* born of a pure family ; R. 1. 69.

शुद्धिः [शुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Purity, cleanness. -2 Brightness, lustre ; मुक्तागुणशुद्धयोऽपि (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness ; तीर्थाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमादधाना महीक्षितः R. 1. 85. -4 Purification expiation, atonement, expiatory act ; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -8 Retaliation, requital. -9 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -10 Truth, accuracy, correctness. -11 Rectification, correction. -12 Subtraction. -13 N. of Durgâ. -**Comp**. —कर *a.* purifying, correcting. —पत्र 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. —भृत् *a.* 1. clear, clean. -2. pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move.

शुनःशेपः (फः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajîgarta. [In the Aitareya Brah*mana* it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varu*na*. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows *S*unah *s*epha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varu*na*. But the boy praised Vish*n*u, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata].

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. -2 A dog. -3 A young dog.

शुनाशी(सी)रः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी *f.* A female dog, a bitch.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुंध् 1. 10. U. (शुंधति-ते, शुंधयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify.

शुंध्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni (Ved.). —*f.* A mare.

शुन्य *a.* Empty. —न्यं 1 A number of bitches. -2 A cypher; (more properly शून्य q. v.).

शुप् A technical term used by Pâṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ् 1 A. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुष्ठु शोभसे एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. — *Caus* (शोभयति-ते) To decorate, adorn, grace. -WITH परि, -वि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ् *f.* Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 An ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ *a.* [शुभ्-क] 1 Shining, bright. -2 Beautiful, handsome; जंघे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358. -5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. —भं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood. -**Comp.** —अक्षः an epithet of *S*iva. —अंग *a.* handsome. (-गी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -3. of the wife of Kubera. —अपांगा a beautiful woman. —अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. —आचार *a.* virtuous. —आनना a handsome woman. —आवह *a.* tending to welfare, conducive to good. —इतर *a* 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious. —उदर्क *a.* having a happy end. —कर *a.* auspicious, propitious. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. —ग *a.* 1. elegant, graceful. -2. propitious, fortunate. —गंधकं gum-myrrh. —ग्रहः an auspicious planet. —द्रः the sacred fig-tree. —दंती a woman with good teeth. —लग्नः -ग्नं a lucky or auspicious moment. —वार्ता good news. —वासनः perfume for the mouth. —शंसिन् *a.* presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. —स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspicious place.

शुभंयु *a.* [शुभं अस्यास्ति युस्] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अधिकं शुशुभे शुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर *a.* 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. —री N. of Durgâ.

शुभंभावुक *a.* Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The *S*amî tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dûrvâ grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

शुभ्र *a.* [शुभ्-रक्] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. —भ्रः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be *n*). —भ्रं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. -**Comp.** -अंशुः, -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —दंतिन् *n.* the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. —रश्मिः the moon.

शुभ्रा 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

शुभ्रिः An epithet of Brahman.

शुंभ् 1 P. (शुंभति) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure.

शुंभः N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -**Comp.** —घातिनी, -मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgá.

शु (शू) र् 4 A. (शूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, stop. -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क् 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To tell, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः, -ल्कं [शुल्कयते अतिसृज्यते कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; praticularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्भांडं शुल्कस्यैवातिसाध्वसात् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पीडितो दुहितृशुल्कसंस्थया R 11. 38; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् गृह्णीयाच्छुल्कमण्वपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6 Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bride-groom to his bride. -**Comp.** —खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue. —ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a toll-collector. —दः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. —शाला -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

शुल्बं 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

शुल्ब् (ल्व्) 10 U. (शुल्ब-ल्व-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

शुल्वं (ल्बं) [शुल्-अच्] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. —ल्वा, -ल्वी See above. -**Comp.** —अरिः sulphur. —जं brass.

शुश्रू *f.* A mother.

शुश्रूषक *a.* Attentive, obedient. —कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषणं, -णा [श्रु-सन् ल्युट्] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु *a.* 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष् 4 P. (शुष्यति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92. -2 to be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. — *Caus.* (शोषयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मारुतः Bg. 2 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -WITH उद् -परि 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine, decay, wither. —वि, -सं to be dried up.

शुषः, -शुषी 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुषिः *f.* 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुषिर *a.* [शुष्-किरच्] Full of holes, perforated. –रः 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. –रं 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुषिरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुषिलः Air, wind.

शुष्क *p. p.* [शुष्-क्त] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated.-4 Feigned, pretended, mock ; कामिनः स्म कुरुते करभोरूर्हारि शुष्करुदितं च सुखेऽपि *Si*. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive ; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless.-7 Offensive, harsh ; तस्मै नाकुशलं ब्रूयान्न शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. –Comp. –अंग *a.* emaciated. (–गी) a lizard. –अन्नं rice in the husk. –आर्द्रं dry ginger. –कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel.-2. a mock quarrel ; Mu. 3.–वैरं groundless enmity. –व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flesh in general.

शुष्णः 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

शुष्मः [शुष्-मन् किच] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. –ष्मं 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् *m.* 1 Fire ; *Si*. 14. 22. -2 The Chitraka tree. –*n*. 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मिन् *a.* 1 Powerful, strong.-2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse)

शूकः, -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle ; वृत्तं च खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. –का A cowach.-Comp. –कीटः,-कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. –धान्यं any awned grain, (as barely). –पिंडिः,-डी, -शिंबा, -शिंबिका, -शिंबी cowach (कपिकच्छु).

शूककः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् *a.* Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog ; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानंति सिंहशूकरयोर्बलम् Subhâsh. -Comp. –इष्टः a kind of grass (मुस्ता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः *f.* Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [शुच्-रक् पृषो० चस्य दः दीर्घः Uṇ. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus ; he is said to have been born from the feet of *Purusha* ; पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman ; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). –Comp.–आर्ता the Priyangu plant. –आह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a *Sûdra*. –उदकं water polluted by the touch of a *Sûdra*. –कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a *Sûdra*. –प्रियः an onion. –प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a *Sûdra*. –भूयिष्ठ *a.* consisting mostly of *Sûdras*. –याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a *Sûdra*. –वर्गः the *Sûdra* or servile class. –सेवनं serving a *Sûdra*, being the servant of a *Sûdra*.

शूद्रा A woman of the *Sûdra* tribe. -Comp. –भार्यः one who has a *Sûdra* woman for his wife. –वेदनं marrying a *Sûdra* woman. –सुतः the son of a *Sûdra* woman (the father being of any caste).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a *Sûdra*.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शून *p. p.* [श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [श्वि-अधिकरणे -क्त संप्र दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed ; (these are five ; a fire-place, a grind-stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पंच शूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्ली पेषण्युपस्करः । कंडनी चोदकुंभश्च बध्यते यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.)

शून्य *a.* [शूनायै प्राणिवधाय हितं रहस्यस्थानत्वात् यत् Tv.] 1 Empty, valid. -2 Vacant(applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless ; गमनमलसं शून्या दृष्टिः Mâl. 1. 17 ; see शून्यहृदय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted ; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7 ; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्ये जगदविरतज्वालमंतर्ज्वलामि U. 3. 38 ; Mâl. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited ; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखी कथंचित Ku. 3. 75 ; Ki. 17. 39 -6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.) ; अंगुलयिकशून्या मे अंगुलि ; *S*. 5 ; दया°, ज्ञान°, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsensical, unmeaning ; *Si*. 11. 4. -10 Bare, naked. –न्यं 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence ; दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21. -5 N. of Brahman. -Comp.–पदवी the passage of the soul. –मध्यः a hollow reed. –मनस्, -मनस्क *a.* absent-minded, listless. –मुख, -वदन *a.* with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. –वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. –वादिन् *m.* 1. an atheist. -2. a Buddhist. –हृदय *a.* 1. absent-minded ; V. 2 ; *S*. 4. -2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर् 10 U. (शूरयति-ते) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions ; see शुर् also.

शूर *a.* [शूर्-अच्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty ; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7 –रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The *Sâla* tree. -6 N. of a Yâdava, the grandfather of Kṛishṇa. -7 The Arka plant.-8 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. –कीटः a contemptible warrior ; Mv. 6. 32. –मानं arrogance, vaunting. –मानिन् *m.* a boaster, braggart. –सेन *m.* pl. N. of the country about Mathurâ or the inhabitants of that country ; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूर्-ल्यु] A kind of esculent root.

शूरंमन्य *a.* One who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प् 10 U. (शूर्पयति-ते) To measure.

शूर्पः -र्पं A winnowing-basket. –र्पः A measure of two Droṇas. -Comp. –कर्णः an elephant. –णखा (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets', N. of a sister of Râvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Râma, and solicited him to marry

her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40]. —वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing-basket. —श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Sûrpaṇakhâ. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्मः, शूर्मिः *m. f.*, शूर्मिका, शूर्मी 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूल् 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूलः-लं [शूल्-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूल्यम्; cf. अयः शूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals; (बिभ्रत्) स्कंधेन शूलं हृदयेन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलाकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. —अग्रं the point of a pike. —ग्रंथिः *f.* a kind of Dûrvâ grass. —घातनं iron-filings. —घ्न *a.* sedative, anodyne. —द्विष् *m.* asa fœtida. —धन्वन्, —धर, —धारिन्, —धृक्, -पाणि, -भृत *m.* epithets of Siva; अधिगतधवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिख्यां Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. —नाशनं white sochal salt. —शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. —स्थ *a.* impaled. —हंत्री a kind of barley. —हस्तः a lancer. —हृत् *m.* asa Fœtida.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक *a.* [शूल-ठन्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. —कः A hare. —कं Roasted meat.

शूलिन् *a.* [शूलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. —*m.* 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; कुर्वन्संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य *a.* [शूले संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽइयते S. 2. -2 Deserving impalement. —ल्यं Roasted meat.

शृष् 1 P. (शृषति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [असृजं लाति ला-क पृषो॰] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishṇa. -Comp. —केलिः a kind of jujube. —जंबुः -बूः *f.* a kind of cucumber. —योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of Siva.

शृगालिका, शृगाली 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox.-3 Flight, retreat.

शृंखलः-ला-लं [शृंगात् प्राधान्यात् स्खलति अनेन पृषो॰ Tr.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकटाक्षमालाशृंखलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनाबद्धशृंखला Git. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. —यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शृंखलकः A chain. -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृंखलित *a.* Chained, fettered, bound.

शृंगं [शृ-गन् पृषो॰ मुम् ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 123] 1 A horn; वन्यैरिदानीं महिषैस्तदंभः शृंगाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 13; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किं स्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 52; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शृंगं स दृप्तविनयाधिकृतः परेषामत्युच्छ्रितं न ममृषे न तु दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a ' horn ' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; वर्णोदकैः कांचनशृंगमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. —अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). —उच्चयः a lofty summit. —जः an arrow. (-जं) aloe-wood. —प्रहारिन् *a.* butting. —प्रियः an epithet of Siva. —मोहिन् *m.* the Champaka tree. —वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzâpura; U. 1. 21. -2. ginger. —वेरकं ginger.

शृंगकः -कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृंगवत् *a.* Peaked. —*m.* A mountain.

शृंगाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. —टं A place where four roads meet.

शृंगाटकः A mountain with three peaks. —कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door.

शृंगारः [शृंगं कामोद्रेकमृच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण्] 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशृंगार and विप्रलंभशृंगार q. q. v. v.); शृंगारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधौ मुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Git. 1; (it is thus defined: —पुंसः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्पृहा । स शृंगार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. —रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. —चेष्टा an amorous or love-gesture; शृंगारचेष्टा विविधा बभूवुः R. 6. 12. —भाषितं amorous talk. —भूषणं red-lead. —योनिः an epithet of the god of love. —रसः the sentiment of love. —विधिः -वेश: a dress suited to amorous interviews and other

purposes. —सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृंगरकः Love. —कं Red-lead.

शृंगारित *a* 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृंगारिन् *a* 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red-lead. —*m.* 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut, see तांबूल.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. —*f.* The sheat-fish.

शृंगिकं A kind of poison. —का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिणः A ram.

शृंगिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृंगिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [शृंगमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. —*m.* 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant -3 A ram -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants : शृंगी भृंगी रिटिस्तुंडी Ak.

शृंगी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. **-Comp.** —कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शृणिः *f.* A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मदांधकरिणां दर्पोपशांत्यै शृणिः H. 2. 165.

शृत *p. p.* 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृध् I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional) (शर्धते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्धति-ते) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्धयति ते) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृधुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). -2 The anus.

शॄ 9 P. (शृणाति, शीर्ण) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य मृगाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्तान् प्रसभेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. —*Pass.* (शीर्यते) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. -With अव or वि to seize away. (—*Pass.*) to fade or wither; मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्यादथवेंदुशेखरं Ku. 5. 78, 7. 42; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधूकसूनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; नगरीणां शेखरभूता पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of *Dhruva* or burden of a song. —टं Cloves.

शेखरित *a.* Crested, tufted, peaked.

शेपः, शेपस् *n*, शेफः -फं, शेफस् *n* 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

शेफालिः —ली, शेफालिका *f.*, A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगंधमनोहराणि Rs. 3. 14.

शेमुषी Intellect, understanding

शेल् 1 P. (शेलति) 1 To go, move, -2 To tremble.

शेवः [शुक्राणि मति शेते, शी-वन् Un 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. —वं 1 The penis (also शेवा). -2 Happiness. **-Comp.** —धिः 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेवधिस्तेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2 114; सर्वे कामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवलं [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् वलते वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river.

शेवाल See शेवल.

शेष *a.* [शिष्-अच्] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रंभे निवेदयितां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्तिशेष, अलेख्यशेष &c. —षः -षं 1 (*a*) Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च। पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chân. 40; अवशेष Me. 38; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; so शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30. त्रिमागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेष V. 3. &c. (*b*) Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be still; (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. —षः 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishṇu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku 3. 13; R. 10.13. -5 N. of Balarâma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -6 An elephant. —षा The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तयोति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22, *S.* 3. —षं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2 in other cases; as in शेषे षष्ठी). **-Comp.** —अन्नं leavings of food. —अवस्था old age. —कालः the time of death. —जातिः *f.* assimilation of residues. —भागः the remainder. —भोजनं the eating of leavings. —रात्रिः the last watch of the night. —शयनः, -शायिन् *m.* epithets of Vishṇu.

शैक्य *a.* 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked.

शैक्षः [शिक्षां वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 A student who studies Sikshâ or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshâ.

शैक्ष्यं Learning, proficiency.

शैखरिकः -रेयः The Apâmârga tree.

शैख्य *a.* Pointed.

शैघ्र्यं [शीघ्र-ष्यञ्] Quickness, rapidity.

शैत्यं [शीत-ष्यञ्] Cold, coldness, frigidity ; शैत्यं हि यत्सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं [शिथिलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness ; cowardice.

शैनेयः N. of Sâtyaki.

शैन्याः (*m.* pl.) The descendants of *S*ini.

शैब्य See शैव्य.

शैल *a.* (ली *f.*) [शिलाः संत्यस्य प्रज्ञा० अण्] Rocky, craggy, stony. -लः 1 A mountain, hill ; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Châṇ. 55 ; शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. -लं 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अग्रं the peak of a mountain. -अटः 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इंद्रः, -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himâlaya. -आख्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. -इंद्रस्थः the birch tree. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -गंधं a kind of sandal. -जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. -जनः a mountaineer. -जा, -तनया, पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pârvatî ; अथासः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 ; Ku. 3. 68. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. -धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पत्रः the Bilva tree. -भित्तिः *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone cutter's chisel. -रंध्रं a cave, cavern. -वीजं the marking-nut plant. -शिबिरं the ocean. -सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock ; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, *S*iva's attendant.

शैलालिन् *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

शैली [शीलमेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ् ङीपि यलोपः] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression or interpretation ; प्रायेणाचार्याणामियं शैली यत्स्वाभिप्रायमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयंति Kull. on Ms. 1. 4; आचार्याणामियं शैली यत्सामान्याभिधाय विशेषेण विवृणोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलूषः [शिलूषस्य अपत्यं अण् Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer ; अः शैलूषापसद Ve. 1 ; एते पुरुषाः तथैव शैलूषजनं ब्याः-हरंति *ibid* ; अत एव शैलूष इव भूमिकां Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert -4 A rogue. -5 The *Bilva* tree.

शैलूषिकः One who follows the profession of an actor. -की An actress.

शैलेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [शिलायां भवः ढक्] 1 Mountainous ; शैलेयस्थ शिलातलनिषण्णः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. -यं 1 Benzoin ; शैलेयगंधीनि शिलातलानि R. 6. 51 ; शैलेयनद्धेषु शिलातलेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. -यी N. of Pârvatî.

शैल्य *a.* (ल्यी *f.*) Stony. -ल्यं Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शिवो देवताऽस्य अण्] Relating to the god *S*iva. -वः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the *S*aiva sect. -3 The thorn-apple. -वं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

शैवलः [शी-वलच् Uṇ 4. 38] A kind of aquatic plant, moss ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 ; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. -लं A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Krishṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pâṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

शैशवं [शिशोर्भावः अण्] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen) ; शैशवात्प्रभृति पोषितां प्रियां U. 1. 45 ; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (री *f.*) [शिशिर-अण्] Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -रः A black kind of the Châtaka bird.

शैष्योपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

शो 4 P. (श्यति, शात or शित, *pass.* शायते ; *caus.* शाययति; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

शोकः [शुच्-घञ्] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; अकरुणात्वमस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -आरः the Kadamba tree. -कर्षित *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. -चर्या indulgence in grief. -नाशः the Asoka tree. -परायण, -परायत *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोकिन् *a.* Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

शोचक *a.* Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable ; *S.* 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n* [शुच्-इसि] 1 Light, lustre, radiance -2 A flame.-Comp. -केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शौटीर्यं Valour, heroism.

शोठ *a.* [शुठ् अच्] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. -ठः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण् 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [शोण्-अच्] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red ; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिरुत्तंसयिष्यति कचांस्तव देवि भीमः Ve 1. 21; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैर्मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7.-2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. -णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. -2 Fire -3 A kind of red sugar-cane.-4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pâṭaliputra q. v. : प्रत्यग्रहीत्पार्थिववाहिनीं तां भागीरथीं शोण इवोत्तरंगः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars ; cf. लोहित. -णं 1 Blood. -2 Red lead.-Comp. -अंबुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1. a red stone.

-2. a ruby. —पद्मं a red lotus. —पुष्पकः the Kovidâra tree. —रत्नं a ruby.

शोणित *a.* [शोण्-इतच्] 1 Red, purple, crimson. —तं 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8.-2 Saffron.-Comp. —आह्वयं saffron. —उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. —उपलः a ruby. —चंदनं red sandal. —प *a.* blood-sucking. —पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bâṇa.

शोणिमन् *m.* Redness.

शोथः [Uṇ. 2. 4] Swelling, intumescence. -Comp. —घ्न,-जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. —जिह्वः hog-weed. —रोगः dropsy. —हृत् *a.* discutient. (*-m.*) the marking-nut plant.

शोधः [शुध्-घञ्] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) [शुध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. —कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. —कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Purifying, cleansing &c. —नं 1 (*a*) Purifying, cleansing. (*b*) Cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance.-5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. —नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुध्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requited, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोध्य *a.* [शुध्-णिच् ण्य] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. —ध्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शु-फन्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -Comp. —जित्, -हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्यु] 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. —नः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. —ना 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तदिदं परिरक्ष शोभने भवितव्यप्रियसंगमं वपुः Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.). —नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobhâñjana tree.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्रिशोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression; शोभैव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभिताम्भोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.) -Comp. —अंजनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभिन् *a.* 1 Shining; Ku. 5. 44; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [शुष्-घञ्] Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविक्लवां Ku. 4. 39; so आस्यशोषः, कंठशोषः &c.-2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुसुमशोषः &c. -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद्रसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Susr. -Comp. —संभवं the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [शुष्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; *S.* 3. 10. —णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up; शोषितसरसि निदाघे नितरां ोद्धतः सिंधुः Subhâsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5.

शौकं A flock of parrots.

शौक्तं *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -3 Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिकेयं, शौक्तेयं A pearl.

शौक्र *a.* (क्री *f.*) [शुक्र-अण्] Seminal.

शौक्लिकेयः A sort of poison.

शौक्ल्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [शुचेर्भावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शौचं द्यूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -Comp. —आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.* -कल्पः a purificatory rite. —कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 A cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman

शौट् 1 P. (शौटति) To be proud or haughty.

शौटीर *a.* Proud, haughty. —रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौटीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौड् 1 P. (शौडति) See शौट्.

शौंड *a.* (डी *f.*) [शुंडायां सुरायां अभिरतः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौंड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.); अक्षशौंड, दानशौंड &c.

शौंडिकः, शौंडिन् *m.* [शुंडा सुरा पण्यमस्य ठक् इनि वा] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. —की -नी A female vintner; पयोपि शौंडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौंडिकेयः A demon

शौंडी Long pepper.

शौंडीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [शूद्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a Śûdra or his tribe. —द्रः

The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a *Sûdra* woman ; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौनं Meat kept at a slaughter-house.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the *Rigveda* Prâtisâkhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [शूना प्राणिवधस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A butcher ; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. **-भं** The city of Harischandra.

शौभांजनः N. of a tree ; see शोभांजन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler ; इति चिंतयतो हृदये पिकस्य समधायि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prâkrita dialect.

शौरिः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Of Balarâma. -3 The planet Saturn.

शौर्प *a.* (र्पी *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्प or winnowing-basket.

शौर्यं [शूरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour ; शौर्ये वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39 ; नये च शौर्ये च वसंति संपदः Subhâsh.-2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage ; cf. आरभटी.

शौल्कः, शौल्किकः [शुल्के तदादानेऽधिकृतः अण् ठक् वा] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्वि (ल्बि) कः A copper-smith.

शौव *a.* (वी *f.*) [श्वन्-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine. **-वं** 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The state or nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. **-नं** 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

शौवस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [श्वस्-ठक् तुट् च] Belonging to or lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral.

शौवापद *a.* (दी *f.*) [श्वापद-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

शौष्कलः 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. **-लं** The price of dried meat.

श्नुत् See श्चुत् below.

श्चुत् 1 P. (श्चोतति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude ; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्श्चोतंति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; *Si.* 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29 -2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -With नि to flow, ooze, trickle ; निश्चोतंते सुतनु कबरीबिंदवो यावदेते Mâl. 8. 2. v. l.

श्चो (श्चो) तः, श्चो (श्चो) तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्नम् A technical term used by Pânini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

श्ना A technical term used by Pânini for ना, the sign of the 9th class of ruts.

श्नु A technical term used by Pânini for नु, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

श्मन् *n.* 1 The mouth, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body (*m.* ; also in this sense).

श्मशानं [श्मानः शवाः शेरतेऽत्र शी-आनच् डिच्च Tv.] A cemetery, a burial or burning ground ; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः Subhâsh. **-Comp.** **-अग्निः** the fire of a burning ground. **-आलयः** a cemetery. **-गोचर** *a.* frequenting burning grounds ; Ms. 10. 39. **-निवासिन्,-वर्तिन्,-वासिन्** *m.* a ghost. **-भाज्,-वासिन्** *m.* epithets of *Siva.* **-वाटः** an enclosure of the cemetery ; Mâl. 5. **-वेश्मन्** *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva.* -2. a spirit, ghost. **-वैराग्यं** temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. **-शूलः -लं** an impaling stake in a cemetery ; Ku. 5. 73. **-साधनं** performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्मश्रु *n.* [श्म मुखं श्रयेत लक्ष्यतेऽनेन श्रु-डु ; Un. 5. 28] The beard ; ज्योतिष्कणाहतश्मश्रु कंठनालादपातयत् R.15. 52. **-Comp.** **-प्रवृद्धि** *f.* the growth of a beard ; R. 13. 71. **-मुखी** a woman with a beard. **-वर्धकः** a barber.

श्मश्रुल *a.* [श्मश्रु विद्यतेऽस्य लच्] Having a beard, bearded ; भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः श्मश्रुलैर्महीं (तस्तार) R. 4. 63.

श्मील् 1 P. (श्मीलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

श्मीलनं Winking, twinkling.

श्मीलितं A wink.

श्यान *p. p.* [श्यै-क्त] 1 Gone. -2 Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick, sticky, viscous. -4 Shrunk, dry ; शरदि सरितः श्यानपुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. **-नं** Smoke.

श्याम *a.*[श्यै-मक्]Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; प्रत्याख्यात विशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणं M.3.5; श्यामं द्वयोर्भागयोः V. 2. 7; कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धःU. 4. 19 ; Me. 15, 23. -2 Brown. -3 Shady, dusky. -4 Dark-green. **-मः** 1 The black colour. -2 The green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunâ ; अयं च कालिंदीतटे वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1 ; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. **-मं** 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black pepper. **-Comp** **-अंग** *a.* dark. (**-गः**) the planet Mercury. **-कंठः** 1. an epithet of *Siva* ; (नीलकंठ). -2. a peacock. **-कर्णः** a horse suitable for a horse-sacrifice. **-पत्रः** the *tamâla* tree. **-भास्,-रुचि** *a.* glossy-black. **-शबलौ** the two four-eyed watch-dogs of Yama ; cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10. **-सुंदरः** an epithet of Krishna.

श्यामकः 1 A kind of edible grain (कंगु). -2 A gramineous plant. **-कं** A kind of grass ; cf. श्यामाक.

श्यामल *a.* Black, dark-blue, blackish ; निशितश्यामलस्निग्धमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4; *Si.* 18. 36 ; श्यामलतोकहश्रीः U. 2. 25. **-लः** 1 Black colour. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred fig-tree. **-ला** N. of Durgâ.

श्यामलिका The indigo plant.

श्यामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness ; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सांद्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1; तदीयधूलैरिव धूसरागाः क्षोणिभुजः श्यामलिमानमापुः Vikr. 10. 3.

श्यामा 1 Night, particularly a

dark night; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सान्द्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (यौवनमध्यस्था according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Si. 8. 36; Me. 82; or शीते सुखोष्णसर्वाङ्गी ग्रीष्मे या सुखशीतला। तप्तकांचनवर्णाभा सा स्त्री श्यामेति कथ्यते according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunâ. -14 N. of several plants.

श्यामाकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13 (also श्यामक).

श्यामायते Den. A. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्यामायते न युष्मासु यः कांचनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

श्यामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपांगयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैःशनैः श्यामिकया कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, alloy, (of metals &c.); हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

श्यामित a. Blackened, darkened.

श्यालः [श्यै-कालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

श्यालकः 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

श्यालकी, श्यालिका, श्याली A wife's sister.

श्याव a. (वा or वी f.) [श्यै-वन्] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky. -2 Bay, brown. —वः The brown colour. -**Comp.** —तैलः the mango tree. —दत्, -दंत a. brown-toothed.

श्येत a. (ता or नी f.) White.—तः The white colour.

श्येनः [श्यै-इनन्] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -**Comp.** —अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; Mâl. 8. 8. —करणं, -करणिका 1. burning on a separate funeral pile.-2. a hawk-like, *i. e.* rash and desperate, act. —चित्, -जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

श्यै 1 A. (श्यायते, श्यान, शीत or शीन) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

श्यैनंपाता [श्येनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् मुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase.

श्योणाकः, श्योनाकः N. of a tree.

श्रंकू 1 A. (श्रंकते) To go, creep.

श्रंग् 1 P. (श्रंगति) To go, move, creep.

श्रण् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रणति, श्रणयति-ते) To give, give away, bestow usually with वि); R. 5. 1.

श्रत् *ind.* A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रद्धा.

श्रथ् I. 1. 9. P. (श्रथति, श्रथ्नाति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रथति, श्राथयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To untie, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U. (श्रथयति-ते) 1 To make efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

श्रथनं 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

श्रद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं Mk. 3. 24; कामिन्यः श्रद्धधुरनाजैवं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; श्रद्दधे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42.

श्रद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

श्रद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यरहस्यलुब्धाः श्रद्धां विधास्यंति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धश्रद्धापुलकित इव मांसलस्कंधः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

श्रद्धालु a. [श्रद्धा-आलुच्] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्गमश्रद्धालुना भर्त्रा Ratn. 1.—लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything

श्रंथ् I. 1 A. (श्रंथते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax.-II. 9 P. (श्रथ्नाति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

श्रंथः 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishnu.

श्रंथनं 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurting, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

श्रंथित p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

श्रपणं-णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

श्रपित p. p. Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. —तं Boiled meat &c. —ता Rice-gruel.

श्रम् 4P. (श्राम्यति, श्रांत) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); कियच्चिरं श्राम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रांता शेते रजनिरमणी गाढमुरसि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो वृंदानि त्वरयति पथि श्राम्यतां प्रोषितानां Me. 99. —*Caus.* (श्रम-मयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c.

श्रमः [श्रम्-घञ् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; जागर्ति हि पुरः सम्यक् कविरेव कवेः श्रमं Subhâsh.; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयंते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; द्विजं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (*a*) Exercise; अयोडंडेन च श्रमकरोत् K. 76. (*b*) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -**Comp.** —अंबु *n.*, -जलं perspiration, sweat. —कर्शित a. worn out by fatigue. —साध्य a. to be accomplished by dint of labour.—स्थानं a drill-ground, gymnasium &c.

श्रमण a. (णा -णी f.) [श्रम्-युच्] 1 Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. —णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. —णा -णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard.

श्रमणायते Den. A. To become a

beggar.

श्रमिन् *a.* 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

श्रंभ् 1 A. (श्रंभते, श्रब्ध) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

श्रयः, श्रयणं [श्रि-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

श्रवः [श्रूयतेऽनेन श्रु-अप्] 1 Hearing; as in सुखश्रव. -2 The ear. -3 The hypothenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for स्रव). -5 Fame, glory.

श्रवणः, -णं [श्रूयतेऽनेन श्रु-करणे ल्युट्] 1 The ear, स्वरति मधुरतमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Gît. 5. -2 The hypothenuse of a triangle. -णः -णा 1 N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. -णं 1 The act of hearing; श्रवणसुभगं Me. 11.-2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति श्रवणात 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth.-6 Flowing, oozing. -**Comp.** -इंद्रियं the sense of hearing, the ear. -उत्पलं a lotus fastened in the ear. -उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. -गोचर *a.* within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-shot; as in श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. -पथः, -विषयः the reach or range of the ear; वृत्तांतेन श्रवणविषयप्रापिणा R.14.87.-पालिः -ली *f.* the tip of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -सुभग *a* pleasing to the ear.

श्रवस् *n.* 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praiseworthy action.

श्रवस्यं Fame, glory, renown.

श्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

श्रवाय्यः -य्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

श्रविष्ठा N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishthá.* -2 The asterism called श्रवणा. -**Comp.** -जः the planet Mercury.

श्रा 2 P. (श्राति, श्राण or शृत; *caus.* श्रपयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

श्राण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. -2 Wet, moist. -णं Boiled meat &c.

श्राणा Rice-gruel.

श्राद्ध *a.* [श्रद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्त्यस्य अण्] Faithful, believing. -द्धं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; श्रद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्राद्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds:—नित्य, नैमित्तिक, and काम्य. -2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a *S*râddha. -**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n*, -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कृत् *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -दः the offerer of a *S*râddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a *S*râddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1. a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2. an epithet of Yama. -3. a Visvadeva q. v. -4. a Pitṛi or progenitor. -भुज्, -भोक्तृ *m.* a deceased ancestor.

श्राद्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [श्राद्धे देयं, श्राद्धं तदद्रव्यं भक्षत्वेनास्त्यस्य वा ठन्] Relating to a *S*râddha. -कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a *S*râddha.

श्राद्धीय *a.* Relating to a *S*râddha.

श्रांत *p. p.* [श्रम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil -तः An ascetic.-**Comp.** -संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

श्रांतिः *f.* [श्रम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

श्रामः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

श्रायः [श्रि-घञ्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

श्रावः [श्रु-घञ्] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.

श्रावकः [श्रि-ण्वुल्] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; श्रावकावस्थायां Mâl. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

श्रावण *a.* (णी *f.*) [श्रवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Sravaṇa. -णः 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. -णं 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

श्रावणिक *a.* [श्रावणी अस्त्यस्मिन् मासे ठन्] Relating to the month *S*râvaṇa. -कः The month called *S*râvaṇa.

श्रावणी 1 The day of full moon in Srâvaṇa. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

श्रावित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

श्राव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). -2 Audible, distinct.

श्रावस्तिः -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king *S*râvasta).

श्रि 1 U. (श्रयति-ते, शिश्राय -शिश्रिये, अशिश्रियत्-त, श्रयिष्यति-ते, श्रयितुं, श्रित; *caus.* श्राययति-ते; *desid.* शिश्रीषति-ते, शिश्रयिषति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परीता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83; द्विपेंद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

श्रित *p. p.* [श्रि-क्त] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, overspread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

श्रितिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

श्रिष् 1 P. (श्रेषति) To burn.

श्री 9 U. (श्रीणाति, श्रीणीते) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

श्री *f.* [श्रि-क्विप् नि० Up. 2. 57]

1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty ; अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलं Râm.; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth ; Ki. 1. 1. -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मुखं) कमलश्रियं दधौ Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32 ; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect ; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmî, the wife of Vishṇu ; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6 ; S. 3. 14 ; Si. 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). -12 The Sarala tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sarasvatî, (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. —*m.* N. of one of the six *Râgas* or musical modes. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons ; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीवाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः ; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character ; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c. ; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c. ; Mâgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Sisupâlavadha, as Bhâravi has used लक्ष्मी).-Comp. —आह्वं a lotus. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu. —कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of the poet Bhavabhûti ; श्रीकंठपदलांछनः U. 1. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. —करः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-रं) the red lotus. —करणं a pen. —कांतः an epithet of Vishṇu. —कारः the word 'श्री' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). —कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. —खंडः -डं sandal-wood ; श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. —गदितं a kind of minor drama. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a sword. —ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. —चामरः an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. —घनं sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. —चक्र 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. —जः an epithet of Kâma. —तालः a kind of palm tree. —दः an epithet of Kubera. —दयितः, -धरः epithets of Vishṇu. —नगरं N. of a city. —नंदनः an epithet of Kâma. —निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Vishṇu. —पंचमी the fifth day of the bright half of Mâgha. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; Si. 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. —पथः a main road, high way. —पर्णं a lotus. —पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. —पर्वतः N. of a mountain ; Mâl. 1. —पिष्टः turpentine. —पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. —पुष्पं 1. cloves. -2. a fragrant wood (पद्मकाष्ठ). —फलः the *Bilva* tree. (-लं) the *Bilva* fruit. —फला, -फली 1. the indigo plant. -2. emblic myrobalan. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1. the moon. -2. a horse. —मस्तकः garlic. —मुद्रा a particular mark on the fore-head by the Vaishṇavas. —मूर्तिः *f.* 1. an idol of Vishṇu or Lakshmî. -2. any idol. —युक्त, -युत *a.* 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men.). -3. famous, illustrious. —रंगः an epithet of Vishṇu. —रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. —वत्सः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishṇu ; प्रभानुलिप्तश्रीवत्सं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. °अंकः °धारिन्, °भृत्, °लक्ष्मन्, °लांछन *m.* epithets of Vishṇu ; Ku. 7. 43. —वत्सकिन् *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. —वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishṇu. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. —वासः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of Siva. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. —वासस् *m.* turpentine. —वृक्षः 1. the *Bilva* tree. -2. the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. —वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. —संज्ञं cloves. —सहोदरः the moon. —सूक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. —हरिः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

श्रियंमन्य *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियापतिः An epithet of Siva, also श्रियावासिन् *m.*

श्रीमत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing ; Si. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified ; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Siva. -4 The *Tilaka* tree. -5 The Asvattha tree.

श्रील *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

श्रु I. 1 P. (श्रवति) To go, move ; cf. स्रु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शुश्राव, अश्रौषीत्, श्रोष्यति, श्रोतुं, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to ; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः V. 2 ; रुतानि चाश्रोषत षट्पदानां Bk. 2. 10 ; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. -2 To learn, study ; द्वादशवर्षैर्व्याकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', *i. e.* is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). —*Caus.* (श्रावयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform; श्रावितोऽस्मात्यसंदेशं स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. —*Desid.* (शुश्रूषते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey ; वाक्यं नैव करोति बांधवजनो पत्नी न शुश्रूषते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59 ; Ms. 2. 244.

श्रुत *p. p.* [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned ; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3. 40. -5 Named, called. —तं 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation ; *i. e.* the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge ; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या) ; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन (विभाति) Bh.

2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 68. -Comp. -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. -अन्वित *a.* conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति *a.* famous, renowned. (-*m.*) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-*f.*) N. of the wife of *S*atrughna. -देवी N. of Sarasvatî. -धर *a.* remembering what is heard, retentive. -श्रवस् *m.* N. of the father of *S*isupâla. °अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् *a.* Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः *f.* [श्रु-क्तिन्] 1 Hearing; चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear; श्रुतिसुखभ्रमरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35; *S*i. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. -3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; *S*i. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. *ad loc.*). -9 The constellation *S*ravaṇa. -10 The diagonal of a tetragon, the hypothenuse of a triangle; cf. कर्ण.-Comp. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. -कटु *a.* harsh to hear. (-टुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित *a.* enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोदनं, -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वैधं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर *a.* hearing. -निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन *a.* grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मंडलं the outer ear. -महत् *a.* rich in scriptural lore; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयतां *S*. 7. 35. -मूलं 1. the root of the ear; लपितु किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -2. a Vedic text. -मूलक *a.* founded on the Veda. -वर्जित *a.* 1. deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. -विप्रतिपन्न *a.* 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. -विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, *i. e.* sound; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S*. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4. any sacred ordinance. -वेधः boring the ear. -सुख, -मनोहर *a.* agreeable to the ear, melodious. -स्मृति *f.* (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती = श्रुतिः above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. स्रुवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the *Vikankata* tree.

श्रुष्टिः *f.* Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon (वर). -4 Prosperity, happiness.

श्रेढी A progression (in math). -Comp. -फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः *m. f.*, श्रेणी *f.* [श्रि-णि वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row; तरंगभ्रूभंगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. -Comp. -धर्माः (*m.* pl.) the customs of trades or guilds. -बंध *a.* forming a row, being in a line; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेढी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन प्रशस्यं इयसु श्रादेशः] 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्रक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable; Mâl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्य q. v.). -*n.* 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result; पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते *S*. 7. 13; धिङ् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं *S*. 6; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion; *S*. 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution.-Comp. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2. wishing well. -कर *a.*1. promoting happiness, favourable. -2. propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest.-4 Oldest, senior. -ष्ठः 1 A Brâhmaṇa.-2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Vishṇu -ष्ठं Cow's milk. -Comp. -अम्लं the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1. the best order of one's religious life, *i. e.* that of a householder. -2. a householder. -वाच् *a.* eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिन् *m.* [श्रेष्ठं धनादिकमस्त्यस्य इनि] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; विक्रेते पतिते हर्म्ये श्रेष्ठि स्तौति स्वदेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रै 1 P. (श्रायति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रैष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre-eminence, excellence.

श्रोण् 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण *a.* Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice-gruel. -2 The constellation *S*ravaṇa.

श्रोणिः-णी *f.* [श्रोण्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; श्रोणीभारस्त्यजति तनुतां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. -Comp. -तटः the slope of the hips. -फलकं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. -बिंबं 1. the round hips; V. 4. 18. -2. a waist-band. -सूत्रं 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् *n.* [श्रु-असुन् तुट् च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 An organ of sense. -4

The stream or current (for स्रोतस् q. v.). -Comp. —रंध्रं an aperture of the trunk, a nostril ; Me. 42. (also written स्रोतोरंध्र).

श्रोतृ *m.* 1 A hearer.-2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रं [श्रूयतेऽनेन श्रु-करणे-ष्ट्रन्] 1 The ear ; Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp. —पेय *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard ; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. —मूलं the root of the ear. —सुख *a.* melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a.* [छंदो वेदमधीते वेत्ति वा छंदस्-घ श्रोत्रादेशः ; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. —यः A learned Brâhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning ; जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते । विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ ; Mâl. 1. 5 ; R. 16. 25. -Comp. —त्वं the property of a learned Brâhmaṇa.

श्रौत *a.* (ती *f.*) [श्रुतौ विहितं अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by, the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. —तं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively ; (*i. e.* गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* a Vedic rite. —सूत्रं N. of a class of Sûtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन, कात्यायन &c.).

श्रौत्रं [श्रोत्र-स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रौषट् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits ; cf. वषट् or वौषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* [श्लिष्-क्स्न नि॰ Uṇ. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8. 396. -2 Smooth, polished ; Si. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्लक्ष्णक *a.* 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. —कं The Areca-nut.

श्लंक् 1 A. (श्लंकते) To go, move.

श्लंग् 1 A. (श्लंगते) To go, move.

श्लथ् 10 U. (श्लथयति-ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also) ; श्लथयितुं क्षणमक्षमतांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेपथुः Si. 6. 57 ; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लथयितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37. -4 To hurt, kill.

श्लथ *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off ; वृंताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). -Comp. —उद्यम *a.* relaxing one's efforts. —लंबिन् *a.* hanging loosely down ; श्लथलंबिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाख् 1 P. (श्लाखति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लाघ् 1 A. (श्लाघते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud ; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh.; यथैव श्लाघ्यते गंगा पादेन परमेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्लाघते for श्लाघ्यते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of ; श्लाघिष्ये केन को बंधूनत्रेष्यत्युन्नतिमुन्नतः Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.) ; गोपी कृष्णाय श्लाघते Sk. ; श्लाघमानः परस्त्रीभ्यस्तत्रागाद्राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाघनं [श्लाघ् ल्युट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering.

श्लाघा [श्लाघ् अ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation ; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा का त्र श्लाघा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast ; हते जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं । या श्लाघा पांडुपुत्राणां सैवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve. 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. —विपर्ययः absence of boasting ; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघ्य [श्लाघ्-ण्यत्] Praised, praiseworthy; Mâl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिकुः [श्लष्-कु नेत्वम् पृषो॰] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. —*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

श्लिकयुः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् I. 1 P. (श्लेषति) To burn. —II. 4 P. (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace ; श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gît. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand ; अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्व्यर्थः सुधिया मया किं N. 3. 69. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति-ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिषा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* [श्लिष्-क्त] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation ; अत्र विषमादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence.

श्लेषः [श्लिष्-घञ्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact ; निरंतरश्लेषघनाः K. (where it has the next sense also).-4 Pun, paronomasia, *double entendre*, susceptibility of a word or sentence, to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets ; for def. see K. P. Kârikâs 84 and 96) ; अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्व्यर्थः सुधिया मया किं N. 3. 69 ; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -Comp. —अर्थः a pun, *double entendre*. —भित्तिक *a.* trusting on (lit. having for its basis) a Slesha.

श्लीपदं Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp. —प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लीपदिन् *m.* A club-footed man.

श्लील *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous ; see श्रील. -2 Decent ; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* [श्लिष्-मनिन्] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp. —अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. —ओजस् *n.* the phlegmatic humour. —घ्ना, —घ्नी 1. the Arabian jasmine. -2. the hog-weed. —धातुः the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक *a* (की *f.*) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

श्लोक् 1 A. (श्लोकते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up.

-4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक् अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; पादैश्चतुर्भिः संयुक्तमिदं वाक्यं समाक्षरैः । शोचतं क्ता मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लोको भवत्विति Rám. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anushṭubh metre.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोण् 1 P. (श्लोणति) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्रोण्.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वंक् 1 A. (श्वंकते) To go, move.

श्वच्, श्वंच् 1 A. (श्वचते, श्वंचते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वज् 1 A. (श्वजते) To go, move.

श्वठ् 10 U. (श्वठयति-ते) 1 To speak ill; (श्वाठयति only according to some). -2 (श्वाठयति-ते) (*a*) To go, move. (*b*) To adorn. (*c*) To finish, accomplish; (only श्वठयति in these senses according to some).

श्वंठ् 10 U. (श्वंठयति) To speak ill.

श्वन् *m.* [श्वि-कनिन् नि० Uṇ. 1. 158] (Nom. श्वा, श्वानौ, श्वानः; acc. pl. शुनः; शुनी *f.*) A dog; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं Subhâsh.; Bh. 2.31; Ms. 2.208. -**Comp.** -अश्वः an epithet of Bhairava. -क्रीडिन् *m.* a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. -गणः a pack of hounds. -गणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. -धूर्तः a jackal. -नरः a snappish or currish fellow. -निशं, -निशा a night on which dogs bark. -पच् *m.*, -पचः 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chândâla; Bv. 4.23. -2 a dog-feeder. -3 a public executioner. -पदं 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief). -पाकः an outcast, a Chândâla; G. L. 29. -फलं lime or citron. -फल्कः N. of the father of Akrûra. -भीरुः a jackal. -यूथ्यं a pack of dogs. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened); सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; Ms. 4. 6. -2. servitude, service; Ms. 4. 4. -व्याघ्रः 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3 a leopard. -हन् *m.* a hunter.

श्वभ्र् 10 U. (श्वभ्रयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वभ्रं 1 A hole, chasm; महोरगः श्वभ्रमिव प्रविष्टः V. 1. 18; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den.

श्वयः, **श्वयनं** Swelling, increase.

श्वयथुः Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीची Sickness, disease.

श्वल् 1 P. (श्वलति) To run, go quickly.

श्वल्क् 10 U. (श्वल्कयति-ते) To tell, narrate.

श्वल्ल् 1 P. (श्वल्लति) To run; see श्वल्.

श्वशुरः [शु-आशु अश्नुते आशु-अश्-उरच् पृषो० Uṇ. 1. 44] 1 A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -रौ (*dual*) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law.

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वश्रूः *f.* A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; R. 14. 13. -**Comp.** -श्वशुर *m.* du. the mother and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. (श्वसिति, श्वस्त or श्वसित) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath; स कर्मकारभस्त्रेव श्वसन्नपि न जीवति H. 2.11. क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -*Caus.* (श्वासयति-ते) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वसनः [श्वसित्यनेन श्वस्-ल्युट्] 1 Air, wind; श्वसनसुरभिगंधिः Si. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration; श्वसनचलितपल्लवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also); Si. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -**Comp.** -अशनः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -ऊर्मिः *f.* a gust of wind.

श्वसित *p. p.* [श्वस्-क्त] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -तं 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वासः [श्वस्-घञ्] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -**Comp.** -उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -कासः asthma. -कुठारः a drug used to cure asthma. -धारणं=प्राणायाम. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिक्का a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः *f.* sleep.

श्वासिन् *a.* [श्वासयति श्वस्-णिच् णिनि] Breathing. -*m.* 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces (letters). with a hissing sound.

श्वस् *ind.* 1 Tomorrow; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhásh. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.) -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -**Comp.** -भूत *a.* (श्वोभूत) being tomorrow. -वसीय, -वसीयस् (श्वोवसीय, श्वोवसीयस्) *a.* happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-*n.*) happiness, good fortune. -श्रेयस (श्वःश्रेयस) *a.* happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1. happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*), श्वस्त्य *a.* Relating to the morrow, future. -नं The future.

श्वि 1 P. (श्वयति, शिश्वाय-शुशाव, अश्वत्-अश्वयीत्-अशिश्वियत्, श्वयिष्यति, श्वयितुं, शून) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye); रुदतोऽशिश्वियच्चक्षुरास्यं हेतोस्तवाश्वयीत् Bk. 6. 19, 31; 14. 79, 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं (मुखं) Me. 84. -2. to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

श्वाकर्णः The ear of a dog.

श्वागणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वाग्निकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

श्वादंतः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [श्वैव-अण् न टिलोपः] A dog. -**Comp.** -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

श्वापद *a.* (दी *f.*) Savage, ferocious. -दः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः -च्छं A dog's tail.

श्वाविध् *m.* A porcupine.

श्वित् 1 A. (श्वतते) To become white, be white; व्यतिकरितदिगंताः श्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Mâl. 2.9.

श्वित *a.* White. -तं Whiteness.

श्वितान, श्वित्न *a.* Ved. White.

श्विति: *f.* Whiteness.

श्वित्य, श्वित्न्य *a.* White.

श्वित्रं [श्वित्-रक्] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot (on the skin); तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्यं काव्ये दुष्टं कथंचन । स्याद्वपुः सुंदरमपि श्वित्रेणैकेन दुर्भगं Kâv. 1. 7.

श्वित्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Leprous. -*m.* A leper.

श्वेत *a.* (श्वेता or श्वेनी *f.*) [श्वित्-अच् घञ् वा] White; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यंदने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 *S*ukra, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. -तं Silver. -**Comp.** -अंबरः, -वासस् *m.* a class of Jaina ascetics. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar-cane. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -कमलं, -पद्मं a white lotus. -कुंजरः an epithet of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -केतुः 1. a Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2. the descending node. -कोलः a kind of fish (शफर). -गजः, -द्विपः 1. a white elephant. -2. the elephant of Indra. -गरुत् *m.*, -गरुतः a goose. -छदः 1. a goose. -2. a kind of basil. -द्वीपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -धातुः 1. a white mineral. -2. chalk. -3. the milk-stone. -धामन् *m.* 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the foam of the sea. -4. cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud. -पत्रः a goose. °रथः an epithet of Brahman. -पर्णाशः white basil. -पाटला the white trumpet-flower. -पिंगः a lion. -पिंगलः 1. a lion. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. -भिक्षुः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. -मरिचं white pepper. -मालः 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. -रक्त *a.* pale-red, rosy. (-क्तः) the pink or rosy colour. -रंजनं lead. -रथः the planet Venus. -रोचिस् *m.* the moon. -रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. -वल्कलः the glomerous fig-tree. -वाजिन् *m.* 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. camphor. -वासस् *m.* an ascetic wearing white garments. -वाह् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -वाहः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. of Indra. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. the moon. -3. a marine monster (मकर). -वाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna. -शुंगः, -शृंगः barley. -हयः 1. a horse of Indra. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. N. of Indra. -हस्तिन् *m.* Airâvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. -कं Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. -2 Hog-weed. -3 White Dûrvâ grass. -4 A crystal. -5 Candied sugar. -6 Bamboo-manna. -7 N. of various plants. -8 N. of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतौही N. of *S*achî, wife of Indra.

श्वेत्र White leprosy.

श्विद् 1 A (श्विदते) To become white.

श्वैत्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 White leprosy.

श्वैत्रं, -श्वैत्र्यं White leprosy.

ष.

(Many roots which begin with स् are written in the Dhâtupâṭha with ष् to show that the स् is changed to ष् after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places).

ष *a.* 1 Best, excellent. -2 Wise, learned. -षः 1 Loss, destruction. -2 End. -3 Rest, remainder. -4 Final emancipation. -5 Loss of knowledge. -6 Heaven. -7 Sleep. -8 A learned man. -9 A teat or nipple. -10 Hair. -11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षंडः 1 A bull. -2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). -3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलरवमुपगीते षट्पदौघेन धत्तः कुमुदकमलषंडे तुल्यरूपामवस्थां *Si.* 11. 15; cf. खंड also. -डः, -डं A flock (of goats &c.).

षंडकः A eunuch.

षंडाली 1 A pond, pool. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षंढः A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. -2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिबिरं षंढे Ak. -**Comp.** -तिलः barren sesamum.

षष् *num. a.* (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णां) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8, 403. -**Comp.** -अक्षीणः (षडक्षीणः) a fish. -अंगं (षडंगं) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively:—जंघे बाहू शिरो मध्यं षडंगमिदमुच्यते. -2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चितिः । ज्योतिषामयनं चैव षडंगो वेद उच्यते; see वेदांग also. -3. six auspicious things, *i. e.* the six things obtained from a cow:—गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना । षडंगमेतन् मांगल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्. -3. any set of six articles. °जित् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. -अंघ्रिः (षडंघ्रिः) a bee. -अधिक *a.* (षडधिक) exceeded by six; Mâl. 5. 1. -अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist

deified saint. —अशीत a. (षडशीत) eighty-sixth. —अशीतिः f. (षडशीतिः) eighty-six. —अहः (षडहः) a period of six days. —आननः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः (षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः) epithets of Kârtikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कृत्तिकासु R. 14. 22. —आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. —ऊषणं (षडूषणं) six spices taken collectively; पंचकोलं समरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण a. (षट्कर्ण) heard by six ears; i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.); षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (-र्णः) a kind of lute. —कर्मन् n. (षट्कर्मन्) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brâhmaṇa; they are:—अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. -2. the six acts allowable to a Brâhmaṇa for his subsistence; उंछं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालन । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥. -3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शांति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन, and मारण. -4. the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; धौतिर्वस्ती तथा नेती नौलिकी (नौलिकी) त्राटकस्तथा । कपालभाती चैतानि षट्कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (-m.) 1. a Brâhmaṇa skilled in the above six acts. -2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. —कोण a. (षट्कोण) hexangular. (-णं) 1. a hexagon. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गया the sixfold *gayâ*; गयागजो गयादित्यो गायत्री च गदाधरः । गया गयासुरश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥. —गवं (षड्गवं) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. -2. a yoke of six (sometimes after the names of other animals); e. g. हस्ति°, अश्व° 'six elephants, horses &c.'. —गुण a. (षड्गुण) 1. sixfold. -2. having six attributes. (-णं) an assemblage of six qualities. -2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षाड्गुण्य also. —ग्रंथि n. (षड्ग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. —ग्रंथिका (षड्ग्रंथिका) zedoary (शठी). —चक्रं (षट्चक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत् (षट्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. —चरणः (षट्चरणः) 1. a bee; S. 1. 23. -2. a locust. -3. a louse. —जः (षड्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs:—नासां कंठमुरस्तालु जिह्वां दंतांश्च संस्पृशन् । षड्भ्यः संजायते यस्मात्तस्मात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः; it is asid to resemble the note of peacocks; षड्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nârada; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. —त्रिंशत् f. (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षट्त्रिंश a. thirty-sixth). —दर्शनं (षड्दर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are:—सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, and वेदांत. (-नः) one conversant with the above six systems. —दीर्घः the six long vowels:—आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. —दुर्गं (षड्दुर्गं) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; धन्वदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं मृद्दुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात्. —नवतिः f. (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. —पंचाशत् f. (षट्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. —पदः (षट्पदः) 1. a bee; न पंकजं तद्यदलीनषट्पदं न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. °अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. °आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirâta tree. °ज्य a. having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयान्मन्मथः षट्पदज्यं Me. 73. °प्रियः the tree called नागकेशर. —पदी (षट्पदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2. a female bee. -3. a louse. —प्रज्ञः (षट्प्रज्ञः) 1. one who is well acquainted with six subjects; i. e. the four *Purushârthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थयोरपि । षट्सु प्रज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षट्प्रज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥. -2. a lustful or licentious man. —बिंदुः (षड्बिंदुः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —भागः (षड्भागः) a sixth part, one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131, 8. 33. —भुज a. (षड्भुज) 1. six-armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal. (-जः) a hexagon. (-जा) 1. an epithet of Durgâ. -2. the water-melon. —मासः (षण्मासः) a period of six months. —मासिक a. (षण्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. —मुखः (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kârtikeya; R. 17. 67. (-खा) a water-melon. —रसं, -रसाः (m. pl.) (षड्रसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. —रात्रं (षड्रात्रं) a period of six nights. —रेखा (षड्रेखा) a water-melon. —वर्गः (षड्वर्गः) 1 an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्रिपु); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गं Bk. 1. 2. —विंशतिः f. (षड्विंशतिः) twenty-six; (षड्विंश twenty-sixth). —विध (षड्विध) a. of six kinds, sixfold; R. 4. 26. —शास्त्रिन् m. one conversant with the six *Sâstras* or darsanas. —षष्टिः f. (षट्षष्टिः) sixty-six. —सप्ततिः (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six.

षट्क a. Sixfold. —कं An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षड्धा See षोढा.

षष्टिः f Sixty: Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. °तम sixtieth. **-Comp.** —भागः an epithet of *Siva*. —मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. —योजनी f. a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. —संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. —हायनः 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice.

षष्टिक a. Bought with sixty. —कः -का A kind of rice of quick growth.

षष्टिक्यं A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ a. (ष्ठी f.) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रदद्यात्पैतृकाद्धनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. **-Comp.** —अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशमुर्व्या इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). °वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः S. 5. 4. —अन्नं the sixth meal. °कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Durgâ in the form of Kâtyâyanî, one of the 16 divine mothers. -**Comp.** —तत्पुरुषः the genitive Tatpurusha compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. —पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसानुः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice.

षाट् *ind.* A vocative particle.

षाट्कौशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षाट्पौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to six generations (पुरुष).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A *Rága* in which six of the seven primary notes are used, औडवः पंचभिः प्रोक्तः स्वरैः षड्भिस्तु षाडवः.

षाड्गुण्यं [षड् गुणा एव ष्यञ्] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत शक्त्यपेक्षी रसायनं *Si.* 2. 93; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. -**Comp.** —प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [षड् मातरोऽस्य] 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kârtikeya.

षाण्मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Six monthly, half-yearly.-2 Six months' old; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानां Vb.1.17.

षाष्ठ (ष्ठी *f.*) Sixth.

षिड्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिड्गैरगद्यत ससंभ्रममेव काचित् *Si.* 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Sixteen. -**Comp.** —अंशुः the planet Venus. —अंग *a.* having 16 parts or ingredients. (-गः) a kind of perfume. —अंगुलक *a.* having the breadth of 16 fingers. —अंघ्रिः a crab. —अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Venus. —आवर्तः a conch-shell. —उपचार *m.* pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकम्। मधुपर्काचमनस्नानं वसनाभरणानि च। गंधपुष्पे धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वंदनं तथा. —कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अमृता मानदा पूषा तुष्टिः पुष्टी रतिर्धृतिः। शशिनी चंद्रिका कांतिर्ज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च। अंगदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः॥. —भुजा a form of Durgâ. —मातृका *f.* pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सावित्री विजया जया। देवसेना स्वधा स्वाहा मातरो लोकमातरः। शांतिः पुष्टिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवात्मदेवताः.

षोडश *a.* (शी *f.*) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा *ind.* In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteen-fold षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिन् *m.* A modification of the Agnishṭoma sacrifice.-**Comp.** —ग्रहः a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोढा *ind.* In six ways. -**Comp.** —न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. —मुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kârtikeya; क्रीडा जनोर्जनितषोढामुखः समिति षोढा स हाटकगिरिः Asvad. 7.

षोदत् *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

ष्ठिव् 1. 4. P. (ष्ठीवति, ष्ठीव्यति, ष्ठ्यूत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. -2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18.

ष्ठीवनं, ष्ठेवनं 1 Spitting out. -2 Saliva, spittle.

ष्ठ्यूत *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्, ष्वस्क्-ष्क् 1 A. (ष्वक्कते, ष्वस्कष्कते) To go, move.

स.

स *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य, or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (*a*) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सतृष्ण, सधन, सरोषं, सकोपं, सहरि &c.; (*b*) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (*c*) same; सोदर, सपक्ष, सपिंड, सनाभि &c. —*m.* 1 A snake. -2 Air, wind. -3 A bird. -4 short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Of Vishṇu. -7 (In prosody) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. —सा The goddess Lakshmî. —सं 1 Knowledge. -2 Meditation. -3 A carriage-road. -4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship; समयष्टास्त्रमंडलं Bk. 15. 96. -2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend; देवासुरा वा एषु लोकेषु संयेतिरे.-2 To form or be formed in rows. -3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् *f.* A battle, war, fight; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39; 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -**Comp.** —वरः a king, prince.

संयत्त *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. -2 Being on guard.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb,

check, control, govern, subdue (Atm.) (as passions &c.); असंयतात्मनो योगो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. -2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरं मा न संयंसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20, 42. -3 To gather (Atm.); व्रीहीन्संयच्छते Sk. -4 To shut, close; Bg. 8. 12. -5 To hold together, hold fast. -6 To guide or drive (as horses). -7 (*a*) To collect. (*b*) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair); संयम्यमानशिखंडः V. 5. -8 To keep in order. -9 To present with, give to.

संयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. -2 Tied up, bound together. -3 Fettered. -4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. -4 Ready. -5 Arranged; see यम् with सं.—तः 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. -2 N. of *S*iva. **-Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* one whose eyes are closed. —अंजलि *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. —आहार *a.* temperate in eating. —उपस्कर *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. —चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* controlled in mind. —प्राण *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. —वाच् *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत्वर *a.* Silent.

संयन्तृ *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनींद्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुह्वति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमधनः &c. -2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of *Yoga*; धारणाध्यानसमाधित्रयमतरंगं संयमपदवाच्यं Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. -3 A religious vow. -4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; *S*. 4. 16. -5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. -6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or course of penance.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Drawing in; *S*. 1. -3 Binding, tying up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. -4 Confinement. -5 Self-denial, control. -6 A religious vow or obligation. -7 A square of four houses. —नः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. —नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. -2 Bound, fettered. -3 Detained. -4 Assembled, collected.

संयमिन् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. —*m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together. -2 To go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. -3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To assemble, meet. -6 To fight. -7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयानः A mould. —नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. -2 Travelling, proceeding. -3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. -2 To endow or furnish with. -3 To form an alliance. -4 To place or fix in, set in. —*Pass.* To be united with; संयोक्ष्यसे स्वेन वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55.—*Caus.* 1 To unite, join; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् H. 1. -2 To harness, yoke. -3 To prepare, equip (an army). -4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with; क्षुद्धा संयोजयति तं Pt. 2. -5 To fasten or fix on. -6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). -7 To use, employ. -8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. -9 To perform, accomplish. -To be absorbed in, meditate upon

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. **-Comp.** —गोष्पदं 'a contest in a cow's footstep'; *i. e.* an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुज् *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; *S*i. 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोगः 1 (*a*) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. (*b*) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiseshikas). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आभरणसंयोगः Mâl. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; हलोऽनंतराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of *S*iva. **-Comp.** —पृथक्त्वं severalty of conjunction. —विरुद्धं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. -2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संरंज् 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. —*Caus.* 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संरागः 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

संरभ् 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.)

संरब्ध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled.

-5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

संरंभः 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence ; हंत वर्धते ते संरंभः S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry ; Ku. 3. 48 ; Mâl. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire ; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath ; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संरंभो हि महात्मनां R. 4. 64 ; 12. 36; V. 2. 21 ; 4. 28 ; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. **-Comp.** —परुष *a.* harsh through rage. —रस *a.* excessively enraged. —वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरंभिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried ; Si. 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged. -3 Proud, arrogant.

संराध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. —*Caus.* 1 To bring into harmony. -2 To agree about or upon (with acc.) -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

संरिहाणं Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

संरुग्ण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop ; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धः पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent ; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain ; तृणमिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of ; Ms 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping.

संरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal ; see रुह्.

संरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed ; as in संरूढव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated ; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

संलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice ; आश्चर्यदर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7 ; संलक्ष्यते न छिदुरोपि हारः R. 16. 62 ' is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine ; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

संलक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलप् 1 P. 1 To talk, converse ; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलालित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संलीढ *p. p.* Licked up ; enjoyed, tasted.

संली 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. **-Comp.** —कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. —मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलुड् 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10. U. or *Caus.* 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

संलोडनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramâditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवसंति ऋतवोऽत्र संवस्-सरन् Tv.] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramâditya's era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. **-Comp.** —करः an epithet of Siva. —भ्रमि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). —रयः a year's course.

संवद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with, correspond to, be like (with instr.); अहय मुखं सीताया मुखचंद्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4 ; अहो संवदत्याकृतिः Mu. 5 -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. —*Caus.* 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.) ; as in मौहूर्तिकैः सह संवाद्यतां. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च शंकितया पृष्टः Dk.; (नादः) चित्ताकर्षी परिचित इव श्रोत्रसंवादमेति Mâl. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter ; U. 5. 16.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39; अस्तङ्गसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6.

संवननं 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2

A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संवलनं 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; Mâl. 9. 13, 10. 11.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Mâl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; Mâl. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उदितोपलस्खलनसंवलिताः (ध्वनयः) Ki 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संवल्गित *a.* Overrun. -तं A sound; Mâl. 5. 19.

संवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -*Caus.* To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवह् 1. P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -*Caus* 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; Pt. 5. 15.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mârgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; Mâl. 9. 25.

संवासित *a.* 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid, having an offensive or foul smell (as a breath).

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविज् 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

संविग्न *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्नमानस. -2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविद् I. 2 P. 1 To know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognize. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -*Caus.* 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63.

संवित्तिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; स्वदेहस्य सुखसंवित्तिः स्मरति यास्यधुनापि Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; Mâl. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; स राजलोकः कृतपूर्वसंवित् R. 7. 31. -4 Assent, consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-cry, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविद्वत *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -तं An agreement.

संवेदः 1 Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनं-ना 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनायैव रामे चैतन्यमर्पितं U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कन्दमूलफलयापात वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mâl. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mâl. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभज् 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति S. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to a share; वित्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं Subhâsh. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

संविश् 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुप्तामनु संविवेश 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; षोडशर्तुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्मासु संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेशः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -3 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेशनं Coition, sexual union.

संवीक्षणं 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid.-3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in,hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1. 5. 9. U. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; मुहुरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं *S.* 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. —*Caus.* 1 To cover. -2 To restrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see शंबर. —रं 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Mâl. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. -4 A secret.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; मुहुरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं (मुखं) *S.* 3. 25. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मदनो विवृतो न च संवृतः *S.* 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded.-9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. —तं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. -**Comp.** —आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. —मंत्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य R. 1. 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. —*Caus.* 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः Bh. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N of Balarâma. —कं The plough of Balarâma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarâma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The petal near the filament -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादेः शिखा).

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. —त्तः N. of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase, be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. —*Caus.* 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (र्धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनं 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषं R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Mâl. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संव्यवहारः 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अपि प्रचीयंते संव्यवहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संव्ये 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संव्यानं 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; *Si.* 18. 69.

संशप्तकः [सम्यक् शपथंगीकारो यस्य कप् Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference.

संशब्दनं 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशम् 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशाम्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. -3 To be removed. —*Caus.* 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused.-2 Sharp,acute.-3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, diligent in performing. -**Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. —व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in

doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute. संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42.; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46; त्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य छेत्ता न ह्युपपद्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyáya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyáya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविरुद्धभावाभावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अयथार्थज्ञान. -4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमनारुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7; याता पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Mâl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. **-Comp.** **-आत्मन्** *a.* doubting, sceptical. **-आपन्न, -उपेत, -स्थ** *a.* doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. **-गत** *a.* fallen into danger; *S.* 6. **-छेदः** solution of a doubt, decision, **-छेदिन्** *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; *S.* 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयितृ *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित *a.* 1 Doubtful, uncertain. -2 Doubted, questioned. -3 Risked, hazarded, endangered, exposed to peril or danger; संशयितजीविता ते शरीरावस्था Mâl. 2.

संशीतिः *f.* Doubt; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132.

संशुध् 4 P. To be completely purified. *-Caus.* 1 To purify completely. -2 To clear, pay off (expenses). -3 To correct, rectify. -4 To examine, inquire into, investigate.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiated. -4 Acquitted (of crime or debt).

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; Bg.15.1. -2 Cleansing or purifying in general. -3 Correction, rectification. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance (of debt). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.

संश्चत् *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. *-m.* A juggler.

संश्यान *p.p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to, resort, fly to for refuge or shelter. -2 To lean or rest on, depend on; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयंते U.6. 12; Mâl. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, approach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve, wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभं V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां *S.* 5. 17; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57; U. 3. 17; मनोरथोऽस्याः शशिमौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 6. 60; द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; एकार्थसंश्रयमुभयोः प्रयोगे M. 1. -2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguing together for mutual protection; one of the 6 guṇas or expedients in politics; see under गुण also; Ms. 7. 160.-3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. -2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United, joined; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयं *S.* 4. 12.**-तः** A dependent, follower, servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to; संशृणोति न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (but Atm. when used intransitively); हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. -2 To promise. *-Caus.* To tell, narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. -2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To clasp or press together. -2 To adhere or cling to. -3 To join, unite. *-Caus.* To unite, join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clasped or pressed together, joined, united. -2 Embraced. -4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, having. -6 Related, connected together; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing; an embrace; वशिनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः *S.* 5. 28. -2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषणं-णा 1 Pressing together, -2 Means of binding together. -3 Connection, tie, bond.

संश्वत् See संश्चत्.

संसंज् *Pass.* To be attached or connected together, be joined or linked together; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. -2 Adhering or clinging to, attached to, sticking close to. -3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; प्रांतेषु संसक्तनमेरुशाखं Ku. 3. 43; R. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मदमुखरमयूरीमुक्तसंसक्तकेकः Mâl. 9. 5; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6. 48; Mâl. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7 Endowed with, possessed of. -8 Fastened, restrained. **-Comp.** **-मनस्** *a.* having the mind fixed or attached. **-युग** *a.* yoked, harnessed; Si. 3. 68.

संसक्तिः *f.* 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; संसक्तौ किमसुलभं महोदयानां Ki. 7. 27. -2 Close contact, proximity. -3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fastening together. -5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संसद् 1. 6. P. 1 To sit down, sit down together. -2 To be afflicted, be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, circle; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52.

संसादः An assembly.

संसाध् *Caus.* To be successful. -2 To accomplish, complete; Ms. 2. 100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4 To settle. -5 To regain; Ms. 8. 50. -6 To cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8 To extinguish.

संसिध् 4 P. 1 To be made perfect. -2 To be fully accomplished or effected, to be well-performed. -3 To attain supreme felicity, to become happy; जप्येनैव तु संसिध्येत्

ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. -2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वनुष्ठितस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणं Bhâg.; Ku. 2. 63. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. -3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. -4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसूच् 10 U. 1 To indicate, forebode; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, proving. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hinting, intimating; अर्थस्य संसूचनं. -4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To revolve, turn round. -3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain; पापान् संसृत्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां याति शत्रुषु Ms. 12. 70. —*Caus.* 1 To spread over, cause to move over. -2 To revolve or turn round; जन्मवृद्धिक्षयैर्नित्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

संसरणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. -2 The world, wordly life, mundane existence, भ्रमिदचण्डकरमण्डलभीमज्वालसंसरणतापितमूर्तेः Bv. 4. 6. -3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The unresisted march of troops. -5 The commencement of battle. -6 A highway. -7 A resting-place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundance existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Mâl. 5. 30; संसारधन्वभुवि किं सारमामृशसि शंसाधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -**Comp.** —गमनं transmigration. —गुरुः 1. an epithet of the god of love. -2. the preceptor of the world. —चक्रं succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. —मार्गः 1. the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2. the vulva. —मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. —*m.* 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसृतिः *f.* 1 Course, current, flow. -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयसि संसृतिगर्तमध्ये Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf. संसार.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संसृज्यते सरसिजैररुणांशुभिन्नैः R. 5. 69. अस्मा रक्षः संसृजाम् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तदनु संससृजे R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; S. 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -**Comp.** —अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds—प्रागभाव antecedent, प्रध्वंसाभाव emergent, and अत्यंताभाव absolute, non-existence. —दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिन् *a.* 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. —*m.* An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding.

संसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Reunited. -5 Involved in. -6 Created. -7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता, -त्वं 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, copartnership. -3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयैतेषां (शब्दार्थालंकाराणां) स्थितिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् *m.* 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A copartner.

संसृप् 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पत्या सपदि भवतः स्रोतसि च्छाययासौ Me. 51. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kshaya-mâsa* (क्षयमास).

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् *a.* Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवनीं Si. 9. 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संस्कारोचितया मैथिल्यौ यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आर्योपदेशात्संस्क्रियमाणमतयः Mu. 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food.) -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

संस्कर्तृ *m.* 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) प्रयुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli. renders the word by व्याकरणजन्या शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निसर्ग-

संस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35 ; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking dressing (as of food &c.) -6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament ; स्वभावसुंदरं वस्तु न संस्कारमपेक्षते Dri. S. 49 ; S. 7. 23 ; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्नवे भाजने लग्नः संस्कारो नान्यथा भवेत् H. Pr. 8 ; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity -11 Effect of work, merit of action. फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression ; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeshikas ; it is of three kinds:—भावना, वेग, and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q v. v. -13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. -14 A purificatory, rite a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66 ; R. 10. 78 ; (Manu mentions 12 such Saṁskâras ; see Ms. 2. 26 ; some writers increase the number to sixteen). -15 Purification, purity. -16 A rite or ceremony in general. -17 Investiture with the sacred thread. -18 Obsequial ceremonies. -19 A polishing stone ; S. 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). —Comp. —पूत a. 1. purified by sacred rites. -2 purified by refinement or education. —रहित, -वर्जित, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vrâtya or outcast ; cf. व्रात्य.

संस्कारक a. Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. -2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. -3 Made ready, dressed, prepared ; cooked. -4 Consecrated, hallowed. -5 Initiated into worldly life, married. -6 Cleansed, purified. -7 Adorned, decorated. -8 Excellent, best. —तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. -2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. -3 A learned man. —तं 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language ; संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kâv. 1. 33. -2 A sacred usage. -3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). —Comp. —उक्तिः f. 1. a polished word or language. -2. a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. -2 Consecration. -3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तंभ् 5. 9. P. (caus. also) 1 To stop, restrain, control ; प्रयत्नसंस्तंभितविक्रियाणां कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34. -2 To paralyze, benumb ; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself); येन संस्तभ्य चात्मानं U.4.-4 To make firm or immovable; Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तब्ध p. p. Supported, confirmed &c. ; see संस्तंभ्.

संस्तंभः 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in chorus. -4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in p. p. in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति Si. 3 31 ; Ki 3. 2 ; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium ; Pt. 4. 89. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity ; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ; नैर्गुणैः संगतिसंस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमश्रियः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together, harmony.

संस्तवान a. 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. —नः 1 A singer (उद्गातृ). -2 Joy, delight.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brâhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar ; Mâ. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at ; Mâl. 10.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्तृ-स्तॄ 5. 9 U. 1 To spread, strew ; शातनखीविसंस्तृताः S. 4 7. -2 To overspread.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer ; a bed of leaves &c. : नवपल्लवसंस्तरेऽपि ते R. 8. 57 ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रचयिष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity -3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation ; संस्त्यायेनेव गच्छामः Mâl. 1, 9. -5 Familiarity, familiar talk ; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together ; तेऽद्याद्रुतिनो मूढाः परिभवत्रासान्न संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to ; दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य बान्धवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms 5. 93 (=समाप्यते पूर्यते Kull.). -6 To come to an end, be interrupted ; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, (Paras.) ; क्षणं न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षयोदयाभ्यां परिवर्तमानः Hariv. -7 To die, perish. -8 To agree, conform to. -9 To stand firmly. —Caus. 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ a. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16 ; Ku. 6. 60 ; निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29 ; Mâl. 5 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). —स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being. -4 Form, nature ; R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life ; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct,

-6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Soma sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमाराद्युत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death.

संस्थापक a. Settling, establishing, arranging &c.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वीत चैषां प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -5 Restraining, curbing. -6 A statute, regulation. —ना 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; संस्थापना प्रियतरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित p. p. 1 Collected. -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying; नियोगसंस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 Adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; क नु खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा R. 1. 72.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यांति संस्थितिम् । तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यांति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, state, condition of life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्पृश् 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट p. p. 1 (a) Touched, brought into contact; (b) Affected, smit; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्फलः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

संस्फुट a. Blossomed, blown.

संस्फेटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Bg 18. 76; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. —*Caus.* To remind, put in mind of; (पातालं) मामद्य संस्मरयतीव भुजंगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहन् 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71; दूत एव हि संधत्ते भिनत्त्येव च संहतान् 7. 66; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike against each other, clash.

संहत p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined or allied; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; जालमादाय गच्छंति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 8; 5. 101; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. —**Comp.** —जानु a. knock-kneed. —भ्रू a. knitting the eyebrows. —स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agreement, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी पुंसां H. 1; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass; गुरुतां नयंति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; बाणान्धकारं चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27; 3. 20; 5. 4; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person; अमृताध्मातजीमूतस्निग्धसंहननस्य ते U. 6. 21; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs. -5 Killing.

संवहनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहातः One of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 89.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled; see संधा.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; मनुसंहिता. -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different *Sâkhâs* or schools; पदप्रकृतिः संहिता Nir. -6 (In gram) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; परः संनिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109; वर्णानामतिशयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; or वर्णानामेकप्राणयोगः संहिता. 7- The Supreme Being who hold

and supports the universe. **-Comp.** **—पाठः** the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पदपाठ q. v.).

संहूतिः *f.* General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहृ 1 P. (sometimes A. also) **1** To bring or draw together. **-2** To draw out, suck; Pt. 1. 221. **-3** (*a*) To contract, abridge, compress; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य तव संह्रियते वचः R. 10. 30. (*b*) To drop; संह्रियतामियं K. **-4** To bring together, collect, accumulate. **-5** To destroy, annihilate (opp. सृज्); अमुं युगांतोचितकालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकान् पुरुषोऽधिशेते R. 13. 6 **-6** To withdraw, withhold draw or take back; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं *S.* 2. 11; 6. 3; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेश्मनि H 1.61; R. 4. 16; 12. 103. **-7** To curb, restrain, suppress; क्रोधं प्रभो संहर संहरेति यावद्गिरः खे मरुतां चरंति Ku. 3. 72. **-8** To wind up, close. **-9** To seize, take. **-10** To unite, bind by obligations.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. **-2** Taking, seizing. **-3** Contracting. **-4** Restraining. **-5** Destroying, ruining. **-6** Withdrawing.

संहर्तृ *m.* A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. **-2** Contraction, compression, abridgment. **-3** Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप); प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57, 45. **-4** Restraining, holding back. **-5** Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. **-6** Close, end, conclusion. **-7** An assemblage, a group. **-8** A fault in pronunciation. **-9** A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. **-10** Practice, skill. **-11** A division of hell. **-Comp.** **—भैरवः** one of the forms of Bhairava. **—मुद्रा** N. of a particular posture in the *Tantra* worship; it is thus defined:—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वास्यं दक्षहस्तकं । क्षिप्तांगुलीरंगुलीभिः संगृह्य परिवर्तयेत्.

संहारक *a.* 1 Destructive. **-2** Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn together. **-2** Contracted, abridged. **-3** Withdrawn, drawn back. **-4** Collected, assembled. **-5** Seized, laid hold of. **-6** Curbed, restrained. **-7** Destroyed.

संहृतिः *f.* 1 Contraction, compression. **-2** Destruction, loss. **-3** Taking, seizure. **-4** Restraint. **-5** Collection.

संहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. **-2** To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. **-2** Pleasure, joy, delight. **-3** Emulation, rivalry. **-4** Wind. **-5** Rubbing together.

संहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. **-2** Bristling, shuddering. **-3** Fired with emulation.

संह्रादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. **-2** Noise in general.

संह्रीण *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. **-2** Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile.

सकंटक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. **-2** Troublesome, dangerous. **—कः** The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

सकरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण *a.* (र्णा or र्णी) 1 Having ears. **-2** Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक *a.* Having an agent.

सकर्मक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. **-2** (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. **-2** All, whole, entire, complete. **-3** Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सकलेंदुमुखी. **-4** Having a soft or low sound. **—लं** 1 Everything. **-2** The whole. **-Comp.** **—वर्ण** *a.* (*i. e.* पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल, *i.e.* quarrelling; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; Ms. 2. 140. **—ल्पः** N. of *S*iva.

सकाकोलः N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. **-2** Lustful, amorous. **-3** One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented; काम इदानीं सकामो भवतु *S.* 4; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुंडला Māl. 9. **—मं** *ind.* 1 With pleasure. **-2** Contentedly. **-3** Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. **—लं** *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. **—शः** Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from, from the presence of).

सकुक्षि *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.).

सकुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. **-2** Belonging to the same family. **-3** Having a family. **-4** Along with the family. **—लः** 1 A kinsman. **-2** A kind of fish (सकुली also).

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. **-2** A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th 8th, or 9th degree. **-3** A distant relation in general.

सकृत् *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते । सकृदाह ददानीति त्रीण्येतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. **-2** At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत्कृतप्रणयोयं जनः *S.* 5. **-3** At once. **-4** Always. **-5** Together with. **—*m.* -*f.*** Feces, excrement (usually written शकृत् q. v.). **-Comp.** **—गर्भा** 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. **—प्रजः** a crow. **—प्रसूता, -प्रसूतिका** 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. **—फला** the plantain tree.

सकृपण *a.* Miserable, wretched.

सकेश *a.* 1 Having hair. **-2** Hairy, shaggy.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. **—वः** A cheat, rogue.

सकोप *a.* Angry, enraged. **—पं** *ind.* Angrily.

सक्त *p. p.* [संज् -क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. **-2** Addicted, devoted or attached to;

fond of; सक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted on; नगेंद्रसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिं R. 2. 28. -4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed. hindered. -Comp. -वैर a. engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity: S. 2. 15.

सक्तिः f. 1 Contact, touch -2 Union, junction; सक्तिं जवादपनयत्य निलो लतानां Ki 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सक्तु m. pl. [संज्-तुन् किच] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal: भिक्षासक्तु भोज्य संगति वय वृत्ति सर्वाहमहे Bh. 2. 64. -Comp. -फला-ली the Samí tree.

सक्तुकः 1 =सक्तु. -2 A kind of poison.

सक्तुल a. Containing barley flour.

सक्थन् A substitute for सक्थि after acc. dual

सक्थि n. [संज्-क्थिन् Up. 3. 154] 1 The thigh; (changed in comp to सक्थ after उत्तर, पूर्व and मृग or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V 4. 98). -2 A bone. -3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्रिय a. Active, moveable.

सक्षण a. Being at leisure.

सखि m. [सह समानं ख्यायते नि० Up. 4. 136] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; acc. सखायं, सखायौ; सख्युः gen. sing.; loc. sing) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्सखा त्वमसि यन्मम तत्तवैव U. 5. 10; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽनुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख: वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; सचिवसखः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1).

सखी A female friend or companion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Gît. 1.

सखीयति Den. P. To wish for a friend.

सख्यं [सख्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; मुमूर्च्छ सख्यं रामस्य समदुःखसुखो हरिः R. 12. 57; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhâsh -2 Equality. -ख्यः A friend.

सग् 1 P. (सगति) To cover.

सगण a. Attended by troops or flocks. -णः An epithet of Siva.

सगंध a. Fragrant. -धः A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः सगंधेषु विश्वसिति S. 5; Ms. 9.

सगर a [गरेण विषेण सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. -रः N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called *Sagara* because he was born together with *gara* or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Patala. Sagara thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the *Patala*, and in doing this they naturally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sâgara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that Bhagiratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the *Patala* the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

सगर्भः-र्भ्यः A brother of whole blood: Mv. 6. 27.

सगुण a. 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. -2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र a. Being of the same family or kin, related. -त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य कण्वस्यापराद्धोऽस्मि S. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. -त्रं Family, race, lineage.

सग्धिः f. Eating together.

सघ् 5 P. (सघ्नोति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

संकट a. 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. -2 Impervious, impassable. -3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता Mv. 4. 33; विषमाशंकासंकटस्थानिजस्तवेन V. 2. 8; U 1. 8. -टं 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. -2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेष्वविषण्णधीः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यंते प्राज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ks. 31 93.

संकथ् 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

संकथनं Narration.

संकथा Conversation, talk.

संकल् 10 U. 1 To add or sum up. -2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3 To deem, regard; तरुच्छिद्रगतान् विसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of -5 To drive away, put to fight, rout.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. -2 Addition.

संकलनं-ना 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित p. p. 1 Heaped up, piled up collected. -2 Blended together, intermixed -3 Seized, laid hold of. -4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained: Mâl. 3. -तं (In arith.) The first sum. -तं Addition. -Comp. -ऐक्यं the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संकसुक a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered

संकाश a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्नि°, हिरण्य°. -2 Near, close, at hand. -शः 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकुच् 1. 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. -*Caus*. To contract, narrow.

संकुचित p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged; लंकापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled; Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 A kind of skate-fish. -चं Saffron. -Comp. -पिशुनं saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. -नी The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. -3 Disordered, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. -लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्यामागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1; Pt. 1.7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंध्यैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकूजितं The cry of the Chakravāka.

संकृ 8 U. (संकुरुते) 1 To commit; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do. perform in general.

संकृष् 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. -णः N. of Balarāma; संकर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

संकॄ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पत्रसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नरकायैव कुलघ्नानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. -4 (In Rhet.) The combination of two or more *dependent* figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संसृष्टि where the figures are *independent*); अविश्रांतिजुषामात्मन्यंगांगित्वे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अंगांगित्वेऽलंकृतीनां तद्वदेकाश्रयस्थितौ । संदिग्धत्वे च भवेत संकरस्त्रिविधः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweepings.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारिन् *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. -र्णः 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -र्णं A difficulty. -र्णा A kind of riddle. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

संकृत् 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकीर्तनं -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकॢप् 1 A. To wish or long for. -*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदित सिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तस्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तंभमभ्याति गात्रं Māl. 1. 35; वृथैव संकल्पतैरजस्रमनंग नीतासि मया विवृद्धिं S. 3. 5. -5 The mind, heart; Māl. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* 1. willing, resolving. -2. consisting of thought only, imaginary. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -योनिः epithets of the god of love; भगवन्संकल्पयोने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. -रूप *a.* 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; S. 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातौ गुणद्रव्यक्रियासु च S. D. 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; कांतार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite, call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रंदनः N. of Kṛishṇa.

संक्रम् 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, attend. -7 To surmount. -*Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To convey, lead towards. -5 To take possession of. -6 To promise mutua-

assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. —मः -मं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3 A medium or means of attaining any object; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk.; सोऽतिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

संक्रांत p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted; पुत्रसंक्रांतलक्ष्मीकैर्यद्वृद्धेक्ष्वाकुभिर्धृतं U. 1. 22. -3 Seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankrânti (in astr.). —तं Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रांतिः f. 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another); संपातिताः...पयसो गंडूषसंक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another); विवादे दर्शयिष्यंतं क्रियासंक्रांतिमात्मनः M. 1. 19; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रांतिरन्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress; see संक्रम.

संक्रीड् 1 A. 1 To play or sport together; संक्रीडंते मणिभिरमरप्रार्थिता यत्र कन्याः Me. 68. -2 To creak, rattle (as wheels); संक्रीडंति शकटानि Mbh.

संक्रीडनं Sporting together.

संक्रीडितं Rattle of chariots.

संक्लेदः 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the fœtus.

संक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु निषादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षिप्तिः f. 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly').

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुभ् 1 A, 4. 9. P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. —*Caus.* To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight; संख्ये द्विषां वीररसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70. Ve. 3. 25; Si. 18. 70; Mâl. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तावंत्येव च तत्त्वानि सांख्यैः संख्यायंते S. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यक a. (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to; शतसंख्यका नराः &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation; संख्यामिवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect. -6 Deliberation, reflection. -7 Manner. -Comp. —अतिग, अतीत a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. —मात्रं mere numeration. —वाचक a expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral. —समापनः an epithet of Siva.

संख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. —तं A number. —ता A kind of riddle.

संख्यानं Numbering, calculation.

संख्यावत् a. 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. —m. A learned man.

संगः [संज् भावे घञ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). -3 Touch, contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; सतां सद्भिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1; संगमनुव्रज् 'to keep company with, herd with'; मृगाः मृगैः संगमनुव्रजंति Subhâsh. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire; ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -5 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; शैमैत्र्याभ्रात्रतिर्विनश्यति यतिः संगात् Bh. 2. 42; विमुक्त॰ Ku. 1. 53; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction; R. 2. 42; 3. 63.

संगिन् a. 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of; S 5. 11; R. 19. 16; M. 4. 2; Bk. 3. 26; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted; Ki. 14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 A. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter; अक्षधूर्तैः समगंसि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7

To go to, attain (with acc.). —*Caus.* 1 To bring together, join, unite ; वधूवरौ संगमयांचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to; प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः R. 12. 104.

संगत *p. p.* 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious ; शृणुतमिभर्नां संगतार्थं नवेति S. 3. -6 In conjunction with (as planets). -7 Shrunk up, contracted; see गम् with सं. —तं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सतां V. 5. 24, S. 5. 24. -2 Association, company. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks.- -Comp. —संधिः a peace concluded after frien dship.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R 7. 15 ; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequenting. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4. 37 ; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in साद्भिः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch ; गात्रसंगमात् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse ; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers) ; गंगायमुनयोः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union ; see संगम. —नः N. of Yama.

संगरः 1 A promise,an agreement; तथेति तस्या वितथं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीत्संगरमग्रजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48 ; पालितसंगराय 13. 65. -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight ; अतरस्त्वभुजौजसा मुहुर्महतः संगरसागरानसौ Si. 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -9 The fruit of the *Samî* tree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhûrtas after Pràtastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संगुप्त *p. p.* 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संगूढ *p. p.* 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगॄ 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow (Atm.) ; राज्ञे समगिरेतां Dk. -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संगै 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. —तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जगुः सुकंठ्यो गंधर्व्यः संगीतं सहभर्तृकाः Bhâg. -2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते ; क्रिमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात् S. 1 ; Mk. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. —अर्थः 1. the subject of a musical performance. -2. the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Me. 56. —शाला a concert-hall ; Mâl. 2. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीतिः *f.* 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संग्रह् 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoard ; संगृह्य धनं, पाशान् &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To to take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संगृहीत *a.* 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged ; see संग्रह् above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्राष्ट्रस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7.114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ms. 3. 138 ; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66 ; तैः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहैः 19. 55 ; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a kind of संयोग). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्यते Bg. 8. 11 ; so तर्कसंग्रहः. -14 Sum, amount, totality ; करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Siva. -Comp. —श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending.-5 Incasing, setting ; कनकभूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting, receiving. —णी Dysentery.

संग्रहीतृ *m.* A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching

the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्राहकः A collector, compiler.

संग्राहिन् *m.* The Kutaja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामांगणमागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -**Comp.** —जित् *a.* conquering in battle. —पटहः a large military drum.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as महर्षिसंघ, मनुष्यसंघ &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. —चारिन् *m.* a fish. —जीविन् *m.* a hired labourer, *coolie.* —तलः the two hands with the open palms brought together. —वृत्तिः *f.* close combination.

संघट् 1 A. To meet, assemble together. —*Caus.* 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination; Ratn. 4. 20.

संघट्ट् 1 A. 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संघट्टयन्नंगमनंगदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट्टः 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा (दवाग्निः) Me. 53; Mâl. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; Śi. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); R. 14. 86. -5 Embracing. —ट्टा A large creeper.

संघट्टनं -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 Smell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas). -**Comp.** —कठिन *a.* hard like a solid, solid; Ku. 2. 11. —शिला a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone; Ku. 1. 56; 5. 55.

संघुष् 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

संघुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resonant, resounding. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale. —ष्टः A sound, noise.

संघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together. -2 To rival, emulate, compete or vie with: स प्रयोगनिपुणैः प्रयोक्तृभिः संजघर्ष सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision, clash. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority; तस्याश्च मम च कलिरभिवतनंदर्षे Dk.; नाट्याचार्ययोर्महान् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding, gently flowing.

सच् 1 A., 3 P. (सचते, सिषक्ति) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

सचनं 1 Honouring. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित *a.* Startled, timid. —तं *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सचिः 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. —*f.* The wife of Indra; see शची.

सचित्र *a.* Painted, variegated (with pictures); Me. 64.

सचिल्लक *a.* Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion. -2 A minister, counsellor; सचिवान्सप्त चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54; R. 1. 34, 4. 87; कार्यान्तरसचिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple.

सची See शची.

सचेतन *a.* 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतस् *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Possessed of feeling; सचेतनः कस्य मनो न दूयते Ku. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous.

सचेल *a.* Dressed.

सचेष्टः The mango tree.

सच्छिद्र *a.* 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

सजन *a.* Having men or living beings. —नः A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजंबाल *a* Muddy.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजात *a.* Born together. —तः A brother (Ved.).

सजाति, सजातीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. -2 Like, similar. —*m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सजात्यं Brotherhood, relationship.

सजुष् (स्) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. -2 Associated together. —*m.* (Nom. सजूः, सजुषौ, सजुषः; instr. dual सजूर्भ्याम्) A friend, companion. —*ind.* With, together with.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared; सज्जो रथः U. 1. -2 Dressed, clothed -3 Accoutred trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed. -5 Fortified.

सज्जनं 1 Fastening, tying on. -2 Dressing. -3 Preparing, arming, equipping -4 A guard, sentry. -5 A ferry, *ghât.* —नः A good man; see under सत्. —ना 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dressing ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. -2 Equipment, apparatus. -3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. -2 Decorated. -3 Made ready, equipped; Pt. 1. 157. -4 Accoutred, armed.

सज्जीकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. -2 To decorate.

सज्जीभू 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. -2 Strung (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21.

सज्योत्स्ना A moonlight night.

संचः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संचत् *m.* 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर् 1 P. (but Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about; यानैः समचरतान्ये

Bk. 8. 32; कच्चित्पथा संचरते सुराणां R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57. -2 To practise, perform. -3 To pass over, be transferred to. -4 To act, behave; Mâl. 6. 2. -5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam through, travel over. -7 To arrive at, reach, attain. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct; यूथानि संचार्य S. 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread, circulate. -3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). -4 To turn out (as cattle &c.) to graze. -5 To impel, instigate, incite.

संचरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. -2 A way, path; यत्रौषधिप्रकाशेन नक्तं दर्शितसंचराः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12 -3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. -4 Entrance, gate. -5 The body. -6 Killing. -7 Development.

संचरणं Going, motion, travelling.

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10; सुलभपुरुषसंचारेऽस्मिन्प्रदेशे Mk. 7; R. 2. 15. -2 Passing through, passage, transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass -4 A difficult progress or journey. -5 Difficulty, distress. -7 Inciting. -8 Leading, guiding. -9 Transmission, contagion. -10 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. -11 The entrance of the sun into a new sign.

संचारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. —कः 1 A leader, guide. -2 An instigator. -3 An orator.

संचारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

संचारित *p. p.* 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed, see संचर्.

संचारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Moving, moveable; संचारिणी नगरदेवतेव Mâl. 1; Ku. 3. 54; संचारिणी दीपशिखेव रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wandering. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. -4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible, -5 Evanescent, as a Bhâva; see below. -6 Influencing. -7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). -8 Contagious. -9 Impelling. —*m.* 1 Wind, air. -2 Incense. -3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment; see व्यभिचारिन्.

संचल् 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or jump up -4 To depart, go away.

संचल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचलसंचलनागहरणोरणः Ki. 18. 8.

संचाली The Gunjâ shrub.

संचाय्यः N. of a particular sacrifice.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard; रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. -2 To arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः Subhâsh. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint; Mâl. 8. 9.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संचयिन् *a.* 1 Collecting, gathering, hoarding &c.

संचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः *f.* A collection.

संचिंत् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचिंतनं Consideration, reflection.

संचिंतित *a.* 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 Settled.

संचूर्ण् 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्णनं Crushing to pieces.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounded.

संछादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संच्छेदः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज्ञ् 1 P. (सजति, सक्त; the स of the root being changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यरागेषु मत्तेभकटेषु फलेषु च (ससंजुः); R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. —*Pass.* (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). —*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

संजः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Siva.

संजात *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft. in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातकोप 'being angry'; so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c.). -2 Passed (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhṛitarâshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhâratî war to the blind king Dhṛitarâshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प् 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव् 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by any profession). -3 To be restored to life. —*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, reanimate. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. -3 N. of

one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. -4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. —नी 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Food. -4 N. of Mallinâtha's commentaries on Ku., R, and Me. -Comp. —ओषधि *f.* a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनौषधिरसौ नु हृदि प्रसिक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of.-2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. —*Caus.* 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (*a*) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (*b*) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. —ज्ञं A yellow fragrant wood.

संज्ञपनं Killing.

संज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लभ्, आपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's, consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; मुखार्पितैकांगुलिसंज्ञयैव मा चापलायेति गणान् व्यनैषीत् Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वंद्वैर्विमुक्ताः सुखदुःखसंज्ञैः Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gâyatrî Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamî, and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjna returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinikumar as or Asvins q. v.]. -Comp. —अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. —विपर्ययः loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. —विषयः an epithet, an attribute. —सुतः an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञावत् *a.* Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञिन् *a.* 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (*-m.* also in this Sense)

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु *a.* Knock-kneed.

संज्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; Mâl. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सट् I. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, display, manifest.

सटं, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विध्वंतमुद्धूनसटाः प्रतिहंतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -Comp. —अंकः a lion.

सटिः-टी *f.*, **सटिका** Zedoary.

सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सट्ट् 10 U. (सट्टयति-ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सट्टकं A kind of minor drama in Prâkrita; *e. g.* कर्पूरमंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सठ् 10 U. (सठयति-ते) 1 To finish, complete.-2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सठि *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संड See षंढ.

संडिशः A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सत् *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent; संतः स्वतः प्रकाशंते गुणा न परतो नृणां Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने S. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. —*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. —*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सदसत् q. v. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved Water. (सत्कृ means 1. to respect treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore -3. to adorn). -Comp. —अंजनं (सदंजनं) calx of brass. —असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (*-n. du.*) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. °विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditionary observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. —आ-

त्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. —उत्तरं (सदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. —कर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. —कांड: a hawk, kite. —कार: 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. —कुलं a good or noble family. —कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. —कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (-त:) an epithet of Śiva. (-तं) 1. hospitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. —कृति: *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. —क्रिया 1. virtue, goodness; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया *S.* 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् *S.* 7. -4. courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. —गति *f.* (सद्गति:) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. —गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-ण:) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. —चरित, -चरित्र *a.* (सच्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सुहृदः सच्चरितः Bh. 2 25. (-n.) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good; S. 1. —चारा (सच्चारा) turmeric. —चित् (सच्चित्) the Supreme Spirit. °अंश: a portion of existence and thought. °आत्मन् *m* the soul consisting of entity and thought. °आनंद: 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. —जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable. (-न:) a good or virtuous man. —पति: Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. —पत्र the new leaf of a water-lily. —पथ: 1. a good road -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine. —परिग्रह: acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. —पशु: a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. —पात्र a worthy or virtuous person. °वर्ष: bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. °वर्षिन् *a.* having judicious liberality —पुत्र: 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. —प्रतिपक्ष: ; (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetvábhásas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counter balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेत्वंतरं स सत्प्रतिपक्ष:; *e. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product'. —फल: the pomegranate tree. —भाव: (सद्भाव:) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. —मातुर: (सन्मातुर:)the son of a virtuous mother. —मात्र: (सन्मात्र:) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. —मान: (सन्मान:) esteem of the good. —मित्रं (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. —युवति: *f.* (सद्युवति:) a virtuous maiden. —वंश (सद्वंश) *a.* of high birth. —वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. —वस्तु *n* (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. —विद्य *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. —वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well conducted, virtuous, upright. -2 perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्त: स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Gît. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-त्त) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition —शील (सच्छील)*a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). —संसर्ग:, -संनिधानं, -संग:, -संगति:,-समागम: company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खो याति प्रवीणतां H. 1. सत्संगजानि निधनान्यपि तारयंति U. 2. 11; सत्संगति: कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. —संप्रयोग: right application. —सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends. (-य:) a good companion. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-र:) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. —हेतु: (सद्धेतु:) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgâ; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. —तं *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभा: पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिन: Râm. -**Comp.** —ग:, -गति: wind; सलिलतले सततगतिनिरंतरसंचारिण: संनिगृह्य शय्या कार्या Dk.; सततगास्ततगानगिरोऽलिभि: *Si.* 6. 50; नेत्रा नीता: सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमी: Me. 69. —यायिन् *a.* 1. always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सति: *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीन: 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थ:, सतीर्थ्य: A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मन: सतीर्थ्यं विवेत ते जानीते योऽसौ याद्दृशश्चेति Mâl. 2.

सतील: 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलक: Pease.

सतेर: Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jâti or generality; द्रव्यादिविकवृत्तिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्रं [सद्-ष्ट्रन्] (usually written सत्रं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -**Comp.** —अपाश्रय: a place of refuge, asylum. —अयनं (णं) a long sacrificial session.

–परिवेषणं distribution of food at a sacrifice. –शाला an alms-house.

सत्त्रायते Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्रिन् m. 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्रा *ind.* With, together with. -**Comp.** –हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वं [सतो भावः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity.-2 Nature, essence -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; *S.* 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo.-7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽपत्यनिर्विशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि *S.* 7; Mâl. 9. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. -12 Truth,reality,certainty.-13Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhâsh.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings).-16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -**Comp.** –अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Malli.'s interpretation does not appear to suit the context). –उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. –उद्रेकः 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre eminence in strength or courage. –लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; *S.* 5. –विप्लवः loss of consciousness. –विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3 virtuous, upright. –संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. –संपन्न *a.* endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. –संप्लवः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. –सारः 1. essence of strength -2. a very powerful person. –स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Possessed of true essence. -3 Good, pure, virtuous. -4 Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां Subhâsh.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. -2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3 Fulfilled, realized. -4 Virtuous, upright. –त्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth; see लोक. -2 The Asvattha tree. -3 N. of Râma. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 The deity presiding over नांदीमुखश्राद्ध q. v.–त्यं 1 Truth; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth', -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याद्गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age,the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. –त्यं *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -**Comp.** –अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. –अनुरक्त *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. –अनृत *a.* 1. true and false; सत्यानृता च परुषा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (–तं-ते) 1. truth and falsehood -2. practice of truth and falsehood; *i. e.* trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. –अभिसंध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. –आत्मन् true. (–*m.*) a virtuous or upright man. –उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence. –उद्य *a.* speaking the truth. –उपयाचन *a.* fulfilling a request. –कामः a lover of truth. –तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. –दर्शिन् *a.* truth-seeing, fore-seeing truth. –धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. –धृति *a.* strictly truthful. –पुरं the world of Vishṇu. –पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं Ms. 6. 46. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. –प्रतिष्ठान, –मूल *a.* grounded in truth. –फलः the *Bilva* tree. –भामा N. of the daughter of Satrâjit and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pârijâta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). –भारतः N. of Vyâsa –युगं the golden age; see सत्यं (6) above. –यौवनः a Vidyâdhara. –रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (–तः) N. of Vyâsa. –वचस *a.* truthful, veracious. (–*m.*) 1. a saint, *Rishi.* -2. a seer. (–*n.*) truth, veracity. –वद्य *a.* veracious. (–द्यं) truth, veracity. –वाच् *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (–*m.*) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (–*f.*) –वाक्यं truth-speaking, veracity. –वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. –व्रत, –संगर,–संध *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. –श्रवसी Ved. an epithet of Ushas. –श्रावणं taking a solemn oath. –संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. –संगरः N. of Kubera. –संधः 1. an epithet of Râma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (–धा) an epithet of Draupadî.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. –कं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यंकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपाधत्त सपत्नेषु कृष्णाया गुरुसंनिधौ । भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यंकारमिवांतकः Ki. 11. 50.

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. –*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sâvitrî, q v.–ती 1 N of the daughter of a fisherman,who became mother of

Vâysa by the sage Parâsara. -2 N. of the wife of Nârada. -3 Of the wife of Ricîka.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. -2 N. of Sîtâ. -3 Of Draupadî. -4 Of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -5 Of Durgâ. -6 Of Satyabhâmâ, wife of Kṛishṇa. -7 Of the mother of Vishṇu; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकृ 8 U., सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. -2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्त्र. **—त्रं** *ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं समं सत्रं सहार्थे संप्रकीर्तिताः.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhâmâ. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief *Jambavat*, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Krish*na*, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to *Krishna*; see जांबवत्. Krish*na* then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabham*a* to him. Afterwards when Satyabham*a* was at her father's house with the jewel, *S*atadhanvan, at the instigation of a *Y*adava named Akrura who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satr*a*jit and gave it to Akr*u*ra. *S*atadhanvan was afterwards killed by Krish*na*, but when he found that the jewel was with Akr*u*ra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people].

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. **—रं** *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सथूत्कार *a.* Sputtered. **—रः** Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some) (सीदति, सन्न; the स् of सद् is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; भ्रमराः सेदुरुकास्मिन् नितंबे निखिला गिरेः Bk. 7. 58. -2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पंके गौरिव सीदसि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). -3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. -4 To be dejected or low spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासगृहे Gît. 6. -5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपन्नायां नीतौ सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सन्नशत्रु ददृशुः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2. 130. -6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. -7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. -8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयं K.; सीदंति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. -9 To go. —*Caus.* (सादयति-ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. -2 To throw or cast down, place, put. -3 To weary, exhaust. -4 To cause to perish, destroy. —*Desid.* (सिषत्सति) To wish to sit &c.

सदनं [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. -2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. -3 Languor, exhaustion, fatigue. -4 Water. -5 A sacrificial hall. -6 The abode of Yama. -7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सदय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. **—यं** *ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. -2 Gently, softly; *S*. 3. 25; 6. 20.

सदस् *n.* [सीदंत्यस्यां सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. -2 An assembly; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना Bv. 1.116; Bh. 2. 63. **-Comp.** —गत *a.* seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. —गृहं an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सदस्यः [सदसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.). -2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सदस्यैरनुज्ञातः *S*. 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. **-Comp.** —आनंद *a.* ever happy. (—दः) an epithet of *S*iva. —गति 1. wind. -2. the universal spirit. -3. the sun. -4. everlasting happiness, final beatitude. —तोया, —नीरा 1. N. of the *Karatoyà* river. -2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. —दान *a.* always making gifts or exuding rut; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (—नः) 1. a ruttish elephant. -2. a scent-elephant (गंधद्विप q. v.). -3. N. of the elephant of Indra. -4. N. of Gaṇesa. —नर्तः a kind of bird, the wagtail —पुष्प *a.* ever-flowering. (—ष्पः) the cocoa-nut tree. —प्रसूनः N. of various plants:- रोहित, अर्क and कुंद. —फल *a.* always bearing fruit. (—लः) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the jack tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. -4 the cocoa-nut tree. —भव्य *a.* always present. —योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —शिवः N. of Siva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. —नः An epithet of Vishṇu.

सदक्ष (क्षी *f.*), सदृश्, सदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c. -2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. -3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15. **-Comp.** —स्पंदनं a regular or even palpitation.

सदेश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. -2 Belonging to the same place or country. -3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. -2 Wrong, improper. -3 Objectionable.

सद्मन् *n.* [सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-मनिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चक्रितनततनतांगी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. A place, station. -3 A temple. -4 An altar. -5 A seat. -6 Conflict. -7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोऽन्येद्युः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhâsh. -2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चक्रितनततनतांगी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. -3 Quickly, promptly. -4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हतामीन् *S*. 4. **-Comp.** —कालः the present time. —कालीन *a.*

recent. —जात *a.* (सद्योजात) newly born. (–तः) 1. a calf. -2. an epithet of Siva. —पातिन् *a.* quickly perishing, frail ; Me. 10. —प्राणकर *a.* quickly invigorating ; सद्योमांसं नवान्नं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम् । घृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यःप्राणकराणि षट् ॥ —प्राणहर *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour ; शुष्कं मांसं स्त्रियो वृद्धा बालार्कस्तरुणं दधि । प्रभाते मैथुनं निद्रा सद्यः प्राणहराणि षट्. —भाविन् *a.* newly-born. (–*m.*) a calf. —शुद्धिः,-शौच immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. -2 Instantaneous.

सद्रु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. -2 Going.

सद्वंद्व *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्मसथः A village.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. -2 Having similar duties. -3 Of the same sect or caste. -4 Like, resemblihg. -Comp. —चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni.

सधिस् *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्र्यंच् *a.* (सध्रीची *f.*)[सहांचति cf. P. VI. 3. 95] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. —*m.* A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सध्रीची A female companion, confidante ; Bh. 6. 7.

सध्रीचीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with.

सन् 1 P.; 8 U. (सनति, सनोति, सनुते, सात; *pass.* सन्यते, सायते ; *desid.* सिसनिषति, सिषासति) 1 To love, like. -2 To worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honor with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears. —नं Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m.* An epithet of Brahman. —*ind.* Always, perpetually. -Comp. —कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a.* Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनसूत्र See सणसूत्र.

सना *ind.* Always, perpetually.

सनात *ind.* Always.

सनातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent ; एष धर्मः सनातनः. -2 Firm, fixed, settled ; एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. -3 Primeval, ancient. —नः 1 The primeval being, Vishṇu : सनातनः पितरमुपागमत् स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A guest of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. —नी 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Of Durgâ or Pârvatî. -3 Of Sarasvatî.

सनाथ *a.* 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यद्य वर्तते Râm. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः *S.* 1; सनाथः संवृत्तः V. 5. -3 Occupied by, possessed by. -4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति *S* 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामण्डपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. —था A woman whose husband is living.

सनाभि *a.* 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. -2 Kindred, related. -3 Like, resembling; गगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. -4 Affectionate. —भिः 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman. -2 A relation, kinsman; Ki. 13. 11. -3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सनामन्, सनामक *a.* Having the same name; Mu. 1. 7.

सनिः 1 Worship, service. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f.* also in this sense). -4 Obtaining. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f.* also).

सनित *a.* 1 Granted. -2 Gained, obtained.

सनिष्ठीवं, सनिष्ठेवं Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनी 1 A respectful entreaty. -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre. -5 An epithet of Gaurî.

सनीड (ल) *a.* 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. -2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतक्ष् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. -2 To wound, hurt, strike ; नाराचाभ्यां सुतीक्ष्णाभ्यामन्योन्यं संततक्षतुः Mb.; Bṛi. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved. To compose (hymns &c.).

संतक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. -2 To make continuous, connect together. -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

संतत *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. -2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal. -4 Much, many. —तं *ind.* Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संततिः *f.* 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension. -3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity ; चिंतासंततितन्तुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10 ; कुसुमसंततिसंततसंगिभिः Si. 6. 36. -5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance ; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -6 A race, lineage, family. -7 Offspring, progeny ; संततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -8 A heap, mass ; (अलं) सहसा संततिमंहसां विहर्तुं Ki. 5. 17.

संतानः नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread ; *S.* 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance ; अच्छिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69 ; संतानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue ; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34 ; संतानकामाय राज्ञे 2. 65, 18. 52. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise. -Comp. —संधिः a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower ; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3 ; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream.

-3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संतप् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm; संतप्तचामीकर Bk. 3. 3; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. —*Pass.* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 'of the afflicted'; दिवापि मयि निष्क्रांते संतप्येते गुरू मम Mb.; Bn. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse; V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance. —*Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels &c.)

संतपनं 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

संतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red hot, glowing; Pt. 1. 250. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. **-Comp.** —अयस् *n.* red-hot iron. —वक्षस् *a.* short-breathed.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation; Mâl. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish; संतापसंततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यामासक्तमेतदनपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Mâl. 1. 23; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रमसि वा 1. 31; *S.* 3. -3 Passion, rage -4 Remorse, repentance; Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Burning, inflaming. —नः N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Paining, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.

संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमकः Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतमस् *n.*, संतमसं 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness; निमज्जयन्संतमसे पराशयं N. 9. 98; *Si.* 9. 22; Bk. 5 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift; cf. सति.

संतुष् 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्त्रा भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented.

संतुष्टिः *f.* Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संतॄ 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संतरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संत्यज् 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. -2 To avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude; संत्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं धैर्यमन्यत्र दुर्लभं Râj. T. 3. 343. —*Caus.* To deprive (one) of, rob.

संत्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Robbed, deprived of.

संत्यजनं Leaving, renouncing.

संत्रस् 1. 4. P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14.39. —*Caus.* To frighten, terrify; Pt. 1. 197.

संत्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंश् 1 P. 1 To bite, sting; संदष्टाधरपल्लवा Amaru. 32. -2 (*a*) To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदष्टसर्पत्वचा *S.* 7. 11; संदष्टवस्त्रेष्वबलानितंबेषु R 16. 65, 48. (*b*) To press together, crush by pressure; संदष्टकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि *S.* 3. 18.

संदंशः 1 A pair of tongs. -2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of a hell.

संदंशकः A pair of tongs.

संदंशिका A pair of pincers.

संदष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed -3 Nipped; pinched. —ष्टं A particular fault in pronunciation.

संदह् 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

संदाहः Burning up, consuming.

संदानं 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. —नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संदानित *a.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fettered, chained.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोष्ठ).

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदित *a.* Bound, chained, fettered.

संदिश् 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं नु खलु दुष्यंतस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदेष्टव्यं *S.* 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. —ष्टः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थ also). —ष्टं Information, news, tidings.

संदेशः 1 Information, news, tidings. -2 A message, an errand; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7, 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command; अनुष्ठितो गुरोः संदेशः *S.* 5. **-Comp.** —अर्थः the subject of a message; Me. 5. —वाच् *f.* a message. —हरः, —हारकः 1. a news-bearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

संदेशकं News, tidings.

संदिह् 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint. -3 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिग्धो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with

(in *pass.*); पांतु त्वामकठोरकेतक-शिखासंदिग्धमुग्धेन्दवः (जटाः) Mâl. 1. 2; or धूपैर्जालाविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. —*Caus.* 1 To confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

संदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubted, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). -6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. —ग्धं 1 A doubt, uncertainty.-2 Besmearing. -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-र्थः) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. -2. a disputed matter. —मति, -बुद्धि *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अत्र कः संदेहः. -2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहदोलामारोपितः K.; अर्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः ससंदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called ससंदेह by Mammaṭa and others); ससंदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तदनुक्तौ च संशयः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Mâl. 1. 2 (*l.* 3); V. 3. 2. -**Comp.** —दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संदेहिन् *a.* 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

संदी A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदीप् 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. —*Caus.* 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनोपायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. —नः 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनंगसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष् 4 P. To be defiled or stained. —*Caus.* 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed.

संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Abused, censured.

संदृभ् 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. -2 Collection, uniting, mixture; U. 7. 12. -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धिं गिरां Gît. 1. -4 Construction -5 A composition, literary work; रसगंगाधरनामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. -**Comp.** —विरुद्ध *a* irrelevant, incoherent. —शुद्ध *a.* connected, coherent. —शुद्धिः *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. —*Pass.* 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. —*Caus.* To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं मृतवत्संदर्श्य स्थितः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing.-2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision.-5 Regard, consideration. -5 Showing, displaying.

संदोहः 1 Milking.-2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुंदमाकंदमधुबिंदुसंदोहवाहिना मारुतनोत्ताम्यति Mâl 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संद्रावः Flight, retreat

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine, put together, compound, mix; यानि द्रव्याणि संधीयंते तानि भक्षणीयानि Kull. -2 (*a*) To treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात्सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Châṇ. 19; Kâm. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Mâl. 5. 3; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; ततार संधामिव सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52; Mv 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting -2 Union, junction, combination; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् *S.* 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तरसा धुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1. 11; Si. 20. 8.-6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; मृद्घटवत्सुखभेद्यो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 A joint; पादजंघयोः संधाने गुल्फः Susr. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Supporting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by

means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel.-17 Bell-metal (सौराष्ट्र).

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन् *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Braziery, foundery. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection ; संधये सरला सूची वक्रा छेदाय कर्तरी Subhâsh.; Me. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीनां भवंति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात्सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); तुरगानुधावनकंडितसंधेः *S.* 2. -5 A fold (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; वृक्षवाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each *Yuga* or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S. D. 330-332); Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva.-16 Distillation. -**Comp.** —अक्षरं a diphthong. —चोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. —छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. —जं spirituous liquor. —जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). —दूषणं violation of a treaty ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधाति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. —प्रबंधनं the ligament of a joint. —बंधः the tissues of joints ; *S.* 2. —बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. —भंगः, -मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. —रंध्रका a hole in a wall. —विग्रह *m.* du. peace and war. °अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. —विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peaces. —विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. —वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. —हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined ; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. —तं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled ; सुजनस्तु कनकघटवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चाशुसंधेयः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष् 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. —*Caus.* To kindle, inflame, excite ; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52 ; आतपांतसंधुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संधृ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry. -2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain ; अरैः संधार्यते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To curb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in mind, retain in memory ; यः सततं परिपृच्छति शृणोति संधारयत्यनिशं Pt. 5. 92. -5 To hold, have, possess ; retain, keep ; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe, follow. -7 To bear, suffer, endure. -8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारणं-णा 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering, enduring.

संध्या 1 Union.-2 Joint, division. -3 Morning or evening twilight ; अनुरागवती संध्या दिवसस्तत्पुरस्सरः । अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7. -4 Early morning. -5 Evening, dusk.-6 The period which precedes a *Yuga*, the time intervening between the expiration of one *Yuga* and the commencement of another ; Ms. 1. 69. -7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brâhmaṇa ; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agreement. -9 A boundary, limit. -10 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्न, मध्याह्न, अपराह्न). -**Comp.** —अंशः the period at the end of each Yuga. —अंशुः twilight. —अभ्रं 1. an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays) ; संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2. a kind of red-chalk. —उपासना Sandhyâ adoration. —कालः 1. the period of twilight. -2. evening. —त्रयं the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon, and afternoon). —नाटिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —पुष्पी 1. a kind of jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. —बलः a demon (राक्षस). —मंगलं an evening religious rite. °दीपिका an auspicious evening lamp ; V. 3. 2. —रागः red-lead. —रामः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. —वंदनं the morning and evening prayers. —समयः 1. evening-time. -2. a portion of each Yuga.

सन्न *p. p.* [सद्-क्त] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. -2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping, relaxed ; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low, feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6 Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motionless. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near. -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low (in tone &c). —न्नः The tree called पियाल. —न्नं A little, a small quantity. -**Comp.** —कंठ *a.* choked.—हर्ष *a.* desponding, cheerless.

सन्नक *a.* Low, dwarfish. —कः The Piyâla tree. -**Comp.** —द्रुः the Piyâla tree.

सन्नतर *a.* Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

संनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline ; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34 ; Bk. 2. 31 ; पर्वसु संनता V. 4 26. -2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey ; संनमतामरीणां R. 18. 34. -3 To bend down, bow down to. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To be accom-

plished. —*Caus.* 1 To contract, bend together. -2 To cause to bend or stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare.

संनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stooping. -2 Downcast. -3 Contracted.

संनतिः *f.* 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound, noise.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. -2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनह् 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. -2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनात्सीत्ततो सैन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 16. 4. -4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); युद्धाय संनह्यते Mbh.; छेत्तुं वज्रमणीञ्छिरीषकुसुमप्रांतेन संनह्यते Bk. 2. 6.

संनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. -2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared, for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न दृप्तनिशाचरः V. 4. 1; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायां Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading; कुसुममिव लोभनीयं यौवनमंगेषु संनद्धं *S.* 1. 21. -6 Well-provided with anything. -7 Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bordering, near. -9 Ready to burst or blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, effort.

संनाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. -2 Warlike preparation, equipment; संनाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. -3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्कलौ खलोत्सृष्टदुष्टवाग्बाणदारुणे । कथं जीवेज्जगन्न स्युः संनाहाः सज्जना यदि Kir. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संनाह्यः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. -2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उत्कंठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6; Ku. 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. -3 Connection, relation. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इंद्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Approaching, approximating. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connection. -5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object; see संनिकर्ष (4) above.

संनिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Approximate. -2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -ष्टं Proximity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. -2 To place near; *S.* 3. 19. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; (दृष्टिं) पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw near, approach. -5 To collect, pile up. -6 To observe, inspect. —*Pass.* To be near, be present. —*Caus.* To collect, bring together, assemble; U. 7.

संनिधातृ *m.* 1 One who brings near. -2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. -4 An officer who introduces people at court. -5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. -2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking charge of. -6 Combination, aggregate; Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8 The object of an organ of sense (इंद्रियविषय).

संनिपत् 1 P. To alight, descend. -2 To come together, assemble, meet together. -3 To fall upon, attack; U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To perish, be destroyed. —*Caus.* 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. -2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. -2 Falling together, meeting; confluence; समुद्रपत्न्योर्जलसंनिपाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contact. -4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क्व मेघः Me. 5. -5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival. -7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. -8 A kind of musical time or measure. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः=संनिपात (7) above.

संनिबंधः 1 Binding firmly. -2 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); Rs. 1. 11.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment.

संनिरुध् See निरुध्.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविश् 6 A. 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. —*Caus.* 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found (a town &c.). -8 To fix the mind on. -8 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into. -2 Collected, met together, assembled. -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped; see संनिविश् above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mâl. 1, 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः Mâl. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. -7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. -9

Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

संनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; *S.* 6. 9; R. 8. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance.

संनिहित *p.p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; *S.* 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S.* 1; हृदयसंनिहिते *S.* 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. -6 Staying or being in. —तं Proximity, vicinity. -Comp. —अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to.-5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure.

संनयनं 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस् 4 P. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन त्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तव्यं V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite, संदृश्य क्षणभंगुरं तदखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned.-4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; काम्यानां कर्मणां न्यासं संन्यासं कवयो विदुः; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कांक्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); Bk. 7. 76.

सप् 1 P. (सपति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect.-3 To obey, conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सपक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party. -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्द्राक्षानिर्यद्रसभरसपक्षा भणितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. —क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रातस्त्वया सपक्षः M. 4. -3 (In logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यवान् सपक्षः T. S.

सपत्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. —त्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; Mâl. 4. 5; R. 9. 8.

सपत्नी [समानः पतिर्यस्याः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने *S.* 4. 17; दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86;

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्राकृ 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

सपत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निष्पत्राकरण.

सपत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Gît. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 4. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सपर्या Worship, honouring; सोऽहं सपर्याविधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; *Si.* 1. 14; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रतिविहितसपर्यासुस्थयास्तान्यहानि (स्मरसि) U. 1. 26.

सपाद *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपिंडः 'Having the same पिंड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सपिंडीकरणं 1 The performance of a particular Srâddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिंड q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sapiṇḍa or kinsman.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation.

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्तन् *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. -Comp. —अंशुः N. of Agni. —अंशुपुंगवः the planet Saturn. —अंग *a.* see सप्तप्रकृति below. —आर्चिस् *a.* 1. having seven tongues or flames. -2. evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1. N. of fire. -2. of Saturn. -3. the Chitraka plant. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-seven. —अश्रं a heptagon. —अश्वः the sun. °वाहनः the sun. —अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m.*, pl. 1. the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु, and वसिष्ठ. -2. the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). —कोण *a.* septangular. —गंगं *ind.* in

the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. —जिह्वः,-ज्वालः fire. —तंतुः a sacrifice ; *Si.* 14. 6. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. —दशन् *a.* seventeen. —दीधितिः N. of fire. —द्वीपा an epithet of the earth ; पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः *S.* 7. 33. —धातु *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body ; *i. e.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen ; (रसासृग्मांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जानः शुक्रसंयुताः). —नवतिः *f.* ninety-seven. —नाडीचक्रं a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. —पदी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable.). —पर्णः (so सप्तच्छदः, सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. (-र्णी) the sensitive plant. —प्रकृतिः *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom ; स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. ; see प्रकृति also. —भद्रः the *Sirisha* tree.—भूमिक, -भौम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). —रक्तः one who has got the seven parts of the body red ; (पाणिपादतले रक्ते नेत्रांतरनखानि च । तालुकाधरजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तरक्तता ॥). —रात्रं a period of seven nights. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. —विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. —शतं 1. 700. -2. 107. (-ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. —शलाकः a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. —सप्तिः an epithet of the sun ; सर्वैरस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13 ; *S.* 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. -2 Seven. -3 Seventh. —कं A collection of seven things (verses &c.).

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. -2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (मी *f.*) The seventh. —मी *f.* The seventh or locative case (in gram.). -2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke.-2 A horse; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Subhâsh. ; see सप्तसप्ति also. -3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. -2 Certain, sure.

सप्रश्रयं *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source ; R. 1. 22.

सफरः -री A small glittering fish, cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also) -2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

सबंधु *a.* 1 Closely connected -2 Having a friend, befriended. -3 Of the same family. —धुः A relation, kinsman.

सबलिः Evening twilight.

सबाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. -2 Oppressive.

सब्रह्मचर्यं Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सब्रह्मचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. -2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser ; दुःखसब्रह्मचारिणी तरलिका क गता K. ; हे व्यसनसब्रह्मचारिन् यदि न गुह्यं ततः श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 6. -3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind ; Vb. 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा 1 [सह भांति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे Tv.] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave ; पंडितसभां कारितवान् Pt. 1 ; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः H. 1. -2 Company, society, meeting, large number.-3 Council-chamber or hall. -4 A court of justice. -5 A public audience (modern *levee*). -6 A gambling-house. -7 Any room or place much frequented. -Comp.—आचारः 1. the customs of society. -2. court-manners. —आस्तारः 1. an assistant at an assembly. -2. a member of a society. —उचितः a learned Brâhmaṇa, an educated person. —पतिः,-नायकः 1. the president of a society, chairman. -2. the keeper of a gaming-house. —पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. —सद् *m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. -2. a member of an assembly or meeting. -3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति-ते) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate ; स्नेहात्सभाजयितुमेत्य U. 1. 7 ; *Si.* 13. 14 ; *S.* 5. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To please, gratify. -4 To beautify, adorn, grace ; U. 4. 19. -5 To show.

सभाजनं [सभाज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipinng ; *Si.* 13. 14. (*b*) Welcoming, congratulation ; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. -2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. -3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभिक (भी) कः [सभा द्यूतं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] The keeper of a gaming-house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माथुर इत एवागच्छति Mk. 3; Y. 2. 199.

सभ्य. *a.* [सभायां साधु यत्] 1 Belonging to an assembly. -2 Fit for society. -3 Refined, polished, civilized. -4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous ; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. -5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. —भ्यः 1 An assessor. -2 An assistant at an assembly. -3 A person of honourable parentage. -4 The keeper of a gaming-house. -5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. -6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सभ्यता, -त्वं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. -2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समयति-ते) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (*a*) with, together with, together ; as in संगम्, सभाषण, संश्रि, संयुज &c. (*b*) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्, संतोष, सन्न्यस्, संन्यास, संताप &c (*c*) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. -2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. -3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before' ; as in समक्ष. -4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a

separable preposition (with instr.).

सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समलोष्टकांचनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2. 7; Bg. 2. 38. -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोपि नेश्वरैरगुणैः समः Subhâsh.; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति *S.* 1. -5 Even (as number). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. —मः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. —मं 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9.11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. —मं *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः *S.* 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. -4 Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र घनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26. 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -Comp. —अंशः an equal share. °हारिन् *m.* a co-heir. —अंतर *a.* parallel. —आचारः 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. —उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. —उपमा a kind of Upamâ or simile. —कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). —कर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. —कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. —कालीन *a.* contemporary, coevel. —कोलः a serpent, snake. —क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. —खातः an equal excavation, a parallelopipedon. —गंधकः incense. —गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Usîra. —चतुरस्र *a.* square. (-स्रं) an equilateral tetragon. —चतुर्भुजः -जं a rhombus. —चित्त *a.* 1 even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. —छेद, छेदन *a.* having the same denominator. —जाति *a.* homogeneous. —ज्ञा fame. —त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. —दर्शन, -दर्शिन् *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याविनयसंपन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि । शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. —दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. °सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; *S.* 3. 11. —दृश् -दृष्टि *a.* impartial. —द्वादशास्रः -स्रं an equilateral dodecagon. —द्विभुजः a rhomboid. —धृत *a.* equal to. —पदं an attitude in shooting. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. —भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. —मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. —मय *a.* of like origin. —रंजित *a.* tinged. —रभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृत्या यद्वक्रं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः *S.* 1. 9. —लंबः -बं a trapezoid. —वर्णः community of caste. —वर्तिन् *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (*-m.*) Yama, the god of death. —वृत्तं 1. an even metre, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. see सममंडल. —वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. —वेध. mean depth. —शोधनं equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. —संधिः peace on equal terms. —सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). —सूत्र, —सूत्रस्थ *a.* situated on the same diameter. —स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. —स्थलं an even ground. —स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunâ (अंतर्वेदि).

समता -त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समतां नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. —क्षं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समज् 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. —जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; भुजाधिरूढस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy. —सं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over. -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -4 To surpass, excel. -4 To elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel, -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. —कं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्यैते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give

ull consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सम्यक् अंतः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. -तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः, समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). **-Comp.** -दुग्धा the plant called स्नुही q. v. -पंचकं N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. -भुज् *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. -न्युः An epithet of *S*iva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तत्तु समन्वयात् Br. Sût. I. 1. 4; न च तद्गतानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽर्थांतरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समाभिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Occasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; Ku. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement; मिथःसमयात् *S.* 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets; (*e. g.* that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्ध°, वैशेषिक° &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Success, prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (समयेन 'on condition, conditionally'). **-Comp.** -अध्युषितं a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उचितं *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage; Mâl. 4. 6. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45.-भेदः breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed time. -3 In the midst, within, between. -4 Near (with acc.); समया सौधभित्ति Dk.; *S*i. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nalod. 4. 8.

समरः-रं War, battle, fight; कर्णाद्योऽपि समरात्पराङ्मुखीभवंति Ve. 3. **-Comp.** -उद्देशः, -भूमि *f.* battlefield. -मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* the front or van of battle; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ् 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यत्प्रथमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समर्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्तामिव आत्मानं समर्थये *S.* 7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper; तद्धनुर्ग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared.-5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.); अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk. -2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं -ना 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेष्वेतत्समर्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined; see समर्थ् above.

समर्धक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्याद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. -लं Excre-

ment, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D.:—वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवासुराश्रयं । संधयो निर्विमर्शास्तु त्रयोंकाः &c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

समवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immoveable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. —*Caus.* 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; *S.* 4. -3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहूनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्जयः Subhâsh. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; नित्यसंबंधः समवायः Tarka K. -**Comp.** —संबंधः intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous. -**Comp.** —कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaiseshika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. -2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समश् I. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to. -3 To meet. -II. 9 P. 1 To eat; नक्तं चान्नं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः *f.* 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि q. v.); समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदनात् । तदभावात्ततोन्ये तु ज्ञायंते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Panchadasi. -2 Totality.

समस् 4 P. 1 To throw or bring together, put together, unite, combine, Ms. 3. 85; 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly; समस्तैरथ वा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally.' —*Pass.* To be compounded, form or enter into a compound; अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compounded. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhâsh.; (thus the lines वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ, शतकोटिप्रविस्तरं; तरसाहं पुरोधाय are completed by नेमुः सर्वे सुराः शिवौ.) -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गौरीव पत्या सुभगा कदाचित्कर्त्रीयमप्यर्धतनूसमस्यां N. 7. 82 (समस्या=संघटनं).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pâṇini in sing. also, *e. g.* समां समां P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92; तयोश्चतुर्दशैकेन समं प्रात्राजयत्समाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. —*ind.* With; together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried.

समाकृष् 1 P. To draw out, extract. -2 To attract.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (°णी *f.*) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. —*m.* Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill; समवेत समाक्रांतं द्वयं द्विरदगामिना । तेन सिंहासनं पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail, conquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणं 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add together.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समागम् 1 To come or meet together, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -4 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. —ता A kind of riddle.

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -2 Intercourse, association, society; as in सत्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचर् 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. —*Caus.* To order, command.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, comprehend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflect on.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. -2 Receiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate. -2 To inform, tell, communicate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to; पदं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदंतिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Râm.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपितं Bhâg. -5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48. -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं H. 3. 37; उत्पन्नामापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over; Bk. 12. 6. -6 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To assume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. -4 Intentness. -5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; चित्तस्य समाधानं, बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pûrvapaksha; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, *i. e.* the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवंति Ku. 3 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1.; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 79; *S*i. 4. 55. -3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसं) Git. 3. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्येतत्समाधिभीरुत्वं देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अथोपयंतारमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requital. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणांतरयोगतः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Guṇas or merits of style; see Kâv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding. **-Comp.** —भंगः interruption of meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधिन्, समाधिमत् *a.* 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious; Ku. 1. 22.

समाध्मात *p. p.* 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, equal, like, similar; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhâsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. —नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. —नं *ind.* Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानमुमापतिः Ki. 18. 4. **-Comp.** —अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and ऌ (opp. संध्यक्षर). —अधिकरण *a.* 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-णं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. —अधिकारः generic characteristic. —अर्थ *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. —उदकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोदकभावस्तु निवर्तेताचतुर्दशात्; see Ms. 5. 60 also. —उदर्यः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. —उपमा a kind of Upamâ; see Kâv. 2. 29. —काल, -कालीन *a.* synchronous. —गोत्र=सगोत्र q. v. —दुःख *a.* sympathiser. —धर्मन् *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sym-

pathising, appreciator of merits; Mâl. 1. 6. -यम: the same pitch of voice. -वयस् *a.* of the same age. -रुचि *a.* agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. P. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; इत्नौ समानीय R.2. 64; *S.* 5. 15. -2 To fetch, bring; R 12. 78. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनं Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complete; यावत्तैषां समाप्येरन् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24 ; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधिं 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end ; Ms. 5. 88. -2 Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development ; Ku. 3. 27.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter ; समापत्तिदृष्टेन केशिना दानवेन V. 1 ; M. 4 ; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23 ; Ku. 7. 75.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come, arrived. -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted. -8 Killed. -न्नं End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring.

समापाद्यं The change of a Visarga to स् or ष्.

समापालः A lord, husband.

समाप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with ; R. 6. 16.

समाम्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. -2 To lay down, prescribe ; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकाराः समामनंति U. 4. -3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. -4 To enumerate.

समाम्नानं 1 Repetition, mention. -2 Enumeration. -3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समाम्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection (of words &c.) ; अश्व इति पशुसमाम्नाये पठ्यते U. 4. -3 Tradition, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसमाम्नायं *Sik.* 57; (*i. e.* the latters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by *S*iva to Pâṇini). -6 An epithet of *S*iva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude. -6 A cause, motive, object. -6 Association.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारभ् 1 A. To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over.

समारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भव्यमुख्याः समारंभाः...तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. -3 An unguent; see समालंभ.

समाराधनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

समारुह् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To ascend or mount on; ride. (*b*) To ascend, rise. -2 To untertake, engage in. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित *p. p.* 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow), भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, deliv ered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समालभ् 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालंभः, समालंभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालंभनं विरचयावः *S.* 4.

समालंब् 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize ; Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by ; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

समालंबनं Resting on, clinging to.

समालंबिन् *a.* Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with ; Pt. 1. 388.

समावस् 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावायः 1 Association, conneo

tion. -2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

समाविश् 6 P. 1 To enter; Bk; 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on. -4 To pervade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

समावृ 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. -2 To surround, envelope. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder.

समावृत *p. p.* 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset.-2 Screened, veiled.-3 Hidden, concealed.-4 Protected. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped.

समावृत् 1 A. 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Bráhmaṇa after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. -2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Completion.

समाश्रि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वस् 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. —*Caus.* To console, encourage, cheer up.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination (संधि). (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2). -Comp. —अभ्याहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. —अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (=समस्या q. v.) —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:- परोक्तिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासंज् 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

समासक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -3 Affected by.

समासक्तिः *f.*, समासंगः 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning completely. -2 Consigning.

समासद् 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्व एव समाहारि तदा शैलः सहौषधिः Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहृतराजलोकं R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Mâl. 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Dvigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, consiseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (=प्रत्याहार q. v.).

समाहृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृतिः *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

समाहित *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted; see समाधा also. —तः A holy man. —तं Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्वे 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single

combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वा A name, an appellation; *Si.* 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, convocation. -2 Challenge.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् *f.* War, battle; समिति पतिनिपाताक्रर्णन &c. N. 12. 75.

समित *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समितिः *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle; *S.* 2. 15; Ki. 3. 15; *Si.* 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation.

समितिंजय *a.* Victorious in battle.

समिथः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समिध् 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify. —*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समिद्वत् *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel; समिद्वंतः प्रांतसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः (वह्नयः) *S.* 4. 7.

समिध् *f.* Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय *S.* 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

समिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समिंधनं 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle; *Si.* 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरणं-क्रिया 1 Equalizing, levelling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यकारिन्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. —क्षं 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sânkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mímámsâ system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sânkhya system of philosophy; *Si.* 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent —नं 1 Truth. -2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप *a.* [संगता आपो यत्र] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. —पं Proximity, vicinity (समीपं, समीपतस् and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते S. 5. 17. —Comp. —वर्तिन्, -स्थ *a.* adjacent, neighbouring.

समीर् *caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (*a*) To send forth, emit; (*b*) To speak, utter; Ku. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gît. 5. -2 The *Samî* tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुवक). —णं Throwing, sending forth.

समीह् 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; प्रियाणि वांछत्यसुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. —तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुख *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुचि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुचयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10. (Kârikâs 115 and 116), (it consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छ्रि 1 U. To raise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छ्रयः 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

समुच्छ्रायः Elevation, height.

समुच्छ्वसितं, समुच्छ्वासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुज्जृंभ् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To

appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour ; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृंभते Bh. 2. 6.

समुज्जृंभणं 1 Yawning. -2 Rising. -3 Attempting, striving.

समुज्झित *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from. —तं A remnant, leavings.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own ; Ms. 11. 56.

समुत्क्रम् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

समुत्था 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with. -4 To arise or spring from. —*Caus.* 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

समुत्थ *a.* 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.) ; अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रेरिव द्यौः R. 2. 75 ; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound) ; Ms. 8. 287 ; Y. 2. 222. -5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation ; as in संभूयसमुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

समुत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुत्पट् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

समुत्पाटः 1 Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुत्पत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out. -4 To rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear ; Pt. 1. 197.

समुत्पतनं 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पद् 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself. —*Caus.* To cause, effect, produce.

समुत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

समुत्पादनं Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

समुत्पिंज, समुत्पिंजल *a.* Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. —जः, -लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

समुत्प्लवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement ; Ms. 4. 50.

समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्सुक *a.* 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient ; विरौषि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33 ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुदक्त *p. p.* Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुदयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap ; सामर्थ्यानामिव समुदयः संचयो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. -3 Combination. -4 The whole. -5 Revenue. -6 Effort, exertion. -7 War, battle. -8 Day. -9 The rear of an army. —यं 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुदागमः Full knowledge.

समुदाचारः 1 Proper practise or usage. -2 Proper mode of address ; *S.* 5. -3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुदायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable ; see समुदाय.

समुदाहरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समुदि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुदित *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated. -3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united ; मन्त्रान्योपचयावयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

समुदीर् *Caus.* 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुदीरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

समुद्गम् 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुद्ग *a.* 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beans. —द्गः 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza ; see समुद्गक below. -**Comp.** —यमकं (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमक.

समुद्गकः 1 A covered box or casket; *S.* 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; *e. g.* Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्गमः 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

समुद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्गीतं A loud song.

समुद्देशः 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्धत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn-up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्धृ 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुद्धरणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up.-3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Tak

ing out from (a share). -7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्धर्तृ *m.* A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्भवः Origin, production.

समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्रणसमुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्योगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः.—द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The number 'four'. —द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Samî tree. -Comp.—अंतः-तं 1. the sea-shore.-2. nutmeg. —अंता 1. the cotton-plant. -2. the earth. —अंबरा the earth. —अरुः, -आरुः 1. a crocodile. -2. a large fabulous fish. -3. Râma's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. —कफः,-फेनः the cuttle fish-bone. —कांता a river. —कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. —ग *a.* sea-faring. (—गः) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer ; so समुद्रगामिन्-यायिन् &c. (—गा) a river. —गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. —चुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. —नवनीतं 1. the moon.-2. ambrosia, nectar. —मेखला, -रसना,-वसना the earth. —यानं 1. a sea-voyage.-2.a vessel, ship, boat. —यात्रा a sea-voyage. —यायिन् *a.* see समुद्रग. —योषित् *f.* a river. —वह्निः submarine fire. —वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean-wave. -3. the sea-coast line. —सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि (द्रीं) य, समुद्र्य *a.* Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्वह् 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्वहः 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

समुद्वाहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्वेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुंद् 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुंदनं 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुन्न *a.* Wet, moist.

समुन्नम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. —*Caus.* To raise or lift up, erect.

समुन्नत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुन्नतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुन्नतिः Ku. 6. 66 ; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation ; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न याति समुन्नतिं; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिं Subhâsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success ; विनिपातोपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुन्नह् 4 P. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुन्नी 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुन्नयः 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुन्मूलनं Uprooting, eradication.

समुपगमः Approach, contact.

समुपजोषम् *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुपभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुपवेशः 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Seating down.

समुपस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to ; *S.* 2. 10.

समुपस्था, समुपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुपस्थितिः = समुपस्थानं q. v.

समुपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुपे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुपोढ *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen ; U. 5. 26. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुल्लस् 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुल्लासः 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समूढ *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crooked, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, समूरुः, समूरकः A kind of deer.

समूल *a.* Along with the roots ; as in समूलघातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.

समूह् 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number ; जनसमूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पशुसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समूह्यः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृ 1 P. To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. —*Caus.* (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समृध् 4. 5. P. To thrive, prosper,

flourish. —*Pass.* 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.).

समृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving; मधुसमृद्धिसमेधितमेधया Si. 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in धनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्तु. -5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

समेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.

समेध् 1 A. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To make happy or fortunate. -2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; सूर्यः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सूर्यं च तेजसा V. 5. 20.

समेधित *p. p.* Greatly increased; Si. 6. 20. -2 Strong. -3 United.

संपत् 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. -2 To go or roam about. -3 To attack, fall upon, assail. -4 To come to pass, occur, happen. -5 To fall down, alight, fly down. —*Caus.* 1 To bring near. -2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. -3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence -2 Meeting together, encountering. -3 Collision, butting against. -4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. -5 Alighting (as of a bird). -6 Flight (of an arrow). -7 Going, moving. -8 Being removed, removal; Ms. 6. 56. -9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; Pt. 2. 54; cf. डीन. -10 The residue (of an offering). -11 N. of the son of Garuḍa.

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jaṭâyu.

संपातिकः A fabulous bird.

संपद् 4 A. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपत्स्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. -2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number); त्र्याहृताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यंते. -3 To turn out to be, become; संपत्स्यंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5. -4 To arise, be born or produced. -5 To fall or come together, unite. -6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोक यदि सद्य एव कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यसे M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. -7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. -8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. -9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वसुर्भोजकुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. -2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. -3 To obtain, acquire, attain to. -4 To furnish, provide, endow with. -5 To change or transform into. -6 To make an agreement.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. -2 Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. -2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. -3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ms. 3. 250.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhâsh. -2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्ति. -4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. -5 A suitable state or condition.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; नीतातिवोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भृत्या नृपतेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mu. 1. 15. -3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. -4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; S. 7. 30. -5 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद्; Si. 3. 35. -6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृष्टिक्षतपद्मसंपदां Ku. 5.27; R. 10. 59. -7 Treasure. -8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing. -9 Advancement in good qualities. -10 Decoration. -11 Right method. -12 A necklace of pearls.-**Comp.** —वरः a king. —वसुः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

संपन्न *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. -2 Fortunate, successful, happy. -3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. -4 Finished, completed. -5 Perfect. -6 Full-grown, mature. -7 Procured, obtained. -8 Right, correct. -9 Endowed with, possessed of. -10 Turned out, become; ईदृशः संपन्नः U. 3. -11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. —न्नः An epithet of Siva. —न्नं 1 Riches, wealth; Pt. 4. 115. -2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे (संपरा+इ) 2 A. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. -2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. -2 A calamity, misfortune. -3 Future state, futurity. -4 A son.

संपराय (यि) कं Encounter, war, battle.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. -2 Cunning, subtle. -3 Lustful, lewd. -4 Small, little.—कः 1 Maturing. -2 N. of a tree (आरग्वध).

संपाटः 1 Intersection. -2 A spindle.

संपिंडित *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. -2 Contracted.

संपिष् 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. -2 To destroy, kill.

संपेषणं Rubbing together, pounding.

संपीड् 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. -2 To tor-

ture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कंठे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः *Ś.* 7. 11; Ch. P. 3. -3 To compute, reckon. -4 To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. -2 Pain, torture. -3 Agitating, disturbing. -4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संपीडक्षुभितजलेषु तोयदेषु Ki. 7. 12. -डा Torment.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. -2 Sending. -3 Punishment, castigation. -4 Stirring up, agitating. -5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः *f.* Drinking together, compotation.

संपुटः A cavity; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं (पयः) सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. l.; Kâv. 2. 288; Rs. 1. 21. -2 A casket, covered box. -3 The Kurabaka flower.

संपुटका, संपुटिका A box, casket; Pt. 2. 165.

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. -2 To present or honour with.

संपूजनं 1 Honouring, reverence. -2 Presenting with.

संपूर्ण *a.* 1 Filled &c. -2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -र्णः A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. -र्णं Ether.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 A. 1 To mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; Bk. 17. 106. -2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. -3 To fill up, complete. -4 To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. -2 Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25; V. 1. 12. -3 Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेंद्रभवनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. -4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपृक्त *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. -2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1. -3 Touching. -4 Interspersed, inlaid.

संप्रक्षालनं 1 Complete ablution. -2 Bathing. -3 Inundation.

संप्रणेतृ *m.* A ruler, judge.

संप्रतापनं 1 Heating, burning. -2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard; न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः-कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine; judge; किं तत्कथं वेत्युपलब्धसंज्ञा विकल्पयंतोऽपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation; hope.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. -2 To hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रत्तिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानं P. I. 4. 32.

संप्रदानीयं A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 2; 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain; Śi. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं संप्रधार्य Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं -णा 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद् 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake oneself to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपदः Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. —*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to; see above.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन मोचयति भूषणसंप्रयोगान् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together.

-2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. -2 A conjuror. -3 A libertine. -4 A catamite.

संप्रवद् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men); संप्रवदंते ब्राह्मणाः Sk. -2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras.); (वरतनु) संप्रवदंति कुक्कुटाः Mbh. -3 To converse together (Atm.).

संप्रवदनं Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter together. -2 To have sexual intercourse with. —*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. -2 Introduction.

संप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. -2 To begin, set about, commence. -3 To proceed, go on. -4 To attack, assail. -5 To be present. —*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनं Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्टं Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. -2 An inquiry. -3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. -2 Favour, grace. -3 Serenity, sedateness. -4 Trust, confidence. -5 The soul.

संप्रसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारणं The change of य्, व्, र्, and ल् to इ, उ, ऋ, and लृ respectively; इग्यणः संप्रसारणं P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. -2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानं Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. -2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7. -3 Going, motion.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. -2 To gain, obtain. -3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with; as in संप्राप्तुवंत्यापदं.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. -2 Friendly assent. -3 Delight, joy.

संप्रेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. -2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रेक्षणं 1 Observing, beholding. -2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् *Caus.* 1 To send, despatch, dismiss. -2 To send a messsage to.

संप्रैषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 A. 1. To fluctuate, float about. -2 To flow together, meet (as waters); Bg. 2. 46; U. 4. 8. —*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. -2 Surge. -3 Flood. -4 Falling into ruin. -5 Subversion.

संफालः A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफेटः An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माधव and अघोरघंट. in Mâl. act 5.

संब् I. 1 P. (संबति) To go, move. —II. 10 U. (संबयति-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संबं 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संबाकृ to plough twice); see शंब also. -2 Water.

संबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. -2 To make, construct, form. —*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. -2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. -2 Attached to. -3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. -4 Endowed with. -5 Connected in sense. -6 Closed, shut.

संबंध *a.* Able, capable. -2 Fit, proper, right. —धः 1 Connection, union, association. -2 Relation, relationship. -3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. -4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30; U. 1. 17.-5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. -6 Fitness, propriety. -7 Prosperity, success. -8 A relation, kinsman.

संबंधक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. -2 Fit, suitable. —कः 1 A friend. -2 A relation by birth or marriage. -3 A kind of peace.

संबंधिन् *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. -2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. -3 Possessing good qualities. —*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. -2 A relation, kinsman (in general). U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

संबरः 1 A dam, bridge. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंबर and प्रद्युम्न. -4 N. of a mountain. —रं 1 Restraint. -2 Water. -3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). **-Comp.** —अरिः, -रिपुः Cupid.

संबलः-लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. —लं Water.

संबाध् 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. -2 To compress, contract. -3 To block up, throng, crowd. -4 To bind firmly together.

संबाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संबाधं बृहदपि तद्बभूव वर्त्म Si. 8. 2; न्यग्रोम्नि संबाधवर्त्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्धसाध्यसंबाधं K. —धः 1 Being thronged with. -2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; स्तनसंबाधमुरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. -3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. -4 The road to hell. -5 Fear, dread. -6 The vulva.

संबाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. -2 Compressing. -3 A barrier, gate. -4 The vulva. -5 The point of a stake. -6 A door-keeper (*m.*?).

संबुध् 1 U., 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30.-2 To perceive, observe, notice. -3 To wake up, rise from sleep. —*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं समबोधयन्मां R. 13. 25. -2 To address, call out to. -3 To instruct. -4 To admonish, advise. -5 To wake up, rouse. -6 To explain.

संबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. -2 Very wise or prudent. -3 Wide awake. —द्धः A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. -2 Full conscious-

ness. -3 Calling to, addressing. -4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एङ् ह्रस्वात्संबुद्धेः P. VI. 1. 69. -5 An epithet.

संबोधः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. -2 Full or correct perception. -3 Sending, throwing. -4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनं 1 Explaining. -2 Addressing. -3 The vocative case. -4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्षः 1 Eating together. -2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. -2 To possess, enjoy. -3 To bestow, grant. -4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. -2 Possessing, enjoying. -3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्तिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. -2 Distributing. -3 Favouring, honouring.

संभग्न *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. —ग्नः An epithet of *S*iva.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभव्यः The wood-apple.

संभाष् 1 A. 1 (*a*) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (*b*) To say or speak in general. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To greet, salute. -4 To agree together, consent. —*Caus.* 1 To converse with. -2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाषः Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा, संभाषणं 1 Discourse, conversation. -2 Greeting. -3 Criminal connection. -4 An agreement, a contract. -5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p.p.* 1 Addressed. -2 Said, spoken. —तं Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. -2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्योन्यसंभिन्नदृशां सखीनां Mâl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. -3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. -2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Fully blown or opened; Ve. 1. 1. —न्नः An epithet of *S*iva.-**Comp.**—वृत्त *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकितिमिरसंभेदः Mâl. 10. 11; हर्षोद्रेगसंभेद उपनतः Mâl. 8. -3 Meeting (as of glances).-4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Mâl. 4; मधुमतीसिंधुसंभेदपावनः 9. -5 Blossoming, opening. -6 Uniformity.

संभुज् 7 U. 1 To eat. -2 To enjoy. -3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Well enjoyed. -3 Made use of.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगफलाः श्रियः Subhâsh. -2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. -3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगांते मम समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनानां Me. 96. -4 A lecher, catamite. -5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. -2 Employing, using. —*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजनं Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभू 1 A. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिंस्तादृशाः संभवंति Mâl. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. -2 To be, become, exist. -3 To happen, occur, take place. -4 To be possible. -5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न यन्नियंतुं समभावि भानुना *S*i. 1. 27. -6 To meet, be united or joined with; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा *S*i. 2. 100; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Mâl. 5. 9, 18.-7 To be consistent.-8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. —*Caus.* 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think.-3 To guess or conjecture; *S*. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to; प्राप्तोऽसि संभावयितुं वनान्मां R. 5. 11; 7. 8. -9 To honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. —*Pass.* of *caus.* To be possible; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते *S*. 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; प्रियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो भूयात् Mâl. 9; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः *S*. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अप्सरः संभवैषा *S*. 1. -2 Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227; (see Kull. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramâṇas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं -ना 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां *S*. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभावित *p. p.* 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; पित्राहं दोषेषु संभावितः K. -2 Esteemed, honoured; respected; Bh. 2. 34; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got; Mâl. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाव्य *a.* 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभूतिः *f.* 1 Birth, origin, production; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination, union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय *ind.* 1 Coming or meeting

together.-2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. -Comp. —कारिन् a. a coadjutor or colleague. —समुत्थानं partnership in trade.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; 5. 5; 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे (स्वेदलवः) R. 8.51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115 -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Mâl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. -3 An ingredient, a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शस्त्रास्त्रसंभार. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

संभृत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped.-3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused.

संभृतिः f. 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रम् 1. 4. P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. —*Caus.* To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. --2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. --4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. --7 Respect, reverence; गृहमुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 64; तव वीर्यवतः कश्चिद्यस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Râm. --8 Uproar, tumult. --9 Ignorance. -Comp. —ज्वलित a. excited by agitation. —भृत् a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रांत p. p. Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated.-2 To rejoice, be glad. —*Caus.* 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm).

संमत्त p. p. 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संमद a. Greatly delighted, happy. —दः Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

संमादः Intoxication, frenzy.

संमन् 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly; कचिदग्निमिवानाय्यं काले संमन्यसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65; सममंस्त बंधून् 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. —*Caus.* 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct, teach.

संमत p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved; R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed; Pt. 1. 56. —तं 1 Agreement; see संमति. -2 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः f. 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem; कथमिव तव संमतिर्भवित्री सममृतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

संमानः Honour, respect. —नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

संमाननं 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह संमंत्रयोक्तवानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet.

संमंत्रणं Consultation.

संमातुर =सन्मातुर q. v. under सत्.

संमा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To measure.-2 To make equal, equalize; see संमित. -3 To liken, compare. -4 To be comprised or contained in; मृणालसूत्रमपि ते न संमाति स्तनांतरे Subhâsh. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित p. p. 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कांतासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिल् 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र् See मिश्र्.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्लः An epithet of Indra.

संमील् 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes. -2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संमीलंति न तावद्बंधनकोशास्तयावचितपुष्पाः S.3. 6. —*Caus.* 1 To shut, close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचनो नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. -2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To make insensible.

संमीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (खा or खी f.), संमुखीन a. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, con fronting; कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. -2 Encountering, meeting. -3 Disposed to. -4 Looking or directed towards. -5 Propitious. —खं ind. In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

संमुखिन् m. A mirror, looking-glass.

समुच्छ् 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon. -2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41. -3 To thicken; coagulate. —*Caus.* 1 To form, fashion. -2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमूर्छनं 1 Fainting, insensibility. -2 Congealing, becoming dense. -3 Thickening, increasing. -4 Height. -5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमुह् 4 P. 1 To be perplexed. -2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. —*Caus.* To infatuate,

stupefy.

संमुग्ध *p. p.* 1 Stupefied. -2 Bewildered. -3 Beautiful. —ग्धं *ind.* In a fascinating manner.

संमूढ *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless. -2 Infatuated, foolish. -3 Bewildered. -5 Disordered. -5 Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. —ढा A kind of riddle.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. -2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. —नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing (of images).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed. -2 Strained, filtered.

संमृत *a.* Quite dead, deceased.

संमृद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. —*Caus.* 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संमर्दः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्गोप्रतरकल्पोऽभूत्संमर्दस्तत्र मज्जतां R. 15. 101; Mâl. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle.

संमोदः Great joy, delight.

सम्यच्, सम्यंच् *a.* (समीची *f.*) 1 Going with, accompanying. -2 Right, fit, proper, due. -3 Correct, true, accurate. -4 Pleasant, agreeable; किं च कुलानि कवीनां निसर्गसम्यंचि रंजयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All, whole, entire. —*ind.* (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. -2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्यगियमाह *S.* 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably. -5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. -**Comp.** —पाठः a correct reading or recitation. —प्रयोगः proper use, due application. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* the right direction (of the organ). —वृत्तिः *f.* steady practice, regular discharge of duties.

सम्राज् *m.* A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Râjasûya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजसूयेन मंडलस्येश्वरश्च यः। शास्ति यश्चाज्ञया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5.

सय् 1 A. (सयते) To go, move.

सयूथ्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि *a.* 1 Having the same womb, uterine. -2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. —निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. -2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut. -3 N. of Indra.

सर *a.* [सरति सृ अच्] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative —रः 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरः मसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A waterfall. —रं 1 Water. -2 A lake, pool. —रा 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. —री A water-fall. -**Comp** —उत्सवः a crane. —जं fresh butter; cf. शरज. —पत्रिका 1. the new leaf of a lotus. -2. a lotus.

सरकः -कं [सृ-वुन्] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. -3 Drinking spirits; चकुरथ सह पुंभिर्जनैरयथार्थसिद्धि सरकं महीभृतः *Si.* 15. 80, 10. 12. -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; *Si.* 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. —कं 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरघा 1 A bee; तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; *Si.* 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. -2 A bird.

सरजस्-सा *f,* सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरट् *m.* 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee.

सरटः 1 Wind. -2 A lizard; लूताहिसरटानां च तिरश्चां चांबुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरटिः 1 Wind. -2 A cloud.

सरडुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* [सृ-ल्युट्] Going, moving, flowing. —णं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A path, way, road, course; G. L. 18. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire. -6 N. of Yama.

सरत्निः *m. f.* A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रत्नि or अरत्नि.

सरथ *a.* Riding in the same car. —थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. —सं *ind.* Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhîshaṇa, brother of Râvaṇa.

सरयुः Air, wind. —युः -यूः *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhyâ, or Oude; R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल *a.* [सृ-अलच्] 1 Straight, not crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple-minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Mâl. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवत्या शक्यं 2. —लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75. -2 Fire. —**Comp.** —[illegible]गः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. —द्रवः fragrant resin. —यायिनी a plant with an erect stem.

सरव्य See शरव्य.

सरस् *n.* [सृ-असुन्] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसामस्मि सागरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -**Comp.** —जं, -जन्मन् *n.*, -रुहं (सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहं), also सरसिजं, सरसिरुहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20; सरोरुहद्युतिमुषः पादांस्तवासेवितुं Ratn. 1. 30. —जः (also सरसिजः) the Sârasa bird. (सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman). —जिनी, -रुहिणी 1. a lotus-plant; भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding

in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रुह् (सरोरुह्) *n*. a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a*. 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also).-6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसंते Gît. 1; Mâl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; Mâl. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical seniment; see रस.

सरासि (सी) कः The Sârasa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -Comp. -रुहं a lotus. (-हः) the Sârasa bird.

सरस्वत् *a*. 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. -*m*. 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river (नद). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vâyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39,43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgâ. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मती.

सरहस्य *a*. 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

सराग *a*. 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सरागमस्या रसनागुणास्पदं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरागं कुरुतेऽगना Subbâsh.

सराव *a*. Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f*. 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m*.).

सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिंगुपत्री). -3 A woman going.

सरित् *f*. [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंत्यब्धिं M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितांपतिः), -भर्तृ *m*. the ocean. -वरा (also सरितांवरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhîshma.

सरिद्वत् *m*. The ocean.

सरि (री) मन् *m*. 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind.

सरिलं Water; cf. सलिल.

सरिषपः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सरु *a*. Thin, fine, small. -रुः The handle of a sword.

सरूप *a*. 1 Having the same form. -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरूपता, त्वं 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti*.

सरोष *a*. 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

सर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूचंद्रो नु कांतिप्रदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -Comp. -क्रमः the order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahâkâvya; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज् 1 A. (सर्जते) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree. -3 A timber tree; Mâl. 9. 17. -Comp. -निर्यासकः, -मणिः -रसः, resin.

सर्जकः The Sàla tree.

सर्जनं [सृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose.-3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f*. Natron.

सर्जूः A trader. -*f*. 1 Lightning. -2 Necklace. -3 Going, following.

सर्ज्यः The resin of the Sâla tree.

सर्पः 1 [सृप्-घञ्] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding.-2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -5 The *Asleshà* constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlechchhas or barbarians. -Comp. -अरातिः -अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासं, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -ईश्वरः N. of Vàsuki. -छत्रं a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon. -दंष्ट्रा a snake's fang. -धारकः a snake-charmer. -फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. -भुज् *m*. 1. a peacock.-2. a crane.-3. a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vâsuki. -विद् *m*. a conjuror, snake-charmer. -सत्रं a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). -सत्रिन् *m*. N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. -हन् *m*. 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garuḍa.

सर्पणं [सृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Creeping, gliding. -2 Tortuous motion.-3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिन् *a*. 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूका मंदविसर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिस् *n*. [सृप्-इसि] Clarified butter; (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आज्य). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.-Comp.-आसुतिः an epithet of Agni. -कुंडिका a butter-jar.

सार्पिष्मत् *a*. Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्ब् 1 P. (सर्बति) To go, move.

सर्मः 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

सर्व् 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a*. [सृतमनेन विश्वमिति-सर्व Uṇ. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.)

1 All, every ; उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति H. 2. 2 ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete. —र्वः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of *S*iva. -**Comp**. —अंगं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedâṅgas. (-गः or °रूपः) N. of *S*iva. —अंगीण *a*. pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वांगीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. —अधिकारिन् *m*., -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. —अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी a general index. —अन्नीन *a*. eating every kind of food; so सर्वान्नभोजिन् &c. —अभिसंधिन् *m*. 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religious hypocrite. —अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry). —अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgâ. —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or *S*âkyamuni. —अवसरः midnight. —आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely ; सर्वाकारहृद्यंगमायास्तस्याः Mâl. 1, 7; 1. 14. —आत्मन् *m*. 1. the whole soul ; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.) -2. N. of *S*iva. —आशयः, -आश्रयः N. of *S*iva. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. a paramount lord. —उत्तम *a*. best of all, excellent, supremely good. —ओघः =सर्वाभिसार above. —करः, -कर्मन् *m*. N. of *S*iva. —कर्तृ *m*. N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme Being. —कर्मीण *a*. performing everything. —कामः, -कामदः, -कामवरः N. of *S*iva. —कालीन *a*. for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् *m*. an actor. —क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. —गत *a*. all-pervading, omnipresent. (-गः) 1. *S*iva. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. Brahman. -4. the spirit, soul. (-गं) water. —गा the plant called प्रियंगु. —गामिन्, -गति *a*. all-pervading, omnipresent. —ग्रंथिः, -ग्रंथिकं the root of long pepper. —चारिन् *m*. N. of *S*iva. —जनीन *a*. world-wide, famous. —जित् *a*. 1. excellent, incomparable. -2. all-conquering, invincible. —ज्ञ, -विद् *a*. all-knowing, omniscient. (-*m*.) 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Buddha. -3. the Supreme Being. —ज्ञा N. of Durgâ. —तंत्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. °सिद्धांतः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापनः the god of love. —दः N. of *S*iva. —दम -दमन *a*. all-subduing, irresistible. (-*m*.) N. of Bharata, son of Dushyanta ; इहायं सत्त्वानां प्रसभदमनात् सर्वदमनः *S*. 7. 33. —दर्शनसंग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mâdhavâchârya. —दर्शिन् *m*. 1. a Buddha. -2. the Supreme Being. —देवमय *a*. comprising all the gods. (-यः) N. of *S*iva. —देवमुखः an epithet of Agni. —धनं (in arith.) the total of a sum in progression. —धारिन् *m*. N. of *S*iva. —नामन् *n*. a class of pronominal words. °स्थानं N. for the nom. (all nnmbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. सुट् also. —प्रिय *a*. popular, liked by all. —भक्षा a female goat. —भावः all-being or nature ; (सर्वभावेन ' with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul '). —भावकरः, -भावनः N. of *S*iva. —मंगला an epithet of Pârvatî. —मूषकः 'all-stealing', time. —योगिन् *m*. N. of *S*iva. —रसः 1. the resinous exudation of the Sâla tree, resin. -2. salt, saltness. -3. a kind of musical instrument. -4. a learned man. ° उत्तमः salt. —लालसः N. of *S*iva. —लिंगिन् *m*. an impostor. —लोकः the universe. —लोहः an iron arrow. —वल्लभा an unchaste woman. —वासः, -वासिन् *m*., विख्यातः -विग्रहः N. of *S*iva. —वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. —वेदस् *m*. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. —वेशिन् *m*. an actor. —व्यापिन् *a*. all-pervading. —शक्र *a*. omnipotent, all-powerful. —संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. —संग्रहः a general or universal collection. —संनहनं-संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see ° अभिसार *m*. —सह *a*. all-forbearing, very patient. (-हः) bdellium. (-हा, also सर्वंसहा) the earth. —साक्षिन् *a*. all-witnessing. (-*m*.) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. -2. N. of wind. -3. of Agni. —साधनः *S*iva. —सिद्धिः *f*. universal success. (-*m*.) the Bilva tree. —स्वं 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions ; as in सर्वस्वदंडः, सर्वस्वहरणं ' confiscation of the whole property.' -2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything सर्वस्वं तदहो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चांभोरुह Subhâsh., see *S*. 1. 24 ; 6. 1 ; Mâl. 8. 6 ; Bv. 1. 63. —हरः death. —हितं black pepper.

सर्वक *a*. 1 All, every. -2 Whole, entire. —के *ind*. Everywhere, universally.

सर्वंकष *a*. ' All-destroying ', all-powerful ; सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23 ; Bv. 4. 2. —षः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् *ind*. 1 From every side or quarter. -2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. -3 Completely, entirely. -**Comp**. —गामिन् *a*. 1. having access everywhere ; Ku. 3. 12. -2. all-pervading. —भद्रः 1. the car of Vishṇu. -2. a bamboo. -3. a kind of verse artificially arranged ; *e. g*. see Ki. 15. 25. -4. a temple or palace having openings on four sides ; (*n*. also in this sense). -5. the *Nimba* tree. -6. a kind of military array. (-द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. —मुख *a*. of every kind, complete, unlimited ; *S*. 5. 26. (-खः) 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Brahman ; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). -3. the Supreme Being. -4. the soul. -5. a Brâhmaṇa. -6 fire. -7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). (-खं) 1. water. -2. sky. —शुभा the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र *ind*. 1 Everywhere, in all places. -2 At all times. -**Comp**. —गः, -गामिन् *m*. air, wind.

सर्वथा *ind*. 1 In every way, by all means ; U. 1. 5. -2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). -3 Completely, entirely, utterly. -4 At all times. -5 Exceedingly, very much.

सर्वदमः =सर्वदमनः.

सर्वद्र्यच् *a*. Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा *ind*. At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशस् *ind*. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. -2 Everywhere. -3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वेला, -ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी See शर्वाणी.

सर्षपः [Uṇ. 3. 141] Mustard; खलः सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhâsh.; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 A small measure of weight. -3 A sort of poison.

सल् 1 P. (सलति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज *a.* Bashful, modest.

सलिलं [सलति गच्छति निम्नं सल्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] Water; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः *S.* 1. 3. -2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. -**Comp.** -अर्थिन् *a.* thirsty. -आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. -इंधनः the submarine fire. -उपप्लवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. -कुंतलः moss. -क्रिया the funeral rite of washing a corpse. -2. =उदकक्रिया q. v. -जं a lotus. -निधिः, -राशिः the ocean. -रयः a current, stream.

सलील *a.* Sportive, wanton, amorous. -लं *ind.* 1 Playfully. -2 Affectionately.

सलोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of *Mukti*).

सल्लका A kind of tree; cf. शल्लकी.

सवः [सू-सु-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. -2 An offering, a libation. -3 A sacrifice. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 Progeny. -7 A generator. -8 The *Arka* plant. -वं 1 Water. -2 The honey of flowers. -3 Extracting the Soma juice. -4 Making libations

सवनं [सु सू वा -ल्युट्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. -2 A sacrifice; अथ तं सवनाय दीक्षितः R. 8. 75; S. 3. 27. -3 A libation, sacrificial libation. -4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. -5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सवयस् *a.* Of the same age; R. 3. 28.-*m.* 1 A contemporary, coeval. -2 A companion of the same age. -*f.* A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Water.

सवर्ण *a.* [समानो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्रसुधासवर्णा Si. 4. 28; Me. 18; R. 9. 51. -3 Of the same caste or tribe. -4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णं P. I. 1. 9.

सवर्णनं Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

सविकल्प, सविकल्पक *a.* 1 Optional. -2 Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सविकाश *a.* 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

सविग्रह *a.* 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सवितर्क, सविमर्श *a.* Thoughtful. -र्कं, -र्शं *ind.* Thoughtfully.

सवितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सू-तृच्] Generating, producing, yielding; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागर्ति भवती G. L. 23. -*m.* 1 The sun; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. -2 N. of *Siva*. -3 Of Indra. -4 The *Arka* tree. -5 The creator of the world.

सवितृल *a.* Solar.

सवित्रं Cause of generation.

सवित्रिय *a.* Solar.

सवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

सविध *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटंतं Mâl. 1. 15. -धं Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9; क्रिमासेव्यं पुंसां सविधमनवद्यं द्युसरितः 10; N. 2. 47; Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

सविनय *a.* Modest, humble. -यं *ind.* Modestly, respectfully.

सविभ्रम, सविलास *a.* Sportive, coquettish, wanton; Pt. 1. 135.

सविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. -5 Discriminative. (सविशेषं and सविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भामिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

सविशेषक *a.* 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Discriminated. -कं A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

सविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. -रं *ind.* In detail, *in extenso*.

सविस्मय *a.* 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Doubtful. -यं *ind.* With surprise.

सवृद्धिक *a.* Bearing interest.

सवेश *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

सवैलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Unnatural, forced; affected. -2 Embarrassed; सवैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'with a forced smile'.

सव्य *a.* [Uṇ. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand. -2 Southern. -3 Contrary, backward, reverse. -4 Right. -व्यः An epithet of Vishṇu. -व्यं *ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. -**Comp.** -इतर *a.* right. -साचिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in Mb.:—उभौ मे दक्षिणौ पाणी गांडीवस्य विकर्षणे। तेन देवमनुष्येषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Mâl. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetvâbhâsa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनैकांतिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful, pretended.-2 Plausible, cunning. -जं *ind.* Artfully, under a pretext.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सव्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्ठृ *m.* A charioteer.

सशब्द *a.* 1 Sounding.-2 Proclaimed. -ब्दं *ind.* With a loud noise; भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः Bk. 2. 90.

सशल्य *a.* 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

सशस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. -स्या A variety of sun-flowe

सश्च् 1 U. (सश्चति-ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve, worship, honour. -3 To pervade; see सच्.

सश्मश्रु *a.* Bearded. —*f.* A woman with a beard.

सश्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

सस् 2 P. (सस्ति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child; R. 3. 9. -3 Full of animals or creatures. —त्त्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह *a.* Doubtful. —हः N. of a figure of speech; see संदेह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंध्य *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससंभ्रम *a.* Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. —मं *ind.* 1 Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्वस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्ज् See सज्.

सस्पृह *a.* Desirous, longing, eager. —हं *ind.* Eagerly, wistfully.

सस्मित *a.* Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्यं [सस्-यत्] 1 Corn, grain; (एतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णे जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवंति Pt. 5. 97; see शस्य also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. **-Comp.** —अद्, -भक्षक *a.* granivorous. —इष्टिः *f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. —प्रद *a.* fertile. —मारिन् *a.* destructive of grain. (-*m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. —संवरः the Sála tree.

सस्यक *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. —कः 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired; U. 3. 42. —दा A girl recently deflowered.

सह् I. 4 P. (सह्यति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते epic Paras. also; सोढ; the स् of सह् is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह् is changed to ढ्) 1 (*a*) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; खलोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः Ku. 5. 4; so दुःखं, संतापं, क्लेशं &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (*b*) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. -2 To forgive, forbear; वारंवारं मयैतस्यापराधः सोढः H. 3; Bg. 11.44. -3 To wait, be patient; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25, 15. 45. -4 To bear, support, bear up; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहेत *S.* 3. -5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. -6 To suppress, stop. -7 To be able (with inf.). —*Caus.* (साहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति *S.* 4. 15. —*Desid.* (सिसहिषते) To wish to bear &c.

सह *a.* [सहते सह्-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able; see असह. —हः The month मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of *S*iva. —हः, हं Power, strength.

सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. —नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. **-Comp.** —शील *a.* patient, forgiving.

सहित्रं Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु *a.* [सह् -इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णु क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं *S.* 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तरुवत्सहिष्णुना रिपुरुन्मूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.); शशिना सह याति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तडित्प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; अस्तोदयौ सहैवास्तौ कुरुते नृपतिद्विषां Subhâsh. (The following senses are given of this word:—साकल्य, सादृश्य, यौगपद्य, विद्यमानत्व, समृद्धि, संबंध, and सामर्थ्य.) **-Comp.** —अध्ययनं 1. studying together; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a fellow-student. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (-र्थः) the same or common object. —आसनं sitting on the same seat, —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in Rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहार्थस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; *e. g.* पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —उटजः a hut made of leaves. —उदरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. —उपमा a kind of Upamâ. —ऊढः, -ऊढजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). —कार *a.* having the sound ह Nalod. 2. 14. (-रः) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango tree: क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहते *S.* 3. °भंजिका a kind of game. —कारिन्, -कृत्, -कृत्वन् *a* co-operating. (-*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. —कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. —गमनं 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self-immolation of a widow. —चर *a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (-रः) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -2. a follower, servant. -3. a husband. -4. a surety. (-री *f.*) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. —चरित *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. —चारः 1. accompaniment. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *sâdhya* (major term). -4. right course (opp. व्यभिचार). —चारिन् see सहचर. —ज *a.* 1. inborn, natural, innate. -2. hereditary; *S.* 6. 1. (-जः) 1. a brother of whole blood. -2. the natural state or disposition. °अरिः a natural enemy. °उदासीनः a born neutral. °मित्रं a natural friend. —जात *a.* natural; see सहज. -2. born together, twin-born. —दार *a.* 1. with a wife. -2. married. —देवः N. of the youngest of the five Pâṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mâdrî by the gods A*s*vins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. —धर्मः same duties. °चारिन् *m.* a husband. °चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married (also सहधर्मिणी in this sense). -2. a fellow-worker. -पथिन् *m.* -पंथाः *m. f.* a fellow-traveller. —पांशुक्रीडिन्, —पांशुकिल *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. —भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower,

—भू *a.* natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2. —भोजनं eating in company with friends. —मरणं see सहगमन. —मृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. —युध्वन् *m.* a brother in arms. —रक्षस् *m.* one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. —वसतिः -वासः dwelling together; सहवसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः कृत इव मुग्धविलोकितोपदेशः *S.* 2. 3. —वासिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger.

सहता -त्वं Union, association.

सहारिः The sun.

सहर्ष *a.* Glad, delighted. —र्षं *ind.* Gladly, delightedly.

सहस् *m.* [सह्-असि] 1 The month called Mârgasirsha; *Si.* 6. 57; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. —*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विदधीत न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once; मातंगनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11.-4 With a smile, smiling.

सहसान *a.* 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. —नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pausha; सहस्यरात्रीरुदवासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26.

सहस्रं [समानं हसति हस् -र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. **-Comp.** —अंशु, -आर्चिस्, -कर,-किरण, -दीधिति, -धामन्, पाद, मरीचि, रश्मि, *m.* the sun; *S.* 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (-क्षः) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Purusha; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of *Siva.* -4. of Vishṇu. —आननः N. of Vishṇu. —अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. —अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Paṇas. —कांडा white Dûrvâ grass. —कृत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. —गुण *a.* a thousand-fold. —द *a.* liberal. (-दः) an epithet of *Siva.* —दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. —दृश्, -नयन, —नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Vishṇu. —दोस् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna Kârtavîrya. —धारः the discus of Vishṇu. (-रा) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. —पत्रं 1. a lotus; R. 7. 11. -2. the Sârasa bird. —पाद् *m.* an epithet of Purusha. -2. of *Siva.* -3. of Vishṇu. -4. of Brahman. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of king Kârtavîrya q. v. -2. of the demon Bâṇa. -3. of *Siva* (or of Vishṇu according to some). —भुजः, -मौलि *m.* epithets of Vishṇu. —भुजा N. of Durgâ. —मूर्धन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket. —वदनः N. of Vishṇu. —वीर्या Dûrvâ grass. —वेधं 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन् *m.* musk. (—*n.*) asa-fœtida. —शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. —श्रवणः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हर्यश्वः the car of Indra. —हस्तः an epithet of *Siva.*

सहस्रतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Thousandfold. —यं A thousand.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्यं किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशस् *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीहते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. —*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्वत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloeplant or flower.

सहायः [सह् एति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्याः प्रदिशंति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5 The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of *Siva.*

सहायता, -त्वं 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः सौम्य गतस्त्वमावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9, 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

साहित *a.* 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनाग्निसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदस्त्रतेजसा R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endured. —तं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहितृ *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः 1 The sun. —*f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. —यः 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं करोति सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्यन्ये सहृदयधुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहृल्लेख *a.* Questionable, doubtful. —खं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोढः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोर *a.* Good, excellent. —रः A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अपि सह्या ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिदानीं तु विरहः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear. -4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. —ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोऽप्यासीत्सह्यलग्न इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. —ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. **-Comp.** —आत्मजा N. of the river Kâverî.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Of Pârvatî.

सांयात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea (पोतवणिक्); Pt. 1. 316.

सांयुगीन *a.* [संयुगे साधुः ख] Warlike, skilled in war; भवांश्च सांयुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 30. —नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं [cf. P. III. 3. 44, V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Mâl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (री *f.*), सांवत्सरिक (की

f.) *a.* Annual, yearly. —कः 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Colloquial. -2 Controversial. —कः A disputant.

सांवृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Doubtful. -2 Uncertain, irresolute. —कं A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

सांसारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. -2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. **-Comp.** —द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. नैमित्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांस्राविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साक A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मयमानाननांबुजा Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकांक्ष *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance.

साकूत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मितं Gît. 2; साकूतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. —तं *ind.* 1 Meaningly, significantly; as in साकूतं मां निर्वर्ण्य. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyâ; साकेतनार्योऽञ्जलिभिः प्रणेमुः R. 14. 13, 13. 79, 18. 36; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतं Mbh. —ताः (*m.* pl.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyá.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyâ. —कं =साकेतं.

सात्कुक A quantity of fried grain (सक्तु). —कः Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वं *S.* 6. 15; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिषेधः कोपाय Mâl. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कृ 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of; साक्षात्कृतधर्माण ऋषयः U. 7). **-Comp.** —करणं 1. causing to be visibly present, -2. making evident to the senses. -3. intuitive perception. —कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् द्रष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. —*m.* 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फलं तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेष्वपि Ku. 5. 60. -2 The Supreme Being. **-Comp.** —द्वैधं divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. —प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. —भावित *a.* borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षेप *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साखेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः [सगरेण निर्वृत्तः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (fig. also); दयासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; cf. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. **-Comp.** —अनुकूल *a.* situated along the sea-coast. —अंत *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. —अंबरा, -नेमिः, मेखला the earth. —आलयः N. of Varuṇa. —उत्थं sea-salt. —गा 1. a river. -2. the Ganges. —गामिनी a river. —प्लवनं navigating (the ocean).

साग्नि *a.* 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक *a.* 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire. —कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साग्र *a.* 1 Entire. -2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्यं-श्या N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

सांक्षेपिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां त्वं परायणं Mb. —ख्यः, -ख्यं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva, i. e.* the *Purusha* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called Prakṛiti q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedânta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyâya or Vaiseshika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedânta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedânta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedânta affirms); सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. —ख्यः 1 A follower of the Sânkya philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. 5. -2 An epithet of *S*iva. **-Comp.** —प्रसादः, -मुख्यः epithets of *S*iva.

सांग *a.* [सहांगेन अंगैर्वा] 1 Having

members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angas* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. **—कः** 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial ; U. 5. 22. **—कः** A general, commander.

सांघातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal

साचि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner ; साचि लोचनयुगं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. **-Comp. —वाटिका** the white-flowered hog-weed. **—विलोकितं** a side-long look, leer. (साचीकृ ' to turn or bend aside, make crooked ; निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14 ; Ku. 3. 68 ; साचीकरोत्याननं M. 4. 14).

साचिव्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneousness.

सांजनः A lizard.

साट् 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with, (as with water) ; Pt. 1. **—पं** *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly ; as in साटोपं परिक्रामति.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing ; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes' ; अग्निसात्कृत्वा M. 5 ; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाच्च वसुधां ससागरां R. 11. 86 ; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16 ; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c. ; Si. 14. 36.

सात *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. **—तं** Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यं Continuity, permanence.

सातवाहनः N. of king Sâlivâhana.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cessation. -8 Wealth.

सातीनः, सातीनकः, सातीलकः Pease.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [सत्त्वगुणेन तत्कार्येण मनसा वा निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality ; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal ; तद्भूरिसात्त्विकविकारमपास्तधैर्यमाचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mál. 1.26. **—कः** 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhâvas* in poetry ; (these are eight:—स्तंभः स्वेदोऽथ रोमांचः स्वरभंगोऽथ वेपथुः । वैवर्ण्यमश्रु प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of Brahman. **—की** N. of Durgâ.

सात्यकिः N. of a Yâdava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa, and took part with the Pâṇḍavas in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyâsa.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of Kṛishṇa &c.). -2 A man of the Yâdava tribe.

सात्वतः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of Balarâma. -3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. **—ताः** (*m.* pl) N. of a people ; Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles ; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of *Si-supâla* ; Si. 2. 11.

सादः [सद्-घञ्] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness ; उदितोरुसादमतिवेपथुमत् Si. 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness, emaciation ; शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation ; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा R. 8. 58 ; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

सादनं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. **—नी** Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

सादिः [सद्-इण्] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

सादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

सादिन् *a.* [सद् -णिनि] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. **—m.** 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity ; संति पुनर्नामधेयसादृश्यानि *S.* 7 ; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुंजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16 ; R. 1. 40 ; 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image ; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखंती Me. 85.

साद्यंत *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साध् I. 5 P. (साध्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साध्यति) To be completed or accomplished. **—*Caus.*** 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform ; अपि साधय साधयेप्सितं N. 2. 62 ; यावदयं साधयितुं तदर्थं R. 5. 25, Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain ; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over ; न हि साम्ना न दानेन न भेदेन च पांडवाः शक्याः साधयितुं Mb.-6 To kill, destroy ; सुग्रीवांतकमसिद्धः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिं Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way ; साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91 ; *S.* 1. 7 ; प्रायेण ण्यंतकः साधिर्गमेरर्थे प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

साधक *a.* [साध् -ण्वुल्, सिध् -णिच् ण्वुल् साधादेशः वा Tv.] (धका or धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective ; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by ma-

gic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. -कः A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin; Mâl. 5. 1. -का N. of Durgâ.

साधन a. (नी f.) [साध् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Accomplishing, effecting &c.-नं Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रजार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायोद्यतकार्मुकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 19. 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent; कुठारः छिदिक्रियासाधनम्.-5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general.-6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general).-12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत्सपक्षे स्थितिं व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying; फलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. -अर्ह a. worthy of being proved or accomplished. -क्रिया 1. a finite verb. -2. an action connected with a *Káraka*. -पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वं 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Deep sleep.

साधित p. p. 1 Accomplished effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य a. [साध्-णिच् यत्] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधेयता H. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated; आसवरागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15, Pt. 3 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. -ध्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. -ध्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं......&c.; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -अभावः the absence of the major term. -ऋषिः an epithet of *S*iva. -पक्षः the plaint in a law-suit. -सिद्धिः f. 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. °पादः judgment, decision.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् m. The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. -n. That which contains the साध्य or major term.

साधंतः A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्म्य 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; पंचमं लोकपालानामूचुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; Bg. 14. 2, Bhâsha P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion.

साधारण a. (णा or णी f.) 1 Common (to two or more), joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः S. 3; साधारणो भूषणभूष्यभावः Ku. 1. 42; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. -2 Ordinary, common; साधारणीन खलु बाधा भवत्य Asvad. 10. -3 General, universal. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कंठासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवामि S. 4; वीज्यते स हि संयुगः श्वाससाधारणानिलैः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकांतिक q.v.-णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property.-Comp. -देशः a wild marshy country. -धनं joint property. -धर्मः 1. a common or universal duty; (अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेयं शौचमिंद्रियनिग्रहः । दमः क्षमार्जवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः) ॥ -2. the common duty of procreation; (प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः संतानार्थं च मानवाः । तस्मात्साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतौ पत्न्या सहोदितः ॥). -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता-त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीकृ 8 U. To share with, divide; केन वान्येन साधारणीकरोमि दुःखं K.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता.

साधु a. (धु or ध्वी f.; compar. साधीयस्; superl. साधिष्ठ) [साध्-उन्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यत्साधु न चित्रे स्यात्क्रियते तत्तदन्यथा S. 6. 13; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. -3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 (*a*) Kind, well-disposed; R. 2.

28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language). -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽर्हसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. —धुः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhâsh. -3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jaina saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. —*ind.* 1 Well, well-done, very nice, bravo; साधु गीतं S. 1; साधु रे पिंगल वानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp. —आचार *a.* well-conducted, pious, virtuous. —ज *a.* noble, of a noble family. —दर्शन *a.* 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. —धी *a.* kind, well-disposed. (*-f.*) a mother-in-law. —भावः kindness. —वादः a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. —वाहः, -वाहिन् *m.* a well-trained horse. —वृक्षः the Kadamba tree. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रार्थिण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (—त्तः) a virtuous man. (—त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् *m.* Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of. साधु or बाढ q. v.).

साधीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or बाढ q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-त्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c.; U. 1. 5; सत्संगात्भवति हि साधुता खलानां Subhâsh.

साधृतं 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानंद *a.* Happy, delighted. —दं Joyfully, delightfully; Mâl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

सानु *m., n.* 1 A peak, summit, ridge; सानूनि गंधः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 5; Ki. 5. 36.-2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

सानुमत् *m.* A mountain. —ती N. of an Apsaras; S. 6.

सानुकंप *a.* Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

सानुक्रोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.

सानुनय *a.* Courteous, civil.

सानुबंध *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous; R. 1. 64.

सानुराग *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

सांतपनं A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 213.

सांतर *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santâna, q. v. —कः A Brâhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांत्व् 10 U. (सांत्वयति-ते) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

सांत्वः, सांत्वनं -ना [सांत्व् अच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purana, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. —कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्रसुधासवर्णा Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much; सांद्रानंदक्षुभितहृदयप्रस्रवेणेव सिक्तः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement; गवाक्षांतराः सांद्रकुतूहलानां R. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. —द्रः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. —कुतूहल *a.* greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य *a.* (ध्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; Si. 15. 72. —कः An armour-bearer.

सांनाय्यः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्य 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामलेंदुसांनिध्यतः Mâl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6; 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [सन्निपातात् त्रिदोषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्वृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमस्य

ठक्] 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय *a.* Hereditary.

सापत्न *a.* (त्नी *f.*) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. —त्नाः (*m.* pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्न्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. —त्न्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध *a.* Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद *a.*1 Spreading or indulging in scandal; U. 1.6. -2 Attended with a scandal; U. 2. —दं *ind.* Censuringly.

सापिंड्यं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष *a.* Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

साप्तपद *a.* (दी *f.*), साप्तपदीन *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सतां संनतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2 43, 4. 103. —दं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष *a.* (षी *f.*) Extending to or including seven generations ; Ms. 3. 146.

साफल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productivenss. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध *a.* Disordered, deranged; S. 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

साभ्यसूय *a.* Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. —कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री [समग्रस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे ङीष् यलोपः Tv] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture ; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality ; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety ; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n.* [सो-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 152] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upâyas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy) ; सामदंडौ प्रशंसंति नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words ; Pt. 4. 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise ; सप्तसामोपगीतं त्वां R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sâmaveda. -7 The Sâmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun ; cf. Ms 1. 23). -Comp. —उद्भवः an elephant. —उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. —गः a Brâhmaṇa who chants the Sâmaveda. —गर्भः, -गायनः N. of Vishṇu. —जः, -जात *a.* 1. produced by the Sâmaveda. -2. produced by conciliatory means. (—जः, -तः) an elephant ; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. —योनिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. —वादः kind words, conciliatory words ; Si. 2. 55 ; Pt. 3. 28. —वेदः the third of the four Vedas. —वेदिन् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who has studied the Sâmaveda. —वेदीयः a Chhândoga priest.

सामक *a.* Belonging to the Sâmaveda.

सामन *a.* Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामन्य : 1 A Brâhmaṇa versed in the Sâma-veda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, साम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. —तः 1 A neighbour. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince ; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general. —तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. —सूत्रं N. of certain Sûtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समय-ठञ्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement ; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely ; Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp. —अभावः temporary non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात् 'by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of').

सामवायिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समवाये प्रसृतः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. —कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समाजः सभावेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Belonging to an assembly. —कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting ; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगादेवात्रभवतः सामाजिकानुपास्महे Mâl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* [समानस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Common, general ; सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44 ; आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पशुभिर्नराणां Subhâsh ; R. 14. 67 ; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -4 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5 Entire, whole. —न्यं 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic pro-

perty, general characteristic ; नित्यमेकमनेकसमवेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs -8 A general proposition; उक्तिरर्थान्तरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5.120.-9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:—प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्येन गुणसाम्यविवक्षया । ऐकात्म्यं बध्यते योगात्तत्सामान्यमिति स्मृतम् K. P. 10. —न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. —ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. —पक्षः the mean. —पदार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. —प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकं *ind.* with equal respect; *S.* 4. 16. —लक्षणं a generic definition ; इति द्रव्यसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. —वनिता a common woman, prostitute. —शास्त्रं a general rule.

सामान्यतः *ind.* Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. —दृष्टं (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause).

सामासिक *a* (की *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed , concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. —कं The whole class of compounds; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished ; अभिवीक्ष्य सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः कररुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः *Si.* 13. 31, R. 19.16.-2 Blamable,vile, contemptible. [Cf. L. *semi* ; Gr. *hemi*].

सामिधेनी [सम्+इंध् करणे ल्युट् नि०) 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. —प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*)[समुद्रे भवः अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लवणं. —द्रः A mariner, voyager —द्रं 1 Sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समुद्रेण प्रोक्तं वेत्त्यधीते वा ठञ्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. -2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). —कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -2 A fortune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. -2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, -यं 1 Conflict, contention. -2 Future life, the future. -3 The means of attaining the future world. -4 Inquiry into the future. -5 Inquiry, investigation. -6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Warlike. -2 Military, strategic. -3 Calamitous. -4 Relating to the other world. —कं War, battle, conflict ; Si. 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot. -Comp. —कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Relevant. —तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हंत स्थानं क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं देव्याः Ve. 1. -2 Immediately. -3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. -2 Fit, proper, right ; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांबः N. of Siva.

सांबंधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Arising from relationship. —कं Relationship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. -2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. -2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness,evenness ; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity;स्रष्टुं प्रापत्साम्यमुर्वीधरस्य Si. 18. 38 ; H. 1. 45 ; Ki. 17. 51. -3 Equability. -4 Concord, harmony. -5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view ; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway ; साम्राज्यशंसिनो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. -2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [सो-घञ्] 1 End,close, termination. -2 Close of day, evening. -3 An arrow. (साये ' in the evening, at the close of the day.) -Comp. —अह्नः *m.* (forming सायाह्नः) evening, evening time ; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening ; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते *S.* 3. 27 ; अलिनारमनालिनी शिलींध्रे सह सायंतनशीधुपानलाभे *Si.* 6. 72.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening ; प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युद्व्रजेदपि R. 1. 90. -Comp —कालः evening. —धृतिः *f.* the evening oblation. —मंडनं 1. sunset. -2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the evening twilight. -2. the evening prayer. -3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. °देवता N. of Sarasvatî.

सायकः [सो-ण्वुल्] An arrow ; तत्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं *S.* 1. 11. -2 A sword. -Comp. —पुंखः the feathered part of an arrow ; सक्तांगुलिः सायकपुंख एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brâhmaṇa supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन् *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* [सृ-घञ्, सार्-अच् वा] 1 Essential. -2 Best, highest, most excellent ; Mu. 1. 13. -3 Real true, genuine. -4 Strong, vigorous. -5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.); त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, -रं (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence ; स्नेहस्य तत्फलमसौ प्रणयस्य स Mâl. 1. 9 ; U. 6. 22. असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् । काश्यां वासः सतां संगो गंगांभः शंभुसेवनं ॥ Dharm. 14. -2 Substance, pith. -3 Marrow. -4 Real truth, main point. -5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार

सर्वसार. -6 Summary, epitome, compendium. -7 Strength, vigour, power, energy ; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. -8 Prowess, heroism, courage ; R. 4. 79. -9 Firmness, hardness. -10 Wealth, riches; गामात्तसारां R. 5. 26. -11 Nectar. -12 Fresh butter. -13 Air, wind. -14 Cream, coagulum of curds. -15 Disease. -16 Matter, pus. -17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. -18 A man at chess. -19 Impure carbonate of soda. -20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -21. The heart. -रा 1 Dûrvâ grass. -2 Kuśa grass. -रं 1 Water. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Wood, thicket. -4 Steel.-Comp.-असार a. valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. -2. substance and emptiness. -3. strength and weakness. °विचारः consideration of strong and weak points &c. -गंधः sandal wood. -ग्रीवः N. of Śiva. -जं fresh butter. -तरुः the plantain tree. -दा 1. N. of Sarasvatî. -2. of Durgâ. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -भंगः loss of vigour. -भांडं 1. a natural vessel. -2. a bale of goods, merchandise. -3. implements. -मितिः the Veda. -लोहं steel.

सारतस् ind. 1 According to wealth. -2 Vigorously.

सारवत् a. 1 Substantial. -2 Fertile. -3 Having sap.

सारक a. Purgative, cathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग a. (गी f.) [सारं अंगमस्य शकं°] Spotted, variegated. -गः 1 The variegated colour. -2 The spotted deer, an antelope ; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरंहसा Ś. 1. 5. -3 A deer in general ; सारंगास्ते जललवमुचः सूचयिष्यंति मार्गं Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). -4 A lion. -5 An elephant. -6 A large black bee. -7 The cuckoo. -8 A large crane. -9 The flamingo. -10 A peacock. -11 An umbrella. -12 A cloud. -13 A garment. -14 Hair. -15 A conch-shell. -16 N. of Śiva. -17 The god of love. -18 A lotus. -19 Camphor. -20 A bow. -21 Sandal. -22 A kind of musical instrument. -23 An ornament. -24 Gold. -25 The earth. -26 The Châtaka bird. -27 A flower. -28 Night. -29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. -2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण a. (णी f.) Causing to go or flow. -णः 1 Dysentery. -2 The hog-plum. -णं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः -णी f. 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. -2 A small river.

सारणिक a. (की f.) Travelling, journeying. -कः A traveller, wayfarer.

सारंडः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [सृ-अथिण्, सह रथेन सरथः घोटकः तत्र नियुक्तः इञ् वा Tv.; cf. Uṇ.4. 89] 1 A charioteer : स शापो न त्वया राजन् न च सारथिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्ययौ 3. 67. -2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37.-3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. -यी A bitch.

सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारस a. (सी f.) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kâv. 3. 14; Nalod 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sârasa. -सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some) ; विभिद्यमाना विससार सारसानदस्य तीरेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Śi. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. -सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. -सी A female (Indian) crane.

सारस (श) नं 1 A girdle or zone; सारशनं महानहिः Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत a. (ती f.) [सरस्वती देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatî.-2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatî; कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sârasvata country. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatî. -2 N. of a particular class of Brâhmaṇas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatî. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -ताः (m. pl.) The people of the Sârasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; शृंगारसारस्वतं Gît. 12.

सारालः Sesamum.

सारिः -री f. 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. -Comp.-फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सरति गच्छति सृ -ण्वुल्] A kind of bird; अन्तरितो मुखरोऽपि न बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Subhâsh.; सारिकां पंजरस्थां Me. 85.

सारिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance ; अंतर्वृत्तिसारूप्यतः Mâl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोष्ट्रिकः A kind of poison.

सार्गल a. Barred, obstructed, impeded ; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ a. [अर्थेन सहितः ; सृ -थन् स्वार्थे अण् वा] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders) ; सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men ; सार्थः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock, (of animals of the same species) ; अथ कदाचित्तैरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोष्ट्रो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general ; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1 ; त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः Ś. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp. -ज a. bred in a caravan. -वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader ; Ś. 6.

सार्थक a. 1 Having sense, signi-

ficant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्द्र *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over ; as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) ; वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43 ; Bk. 6. 26 ; Me. 89.

सार्पः (र्प्यः) N. of the constellation *Aslesha.*

सार्पिष *a.* (षी *f.*), सार्पिष्क (ष्की *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all. -र्वः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्वजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), सार्वजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Public, universal, general.

सार्वज्ञं Omniscience.

सार्वत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances ; as in सार्वत्रिको नियमः.

सार्वधातुक *a.* (की *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, *i.e.* to the four conjugational or special tenses. -कं N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्वभौतिक *a* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्वभौम *a.* (मी *f.*) Relating to, consisting of, the whole earth, universal. -मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch ; नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्वलौकिक *a* (की *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mâl. 1. 13.

सार्ववर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्वविभक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun

सार्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्ववैद्यः A Brâhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्षप *a.* (पी *f.*) Made of mustard. -पं Mustard-oil.

सार्ष्टि *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्ष्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti* ; ब्रह्मज्ञो ब्रह्मसार्ष्टितां (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ष्ट्यं The fourth grade of *Mukti*, see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालनः 1 The resin of the Sâla tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment ; see शाला. -Comp. -करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -वृकः see शालावृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog ; see शालूर.

सालेयं A kind of fennel ; see शालेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

साल्वः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishṇu. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक *a.* (विका *f.*) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. -कः The young of an animal ; (for शावक q v.).

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. -शं *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful feeling contempt ; M. 5. 8.

सावद्यं (*i. e.* ऐश्वर्यं) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवद्य and सूक्ष्म).

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. -नं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed ; सावधिस्तोयराशिस्ते यशोराशेस्तु नावधिः Su bhâsh.

सावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [सवनं यागांगं स्नानं सोमाभिष्पीडनं वा तस्येदमण्] Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas.* -नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuṇa.-4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts ; सावयवत्वे चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed

shut ; R. 16. 7. -3 Feneed.

सावर्ण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metronymic of the eighth Manu ; see सावर्णि. -Comp. —लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2. the skin.

सावर्णिः A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarṇâ).

सावर्ण्यं 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty.—पं *ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावष्टंभ *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement ; Mâl. 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness ; Pt. 1. 200. —भं *ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल *a.* Disdainful, disdaining, despising. —लं *ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र *a.* (त्री *f.*)[सविता देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); यत्सावित्रैर्दीपितं भूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gâyatrî*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or fœtus. -3 A Brâhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Śiva -5 Of Karṇa. —त्रं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gàyatrî* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun ; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pârvatî. -6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. -7 An epithet of Sûryâ (daughter of Savitṛi). -8 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Śâlva. [She was the only daughter of king Aśvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Salva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Aśvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, *Savitri* would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and *Savitri* laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of *Savitri* fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. *Savitri* saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. *Savitri* is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of *Savitri* for lifelong imitation]. -Comp.—पतितः, -परिभ्रष्टः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. व्रात्य. —व्रतं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshṭha to preserve them from widow-hood.

साविष्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —सं *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साशंक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशयंदकः A small house-lizard.

साशूकः A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. -2 Struck with wonder. —र्यं *ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (स्र) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. -2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुधी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साष्टांगम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members); see अष्टांगप्रणाम under अष्टन्).

सास *a.* Having a bow ; Ki. 15.5.

सासुसू *a.* Having arrows ; Ki. 15. 5.

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —यं *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully ; Ś. 2. 2.

सास्ना The dew-lap of an ox ; गोः सास्नादिमत्त्वं लक्षणं T. S ; रोमंथमंथरचलद्गुरुसास्नमासांचक्रे निमीलदलसेक्षणमौक्षकेण Śi. 5. 62.

साहचर्य Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरसि यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगंतवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् Mâl.

1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20, *Si.* 15. 24. **-Comp.** —नियमः a rule of invariable concomitance.

साहनं Endurance, suffering.

साहसं [सहसा बलेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 48. -2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. -3 Cruelty, oppression; *Si.* 9.59.-4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. -5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तदपि साहसाभासं Mâl. 2; क्रिमपरमतो निर्व्यूढं यत्करार्पणसाहसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. -6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. **-Comp.** —अंकः 1. an epithet of king Vikramâditya. -2. of a poet. -3. of a lexicographer. —अध्यवसायिन् *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. —एकरसिक *a.* wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. —कारिन् *a.* 1. bold, audacious. -2. rash, inconsiderate. —लांछन *a.* characterized by boldness.

साहसिकः *a.* (की *f.*) [साहसे प्रसृतः ठक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. -2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहास्मि साहसमसाहसिकी *Si.* 9. 59; केचित्तु साहसिकास्त्रिलोचनमिति पेठुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44.-3 Castigatory, punitive.—कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. -2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Mâl. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. -3 A felon, freebooter, robber. -4 An adulterer.

साहसिन् *a.* [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. -2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र *a.* (स्री *f.*) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. -2 Consisting of a thousand. -3 Bought with a thousand. -4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). -5 A thousand-fold. —स्रः An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. —स्रं An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help aid; स कुलोचितमिंद्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवान् R. 17. 4. -2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. -3 A number of companions or associates. -4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. -2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. -2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. -3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पण &c. -4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

साह्यं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. -2 Assistance, help.-**Comp.** —कृत् *m.* a companion.

साह्वयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To ensnare.

सिंहः [हिंस्-अच् पृषे०] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिंस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.); न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशंति मुखे मृगाः Subhâsh. -2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.-3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; *e.g.* रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. **-Comp.** —अवलोकनं the (backward) glance of a lion. °न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows ; (for explanation see under न्याय). —आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (—नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —आस्यः a particular position of the hands. —केशरः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. a lion's mane. —गः an epithet of *Siva.* —तलं the palms of the hands opened and joined together. —तुंडः a kind of fish. —दंष्ट्रः an epithet of *Siva.* —दर्प *a.* as proud as a lion. —द्वारं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). —ध्वनिः, —नादः 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. -2. a war-cry. —नादः N. of *Siva.* —याना, -रथा N. of the goddess Pârvatî. —लीलः a kind of coitus. —वाहनः an epithet of *Siva.* —वाहिनी an epithet of Durgâ. —विक्रांतः a horse. —संहनन *a.* 1. as strong as a lion. -2. handsome. (—नं) the killing of a lion. —स्थः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation *Leo.*

सिंही 1 A lioness. -2 N. of the mother of Râhu.

सिंहलं [सिंहोऽस्त्यस्य लच्] 1 Tin. -2 Brass. -3 Bark, rind. -4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासादनं Ratn. 1. —लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (**नं**), सिंहाणकः-कं 1 Rust of iron. -2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Râhu. **-Comp.** —तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Râhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. -2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. -3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिकतामय, सिकतावत् *a.* Sandy. —यं 1 A sand bank. -2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल *a.* [सिकताः संत्यत्र इलच्] Sandy; Bh 3. 38.

सिक्थः [सिच्-थक्] 1 Boiled rice. -2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhâsh. —क्थं 1 Bees'-wax. -2 Indigo.

सिक्थकं Bees'-wax.

सिक्यं See शिक्य.

सिक्ष्यः Crystal, glass.

सिंघ (घा) णं, सिंघाणकं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron.

सिंघिणी The nose.

सिच् 6 U. (सिंचति-ते, सिषेच-सिषिचे, असिचत्-त, असिक्त, सेक्ष्यति-ते, सेक्तुं, सिक्त; स् of सिच् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops, Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten; soak, wet; विश्रांतः सन् व्रज वननदीतीरजातानि सिंचन् Me. 26; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in; जाड्यं धियो हरति सिंचति वाचि सत्यं Bh. 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिंचतं *S.* 3. -6 To impregnate. —*Caus.* (सेचयति-ते) To cause to

sprinkle. —*Desid.* (सिसिक्षति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see सिच्.

सिक्तिः *f.* 1 Sprinkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिचयः [सिच्-अयच् किच] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिंचिता Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिंजितं Tinkling, jingling; आविद्धुभिर्नूपुरसिंजितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिट् 1 P. (सेटति) To disregard, despise.

सित *a.* [सो-क्त] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. —तः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. —तं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -Comp. —अंशु=सितकर q. v. —अग्रः a thorn. —अंगः the श्वेतरोहित tree. —अजाजी white cumin. —अपांगः a peacock. —अभ्रः, —भ्रं camphor. —अंबरः an ascetic dressed in white garments. —अर्जकः white basil. —अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. —असितः an epithet of Balarâma. (—तौ) Venus and Saturn. —आदिः molasses. —आननः N. of Garuḍa. —आभः camphor. —आलिका a cockle. —इतर *a.* other than white; *i.e* black. °गतिः fire. —उदरः an epithet of Kubera. —उद्भवं white sandal. —उपलः a crystal. —उपला candied sugar. —उपलः chalk. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —धातुः a white mineral, chalk. —रश्मिः the moon. —वाजिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शिंबिकः wheat. —शिवं rock-salt. —शूकः barley.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar; विलेन वृते रसने सितापि तिक्तायते हंसकुलावतंस N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moonlight. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dûrvâ grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. —Comp —खंडः a kind of refined sugar. —लता white Dûrvâ grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. —तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. -Comp. —कंठ, -वासस् see शितिकंठ; शितिवासस्.

सितिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

सिध् I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिषेध, असिधत्, सेत्स्यति, सेद्धुं, सिद्ध; *caus.* साधयति or सेधयति; *desid.* सिषित्सति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 15.8. -2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः *S.* 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid; यदि च चत्वारो वैयाधिकरण्यं सिध्यति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36 -II. 1 P. (सेधति, सिद्धः the स् of सिध् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p.p.* 1 Accomplished,, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; तस्मादिंद्रियं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit.). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food); Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. —द्धः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis* q. v.; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिराश्रयंते शृंगाणि यस्य पवर्तिसिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyâsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धादेश Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A law-suit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. —द्धं Sea-salt.—Comp. —अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pûrvapaksha).-3. a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion. °पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. —अन्नं cooked food. —अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (—र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. —आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. —क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or *Siddhas.* —गंगा, —नदी, -सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. —ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. —जलं,-सलिलं sour rice-gruel. —देवः N. of Siva. —धातुः quicksilver. —पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. —पुरुष=सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. —पुष्पः the Karavîra plant. —प्रयोजनः white mustard. —यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. —योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रस *a.* mineral, metallic. (—सः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. —संकल्प *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. —साधकः N. of Siva. —साधनः white mustard. (—नं) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. —साध्य *a.* accomplished, prove

(-द्धं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. -सेन: N. of Kârtikeya. -स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor).

सिद्धकः The Sàla tree.

सिद्धता-त्वं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतिन् *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष) -2 One learned in scientific text-books.-3 A follower of the Mîmám sá philosophy.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिध्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhâsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a law-suit).-7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:— अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा। ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता). -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgá. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of *S*iva (*m.* in this sense). -Comp. -द *a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; Mál. 5. 1. (-दः) an epithet of *S*iva. -दात्री an epithet of Durgâ. -योगः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् *n.* [सिध्-मन् किच्च] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिध्मल, सिध्मवत् *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. -ला See सिध्मं above.

सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिध्यः The asterism Pushya.

सिध्र *a.*1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. -ध्रः 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिध्रकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन *a.* 1 White. -2 One-eyed. -नः A morsel, mouthful. -नं 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent; या पूर्वामावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br.; or सा दृष्टेंदुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेंदुकला कुहूः Ak.

सिंदुकः, सिंदुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंदूरः [स्यंद्-उरन् संप्रसारणं Uṇ. 1. 68] A kind of tree. -रं Red lead; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव Gît. 11; N. 22. 45. -Comp. -कारणं lead. -तिलकः an elephant. (-का) a woman whose husband is living.

सिंदूरिका Red-lead.

सिंदूरित *a.* Reddned, made red.

सिंदूरी Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधुः [स्यंद्-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य धश्च Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N of a river in Málvâ; Me. 29 (where Malli.'s remark सिंधुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); Mâl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhândârkar's note *ad loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -5 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant.-7 An elephant.-8 N. of Varuṇa.-9 White borax.-10 A kind of musical mode (राग). -pl. The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. -*f.*1 A great river or river in general; विबत्यसौ पाययते च सिंधूः R. 13. 9; Me. 46; *S*. 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. -Comp. -उत्थं, -उपलं rock-salt. -कफः cuttle-fish bone. -खेलः the country Sindha. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the *Sindh* country. (-जः) the moon. (-जं) rock-salt. -नाथः the ocean. -पुष्पः a conch-shell. -राजः, -पतिः N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. -लवणं rock-salt. -वारः a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). -शयनः N. of Vishṇu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्व् 1 P. (सिन्वति) To wet, moisten.

सिप्रः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिप्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayiní; see शिप्रा.

सिम *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिंबा -बी See शिंबा -बी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.).-2 A bucket, baling vessel.-3 Ved. A stream.-Comp. -उत्पातः 1. a disease of the veins &c. -2. redness and inflammation of the eyes. -जालः enlargement of the vessels of the eye. -मोक्षः, -व्यधः, -व्यधनं venesection.

सिव् 4 P. (सीव्यति,स्यूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीव्यति दुर्यशःपटौ N. 1. 80; Mâl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि स्नेहात्मकस्तंतुरंतर्मर्माणि सीव्यति U. 5. 17. -With अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवरः An elephant.

सिषाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिसृक्षा Desire to create.

सिहुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सिह्लः, -सिह्लकः Benzoin, incense.

सिह्लकी, सिह्ली The olibanum tree.

सीक् I. 1 A. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move.-II. 1 P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति-ते) 1 To be impatien

-2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सिक्-तै सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अरन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सि-त पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताद्रव्य q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilâ, and wife of Râma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaputri' &c. She was married to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Ravana who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rama came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his host of demons, and recovered Sita. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage.]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umâ. -7 N. of Lakshmî. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. —पतिः N. of Râmachandra. —फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a.* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. —त्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f.* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); मया दष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननं V. 4. 21.

सीद्यं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m.* [सिध्-उ पृषो०] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Gît. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -Comp. —गंधः the Bakula tree. —पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. —रसः the mango tree. —संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीध्रं The anus (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [सि-इमनि पृषो० न गुणो दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमत्यायतयोऽत्यजंतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीम्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below).

सीमंतः [सीम्नोंऽतः शकं०] 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -Comp. —उन्नयनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskâras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. —कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general); सेनां सीमंतयन्नरैः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समरसीमंतितकेतकीकाः (प्रदेशाः) Si. 3. 80; रथांगसीमंतितसांद्रकर्दमान् (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7; Me. 100; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति समुत्पन्ने विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast. -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. —अधिपः a neighbouring prince. —अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. °पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. —उल्लंघनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarâ* day). —निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. —लिंगं a boundary-mark, land-mark. —वादः a dispute about boundaries. —विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. —विवादः litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. —वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. —संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सि-रक् पृषो० Un. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Janaka. —पाणिः, -भृत् *m.* epithets of Balarâma. —योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough. -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma; Si. 2. 2.

सीव् See सिव्.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीहुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. (सुवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1. 2. P. (सवति, सौति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5. U. (सुनोति, सुनुते, सुत; the स् of सु is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or

extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. —*Desid.* (सुषूसति-ते)—WITH उद् to excite, agitate. —प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhâraya and Bahuvrîhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगंधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमध्यमा, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः सुसेवितः &c....सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. —**Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. —अंग *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. —अच्छ *a.* see s. v. —अंत *a.* having a happy end, ending well. —अल्प, —अल्पक *a.* see s. v. —अस्ति, —अस्तिक see s. v. —आकार, —आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. —आगत see s. v. —आदानं taking justly or properly; Ms. 8. 172. —आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. —इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed. °कृत् *m.* a form of fire. —उक्त *a.* well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सारिका.) (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं वांछति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यंदिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. °दर्शिन् *m.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. °वाच् *f.* 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. —उत्तर *a.* 1. very superior. -2. well towards the north. —उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-नं) vigorous effort or exertion. —उन्मद, —उन्माद *a.* quite mad or frantic. —उपसदन *a.* easy to be approached. —उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. —कंटका the aloe plant. —कंडुः itch. —कंदः 1. an onion. -2. a yam. -3 a sort of grass. —कंदकः onion. —कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अध्यवसातुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done.' -2 easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. —कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (*-m.*) N. of Visvakarman. —कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). —कांडः the Kâravella plant. —कांडिका the Kândîra creeper. —कांडिन् *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (*-m.*) a bee. —काष्ठं fire wood. —कुंदकः an onion. —कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugar-cane. -3. a kind of grain (श्यामाक). -4 a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. —कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamâlapatra. —कुमारी the Navamallikâ jasmine. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings (*-m.*) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvashṭri. —कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्चिंत्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. —कृतिः *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. —कृतिन् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धतां H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. —कृत्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. —केशर-(स)रः the citron tree. —क्रतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. —ग *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. —गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2 well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. —गंधः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-धं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-धा) sacred basil. —गंधकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red *Tulasî.* -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. —गंधारः an epithet of *Siva.* —गंधि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धिः) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि *n.*) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. °त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. °मूलं the root Usîra. °मूषिका the musk-rat. —गंधिकः 1. incense. -2. sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. —गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. —गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः *f.* the same as above. —गृह *a.* (ही *f.*) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt 1. 390. —गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly, grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् *a.* 1. one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhishṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनाम्नः भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1. —ग्रासः a dainty morsel. —ग्रीव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four

horses of Krishṇa. -5. of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vâli. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife Sita. Rama, therefere, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita.]. °ईशः N. of Râma. –ग्लन a. very weary or fatigued. –चक्षुस् a. having good eyes, seeing well. (-m.) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. –चरित, -चरित्र a. well-conducted, well-behaved. (–तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रततु S. 6. 10. (–ता, –त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. –चर्मन् m. the Bhûrja tree. –चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind of speckled snake. –चित्रा a kind of gourd. –चिंता, -चिंतनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. –चिरम् ind. for a very long time, very long. –चिरायुस् m. a god, deity. –चूटी a pair of nippers or tongs. –चेलकः a fine cloth. –छत्रः N. of Siva. (–त्रा) the river Sutlej. –जन a. 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent. (–नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's charioteer. –जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery, –जन्मन् a. 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mâl. 1. 34. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. –जलं a lotus. –जल्पः 1 a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamaṇi; यत्रार्जवात् सगांभीर्यं सदैन्यं सहचापलम् । सोत्कंठं च हरिः स्पृष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते ॥. –जात a. 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely; Mâl. 1. 16, R. 3. 8. –तनु a. 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (–नुः, –नूः f.) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु मुखं ते सख्यः पश्यंति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 10. –तंत्रि a. 1. well-stringed. -2. (hence) melodious. –तपस् a. 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-m.) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite.-2. the sun (-n.)an austere penance. –तमां ind. most excellently, best. –तरां ind. 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very, very much, excessively; तया दुहित्रा सुतरां सवित्री स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14 9, 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so; मद्यद्यास्था न ते चेत्त्वयि मम सुतरामेव राजन् गतोस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. –तर्दनः the (Indian) cuckoo. –तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल.-2. the foundation of a large building. –तिक्तकः the coral tree.–तीक्ष्ण a. 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (–क्ष्णः) 1. the Sigru tree. -2. N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दांतः R. 13. 41. °दशनः an epithet of Siva. –तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. –तुंग a. very lofty or tall. (–गः) the cocoa-nut tree. –तेजस् a. 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-m.) a worshipper of the sun. –दक्षिण a. 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 310. (–णा) N. of the wife of Dilîpa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा । पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1 31, 3. 1 –दंडः a cane, ratan. –दत् a. (ती f.) having handsome teeth. –दंतः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer. (–ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. –दर्शन a. (ना or नी f.) 1. good-looking, beautiful, handsome. -2. easily seen. (–नः) the discus of Vishṇu; as in कृष्णोप्यसुदर्शनः K. -2 N. of Siva. -3. of mount Meru. -4. a vulture. (–नी -नं) N. of Amarâvatî, Indra's capital. (–नं) N. of Jambudvîpa. –दर्शना 1. a handsome woman. -2. a woman.-3. an order, a command. -4. a kind of drug. –दा a. very bountiful. –दांतः a Buddhist. –दामन् a. one who gives liberally. (-m.) 1. a cloud. -2. a mountain. -3. the sea. -4. N. of Indra's elephant. -5. N. of a very poor Brâhmaṇa who came to Dvâraká with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Kṛishṇa, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. –दायः 1. a good or auspicious gift. -2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -3. one who offers such a gift. –दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. -2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनाहं in the same sense. –दीर्घ a. very long or extended. (–र्घा) a kind of cucumber. –दुर्लभ a. very scarce or rare. –दूर a. very distant or remote. (सुदूरं means 1. to a great distance. -2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरात् 'from afar, from a distance'). –दृढ a. very firm or hard, compact. –दृश् a. having beautiful eyes. (-f.) a pretty woman. –धन्वन् a. having an excellent bow. (-m.) 1. a good archer or bowman. -2. Ananta, the great serpent. -3. N. of Visvakarman. –धर्मन् a. attentive to duties. (-f.) the council or assembly of gods. (-m.) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. -2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. –धर्मा -र्मी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); ययावुदीरितालोकः सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27. –धित a. Ved. 1. perfect, secure. -2. kind, good. -3. happy, prosperous. -4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). –धी a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (–धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-f.) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. °उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. -2. N. of an attendant on Kṛishṇa. (–स्यं) the club of Balarâma. °उपास्या 1. a woman. -2. N. of Umâ, or of one of her female companions. -3. a sort of pigment. –धूम्रवर्णा one of the seven tongues of fire. –नंदा N. of a woman. –नयः 1. good conduct. -2. good policy. –नयन a. having beautiful eyes.(–नः) a deer. (–ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. -2. a woman in general. –नाभ a. 1. having

a beautiful navel. -2. having a good nave or centre. (-भः) 1. a mountain. -2. the Mainâka mountain q. v. —निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-तं) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चल: an epithet of *S*iva. —नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. -2. polite, civil. (-तं) 1. good conduct or behaviour. -2. good policy or prudence. —नीतिः *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. -2. good policy. -3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, q. v. —नीथ *a.* well-disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-थः) 1. a Brâhmaṇa. -2. N. of *S*isupâla q. v. -3. Ved. a good leader. —नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. (-लं), -नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. —नौ *n.* water (?). —पक्व *a.* 1. well-cooked. -2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant mango. —पत्नी a woman having a good husband. —पथः 1. a good road. -2. a good course. -3. good conduct. —पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सुपंथाः) a good road. —पद्मा orris root. —पर्ण *a.* (र्णा or र्णी *f.*) 1. well-winged. -2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. -2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. -3. any supernatural bird. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5. a cock. °केतुः N. of Vishṇu. —पर्णकः =सुपर्ण. —पर्णा, -पर्णी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. -2. a pool abounding with lotuses. -3. N. of the mother of Garuḍa. —पर्याप्त *a.* 1. very spacious. -2. well-fitted. —पर्वन् *a.* well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (-*m.*) 1. a bamboo. -2. an arrow. -3. a god, deity. -4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). -5. smoke. (-*f.*) white Dûrvâ grass. —पलायित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. -2 skilfully retreated. —पात्रं 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. -2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —पाद् (पाद् or पदी *f.*) having good or handsome feet. —पार्श्वः 1. the waved-leaf fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -2. N. of the son of Sampâti, elder brother of Jaṭâyu. —पीतं a carrot. (-तः) the fifth Muhûrta. -पुंसी a woman having a good husband. —पुष्प *a.* (ष्पा or ष्पी *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-ष्पः) 1. the coral tree. -2. the Sirîsha tree. (-ष्पी) the plantain tree. (-ष्पं) 1. cloves. -2. the menstrual excretion. —पुष्पित *a.* 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. -2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. -2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). —पूरकः the Baka-pushpa tree. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. -2. public, notorious. —प्रतर्कः a sound judgment —प्रतिभा spirituous liquor. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. -2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठा) 1. good position. -2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. -3. establishment, erection. -4. installation, consecration. —प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. -2. consecrated -3. celebrated. (-तः) the Udumbara tree. —प्रतिष्णात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified. -2. well-versed in. -3. well-investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. -2. having a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1. an epithet of Kâmadeva. -2. of Siva. -3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —प्रपाणं a good tank. —प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break; दिष्ट्या सुप्रभातमद्य यदयं देवो दृष्टः U. 6 -2. the earliest dawn. —प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. —प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. -2. close contact. -3. dexterity. —प्रसन्नः N. of Kubera. —प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-दः) N. of Siva. —प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. -2. a beloved mistress. —फल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive. -2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. -2. the jujube. -3. the Karṇikâra tree. -4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. -2. the plantain tree. -3. a variety of brown grape. -4. colocynth. —फेनः a cuttle-fish bone. —बंधः sesamum. —बल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of *S*iva. -2. N. of the father of *S*akuni. —बांधवः N. of *S*iva. —बाहु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. -2. strong-armed. (-हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mârîcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mârîcha began to disturb the sacrifice of Visvâmitra, but was defeated by Râma and Lakshmaṇa; see R. 11. 29. —बोध *a.* 1. easily apprehended or understood. (-धः) good information or advice. —ब्रह्मण्यः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —भग *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. -2. lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु *S.* 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mâl. 9. -3. pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4, *S.* 1. 3. -4. beloved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वामुपैतु कृतार्थतां Gît. 5. 5. illustrious. (-गः) 1. borax. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka tree. -4. red amaranth. (-गं) good fortune. °मानिन्, सुभगंमन्य *a.* -1. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्यभावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flattering oneself. —भगा a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. -2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of wild jasmine. -4 turmeric. -5. the Priyangu creeper. -6 the holy basil. °सुतः the son of a favourite wife. —भंगा the cocoa-nut tree. —भद्र *a.* very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N. of Vishṇu. (-द्रा) N. of the sister of Balarâma and Kṛishṇa, married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. —भद्रकः 1. a car for carrying the image of a god. -2. the Bilva tree. —भाषित *a.* 1. spoken well or eloquent. (-तं) 1. fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमंगे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. -2. a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः

Subhâsh. -3. a good remark ; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं). -भिक्षं 1. good alms, successful begging. -2. abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भीरकः the Palâsa tree. -भूतिकः the Bilva tree. -भ्रू a. having beautiful eyebrows. (-भ्रूः f.) a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभ्रूः; but सुभ्रु is used by writers like Bhaṭṭi, Kâlidâsa, and Bhavabhûti; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22; Ku. 5. 43; Mâl. 3. 8. -मंगल a. 1. very auspicious. -2. abounding in sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः f.) 1. a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. -2. a favour of the gods. -3. a gift, blessing. -4. a prayer, hymn. -5. a wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मधुरं a very sweet or gentle speech, agreeable words. -मध्य, -मध्यम a. slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्यमा a graceful woman. -मन a. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना) the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस् a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. -2. well-pleased, satisfied. (-m.) 1. a god, divinity. -2. a learned man. -3. a student of the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba tree. (-f., n.; said to be pl. only by some) a flower; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mâl. 1 (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G.; Si. 6. 66. (-f.) 1. the great-flowered jasmine. -2 the Mâlatî creeper. °फलः the wood-apple. °फलं nutmeg. -मंत्रु a. 1. advising well. -2. very faulty or blameable. (-m.) a good adviser. -मंत्रः N. of the charioteer of Dasaratha. -मित्रा 1. N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmaṇa and Satrughna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1. having a beautiful face, lovely. -2. pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -3. of Gaṇesa. -4. of Siva. (-खं) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror. -मूलकं a carrot. -मेखलः the Muñja grass. -मेधस् a. having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-m.) a wise man. (-f.) heart-pea. -मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. -2. N. of Siva. -यवसं beautiful grass, good pasturage. -यामुनः N. of Vishṇu. -युक्तः N. of Siva. -योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk. -2 a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1. good colour. -2. the orange. -3. a hole cut in a house (सुरंगा also in this sense). (-गं) 1. red sanders. -2. vermilion. °धातुः red chalk. °युज् m. a house-breaker. -रंगिका the Mûrvâ plant. -रजःफलः the jackfruit tree. -रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. -रत a. 1. much sported. -2. playful. -2. much enjoyed. -4. compassionate, tender. (-तं) 1. great delight or enjoyment. -2. copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. °ताली 1. a female-messenger, a go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as a composition). (-सः, -सा) the plant सिंधुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgâ. (-सा, -सं) the sacred basil. (-सं) 1. gum-myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. -राजन् a. governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् Ak. (-m.) 1. a good king. -2. a divinity. -राष्ट्रं N. of a country on the western side of India (Surat). °जं a kind of poison. °ब्रह्मः a Brâhmaṇa of Surâshṭra. -रूप a. 1. well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुरूपा कन्या. -2. wise, learned. (-पः) an epithet of Siva. -रेभ a. fine-voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-भं) tin. -लक्षण a. 1. having auspicious or beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-णं) 1. observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. -2. a good or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9; इत्थमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थनादुर्निवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3. natural to, proper for; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. °कोप a. easily provoked, irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman. -2. N. of the wife of Indrajit. -लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वक्त्रं 1. a good face or mouth. -2 correct utterance. (-क्त्रः) N. of Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence. -वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का, -वर्चिन् m. natron, alkali. -वर्चलं linseed. -वर्चसः N. of Siva. -वर्ण see s. v. -वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal season. -2. the day of full moon in the month of Chaitra, or a festival celebrated in honour of Kâmadeva in that month (also सुवसंतकः in this sense). -वह a. 1. bearing well. patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3. easy to be borne. (-हा) a lute. -वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume or odour. -वासिनी 1. a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. -2. a married woman whose husband is alive. -विक्रांत a. very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (-तः) a hero. (-तं) heroism. -विद् m. a learned man, shrewd person. (-f.) a shrewd or clever woman. -विदः 1. an attendant on the women's apartments. -2. a king. -विदत्र m. a king. -विदित्रं 1. a household, family -2. wealth. -विदल्लः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविदल्ल q. v). (-ल्लं) the women's apartments, harem. -विदल्ला a married woman. -विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind. easily. -विनीत a. well-trained, modest. (-ता) a tractable cow. -विहित a. 1. well-placed, well-deposited. -2. well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशावसरे तत्सुविहितं Mâl. 1. -3. well done or performed. -वी (बी) ज a. having good seed. (-जः) 1. N. of Siva. -2. the poppy. (-जं) good seed. -वीराम्लं sour rice-gruel. -वीर्य a. 1. having great vigour. -2. of

heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-र्यं) 1. great heroism. -2. abundance of heroes. -3. the fruit of the jujube. (-र्या) wild cotton. -वृक्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. -2. a hymn of praise. -वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्त वर्तते लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; मृदुनातिसुवृत्तेन सुमृष्टेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सन्मार्गपतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंटकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (-त्तं) a good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. -वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. -2. humble, quiet. (-लः) N. of the Trikûṭa mountain. -व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-तः) a religious student. (-ता) 1. a virtuous wife. -2. a tractable cow, one easily milked. -शंस *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -शक *a.* capable of being easily done. -शल्य: the Khadira tree. -शाकं undried ginger. -शारदः N. of *S*iva. -शासित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. -शिक्षित *a.* well-taught trained, well-disciplined. -शिखः fire. (-खा) 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb. -शीतं yellow sandal-wood. -शीम *a.* cold, frigid. (-मः) coldness. -शील *a.* good-tempered, amiable. (-ला) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. -2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. -श्रीका the gum olibanum tree. -श्रुत *a.* 1. well heard. -2. versed in the Vedas. (-तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -श्लिष्ट 1. well-arranged or united. -2. well-fitted; Mâl. 1. -श्लेषः close union or embrace. -सख्या N. of the wife of Janaka. -सदृश agreeable to look at. -सन्नत *a.* well-directed (as an arrow). -सरण. N. of *S*iva. -सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. -2. bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of *S*iva. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. -2. competence. -3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. -सारवत् *n.* crystal. -सिकता 1. good sand. -2. gravel. -3. sugar. -स्थ *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. -2. in health, healthy, faring well. -3. in good or or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. -4. happy, fortunate. (-स्थं) a happy state, well-being; सुस्थं को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). -स्थता -स्थितिः *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. -2. health, convalescence. -स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वपनः an epithet of *S*iva. -स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. -2. loud. -हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. -2. beneficial, salutary. -3. friendly, affectionate. -4. satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (*-m.*) 1. a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसंत किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. -2. an ally. °भेदः the separation of friends. °वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. -हृदः a friend. -हृदय *a.* 1. good-hearted. -2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख् 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुख).

सुखं [सुख्-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. -2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखश्रवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. -3 Virtuous, pious. -4 Taking delight in, favourable to; *S*. 7. 18.-5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49. -6 Fit, suitable. -खा The capital of Varuṇa. -खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21. -2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1. 40.-3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवीं सुखं प्रष्टुं गता M. 4. -4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. -5 Facility, easiness, ease. -6 Heaven, paradise. -7 Water. -खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. -2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. -3 At ease, comfortably; अलंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गलिः K. P. 10. -4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. -4 Rather, willingly.-6 Quietly, placidly. -Comp. -अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. -2. friendly. -3. destroying happiness. -आधारः paradise. -आप्लव *a.* suitable for bathing. -आजातः N. of *S*iva. -आयतः, -आयनः a good or well-trained horse. -आरोह *a.* of easy ascent. -आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. -आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable.-आशः 1. eating at ease. -2. pleasant food. -3. N. of Varuṇa. -आशकः a cucumber. -आसक्तः an epithet of *S*iva. -आस्वाद *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. -2. agreeable, delightful. (-दः) 1. a pleasant flavour. -2. enjoyment (of pleasure). -उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. -2. a husband. -उदकं, -उष्णं warm water. -उदयः dawn or realization of happiness. -उदर्क *a.* resulting in happiness. -उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. -एषिन् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. -ऊर्जिकः natron. -कर, -कार, -दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. -चारः a good horse. -जात *a.* happy. -द *a.* giving pleasure. (-दः) N. of Vishṇu. (-दा) 1. a courtezan of Indra's heaven. -2. the river Ganges. -3. the *S*amî tree. (-दं) the seat of Vishṇu. -दोह्या a cow easily milked. -बोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. -2. easy knowledge. -भागिन्, -भाज् *a.* happy. -भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. -मोदा the gum olibanum tree. -रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honor of Lakshmî). -2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. -वर्चकः, -वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. -वासः a water-melon. -श्रव, -श्रु

ति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3. —संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure; *S.* 5. 11. —साध्य *a* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. -2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर *a.* =सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Mâl. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8. U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den. A. 1 To feel happy or glad. -2 To rejoice. -3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखिन् *a.* Happy, glad, joyful. —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंघुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of *S*iva); see खट्वांग.

सुट् A technical term used by Pâṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

सुट्ट् 10 U (सुट्टयति-ते) 1 To despise, disregard. -2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice). -3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. —तः 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. —तः तं A Soma libation. -**Comp.** —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. —आत्मजः a grandson. (—जा) a grand-daughter. उत्पत्तिः *f.* birth of a son. —निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son: R. 5. 6. —वस्करा the mother of seven children. —स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. —*m.* The farther of a son.

सुता A daughter; समर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child or children. —*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनांबा यदि सुतिनी वद वंध्या कीदृशी भवति Subhâsh.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुतुस *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra. —*f.* The earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his ablutions (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुष्ठु धीयते पीयते धे-धा वा क Tv.] 1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 The nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar; कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -**Comp.** —अंशुः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. °रत्नं a pearl. —अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः, -आवासः the moon. —उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. —जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. —द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. —धवलित *a.* plastered, white-washed. —निधिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —पाणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician of the gods. —भवनं a stuccoed house. —भित्तिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhûrta or hour after noon. —भुज् *m.* a god, deity. —भृतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. —मयं 1. a brick or stone building. -2. a royal palace. —मोदकः camphor. —वर्षः a shower of nectar —वर्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. the moon. -3. camphor. —वासः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —वासा a kind of cucumber. —सित *a.* 1. white as mortar. 2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकांतः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). —सूतिः 1. the moon. -2. a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. —स्यंदिन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectar; Bh. 2. 6. —स्रवा uvula or soft palate. —हरः an epithet of Garuḍa; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow.

सुनासी (शी) रः An epithet of Indra.

सुंदः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other].

सुंदर *a.* (रीं *f.*) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. —रः N. of Cupid. —री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुंदरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pâṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p* [स्वप्-कर्तरि क्त] Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशंति मुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. —सं Sleep, sound sleep. -**Comp.** —जनः midnight. —ज्ञानं a dream. —त्वच् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः *f.* [स्वप्-क्तिन्] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. —मं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुम्नं 1 A hymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

सुर् I. 6 P. (सुरति) To rule, govern. -2 To shine. -II. 10 P.=स्वर् q. v.

सुरः [सुष्ठु राति ददात्यभीष्टं सु-रा-क] 1 A god, deity; सुराप्रतिमहाद्देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः Râm.; सुधया तर्पयते सुरान् पितॄंश्च V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16. -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -**Comp.** —अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*; R. 8. 79; —अधिपः

an epithet of Indra. —अध्यक्षः N. of *Siva*. —अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket. °हन् *m.* N. of *Siva*. °हंतृ *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —अर्हं 1. gold. -2. saffron. —आचार्यः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —आपगा 'the heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. —आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. -2. heaven, paradise. —इज्यः N. of Bṛihaspati. —इज्या the sacred basil. —इंद्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °गोपः a cochineal. °जित् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —इभः a celestial elephant. —इष्टः the Sála tree. —ईशः -ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of *Siva*. (-री) 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. Durgâ. —उत्तमः 1. the sun. -2. Indra. —उत्तरः sandal-wood. —ऋषिः (सुरर्षिः) a divine sage. —कारुः an epithet of Visvakarman. —कार्मुकं rain-bow. —गणः 1. N. of *Siva*. -2. a host of gods. —गुरुः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —ग्रामणी *m.* N. of Indra. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Brahman. —तरुः a tree of paradise. —तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha; q. v. —दारु *n.* the Devadâru tree. —दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. —दुंदुभी the sacred basil. —द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. -2. N. of Airâvata. —द्विष् *m.* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15. -2. Râhu; R. 2. 39. —धनुस् *n.* rainbow; सुरधनुरिदं दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. —धूपः turpentine, resin. —नदी, -निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पथं the sky, heaven. —पर्वतः the mountain Meru; q. v. —पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु. —प्रियः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Bṛihaspati. —भूयं identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. —भूरुहः the Devadâru tree —मंदिरं a temple; Mâl. 9. 1. —युवतिः *f.* a celestial damsel. —लासिका a flute, pipe. —लोकः heaven. °सुंदरी 1. a celestial woman. -2. N. of Durgâ —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. —वल्लभा white Dûrvâ grass. —वल्ली the sacred basil. —विद्विष्, -वैरिन्, -शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. —विलासिनी an *apsaras*. —शाखिन् *m.* the Kalpataru q. v. —सद्मन् *n.* heaven, paradise. —सरित्, -सिंधु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठ्यूतमैशम् R. 2. 75. —सुंदरी, -स्त्री 1. a celestial woman; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durgá. —स्थानं a temple.

सुरंगः -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building; ऐकागारिकेण तावती सुरंगां कारयित्वा Dk., सुरंगया बहिरपगतेषु युष्मासु Mu. 2; (written also सुरुंगा).

सुरभि *a.* 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः *S.*1.3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasing, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. —भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg. -3 Resin of Sâla, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The *Samî* tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring; V. 2. 20. -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Bakula tree. —*f.* 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mâtṛis. -10 The east. —*n.* 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. -**Comp.** —घृतं fragrant butter, well-seasoned ghee. —त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. areca nut. —त्वच् *f.* large cardamoms. —दारुः the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. —बाणः an epithet of Cupid. —मासः the spring. —मुखं the commencement of spring. —स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत् *m.* N. of fire.

सुरभित *a.* Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine; सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. -**Comp.** —आकरः a distillery. —आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* a distiller. —आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. —आसवः spirituous liquor. —उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. —करः the cocoa-nut tree. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. —ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. —प *a.* 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3 wise, sage. —पाणं, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. —पात्रं, -भांडं a wine-glass or cup. —भागः yeast. —मंडः the froth or scum of spirituous liquor during fermentation. —संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सुः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

सुरुंगा See सुरंग.

सुवनः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

सुवर्ण *a.* [शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. —र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of *Siva*. -5 The thorn-apple. —र्णा 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloe-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. —र्णं 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (-*m.* also); नन्वहं दशसुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Mâshas or about 175 grains Troy (*m.* also). -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -**Comp.** —अक्षः N. of *Siva*. —आख्यः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2. the thorn-apple. —अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. —कदली a variety of plantain. —कर्तृ, -कार, -कृत *m.* a goldsmith. —गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गैरिकं a kind of red-chalk. —जीविकः N. of a tribe; (गांधिकः शांखिकश्चैव कांस्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पंचैते वणिजः स्मृताः॥ —पुष्पः the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पित *a.* abounding in gold; *e. g.* सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वंति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. —पृष्ठ *a.* coated with gold, gilded. —बिंदुः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a form of *Siva*. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी yellow jasmine. —रूप्यक *a.* abounding in gold and silver. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —वणिज् *m.* N. of a mixed caste —वर्णः N. of Vishṇu. —वर्णा turmeric. —सिद्धः an adept who has ac-

quired gold by magical means. –स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahâpâtakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् *a.* 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम *a.* 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same; all. –मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमं Gît. 7; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्मनभाजि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाढः An epithet of *S*iva.

सुषिः *f.* 1 A hole; cf. शुषि. -2 A tube, pipe.

सुषि (षी) म *a.* 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. –मः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर *a.* 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. –रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः *f.* 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sût. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्णः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. –म्णा A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and पिंगला, two of the vessels of the body.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करमर्द) -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु *ind.* 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much, exceedingly; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुष्मं A rope, cord, string.

सुह्माः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सू I. 2. 4. A. (सूते, सूयते, सूत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also); असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यं Ku. 1. 20; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनास्ति U. 5. 31. -WITH प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. -II. 6 P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

सू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. –*f.* 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

सूकः 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

सूकरः 1 A hog, pig; see शूकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. –री 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म *a.* [सूच्-मन् सुक् च नेट्; Uṇ. 4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic; जालांतररथसूर्यांशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. -2 Little, small; इत्रमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 19; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice. -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty, artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. –क्ष्मः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of *S*iva. –क्ष्मं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावद्य. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammaṭa:—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्यस्मै प्रकाश्यते। धर्मेण केनचिद्यत्र तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. **-Comp.** –आत्मन् *m.* N. of *S*iva. –एला small cardamoms. –तंडुलः the poppy. –तंडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. –दर्शिता quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. –दर्शिन्, -दृष्टि *a.* 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp-minded. –दारु *n.* a thin plank of wood, a board. –देहः -शरीरं the subtile body which is invested by the grosser material frame (=लिंगशरीर q. v.). –पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. –पर्णी a kind of basil. –पिप्पली wild pepper. –बीजः the poppy. –बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (–द्धिः *f.*) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. –मक्षिकं, -का a mosquito, gnat. –मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation). –शर्करा small gravel, sand. –शालिः a kind of fine rice. –षट्चरणः a sort of louse.

सूच् 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां सूचयिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्भवोयं (गंधः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; *S.* 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि गुप्तद्वारो न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -4 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. -5 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -WITH अभि to show, indiate; अमन्यत नलं प्राप्तं कर्मचेष्टाभिसूचितं Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सूच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. –कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company. -6 A Buddha. -7 A *Siddha*. -8 A villain, scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. **-Comp.** –वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper sings or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची *f.* [सूच्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle

-3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं मे चरणं S. 1; so मुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे S. 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; दंडव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तु शकटेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187.-7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet.-8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by sings, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. —अग्र a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. —आस्यः a rat. —कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय. —खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. —पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of potherb. —पुष्पः the Ketaka tree.—भिन्न a. bursting open at the points of the buds; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23. —भेद्य a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. —मुख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed.(-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass.-3. a particular position of the hands.(-खं) a diamond.—रोमन् m. a hog.—वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. —शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. —धरः an elephant. —मुख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [सूच्-क्त] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. —m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. —m. N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [सू-क्त] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. —तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोदयाश्वान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33. -3 The son of a Vaisya by a Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpenter. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyâsa.—तः तं Quick-silver. -Comp.—तनयः an epithet of Karṇa. —राज् m. quick -silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचं q. v.). —कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms.5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः f. [सू-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted -Comp.—अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). —गृहं the lying-in-chamber. —मासः (also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. —अगारं, -गृहं, -गेहं, -भवनं the lying-in-chamber. —रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. —षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्या See सुत्या.

सूत्परं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र् 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sûtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता पिंगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं मया निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Mâl. 1. -4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं [सूत्र्-अच्] 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhâsh.; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -2 A fibre; सुरांगना कर्षति खंडिताग्रात्सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. -6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism.-8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:—स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवद्विश्वतोमुखम्। अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. —आत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-m.) the soul. —आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. —कंठः 1. a Bráhmaṇa. -2. a pigeon, dove. -3. a wag-tail. —कर्मन् n. carpentry. —कारः, -कृत् m. an author or composer of Sûtras. —कोणः, कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). —गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. —चरणं N. of a class of *charanas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sûtra works.—तंतुः a thread, string. —तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. —दरिद्र a. 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः Mk. 2. 9. —धरः, -धारः 1. 'the

thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastâvanâ or prelude; he is thus defined—नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत्सूत्रं स्यात्सबीजकम् । रंगदैवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार इति स्मृतः ॥. -2. a carpenter, an artisan. -3. the author of a set of aphorisms. -4. an epithet of Indra. —पिटकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. —पुष्पः the cotton plant. —भिद् *m.* a tailor. —भृत् *m.* =सूत्रधार q. v. —यंत्रं 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. -2. a weaver's loom. —वीणा a kind of lute. —वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. -2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् =सुत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेवया).

सूत्रित *p. p.* [सूत्र्-क्त] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. -2 Prescribed in Sûtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having threads. -2 Having rules. —*m.* A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूदते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. -2 To effuse, pour out. -3 To deposit. -4 To distil, flow. -5 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. -2 To strike, hurt, kill. -3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. -4 To pour out, effuse. -5 To assent, agree, promise. -6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद्-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Pouring out, distilling. -3 A well, spring. -4 A cook. -5 Sauce, soup. -6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. -7 Split pease. -8 Mud, mire. -9 Sin, fault. -10 The office of a charioteer. -11 The Lodhra tree.-Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* cookery. —शाला a kitchen.

सूदन *a.* (नी *f.*) [सूद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive; दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. -2 Dear, beloved. —नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Assenting to, promising. -3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून *p. p.* [सू-क्त क्तस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. -2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. -3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for शून or शून्य in this sense). —नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. -2 The sale of meat. -3 Hurting, killing, destroying. -4 The soft palate, uvula. -5 A girdle, zone. -6 Inflammation of the glands of the neck called mumps. -7 A ray of light. -8 A river. -9 A daughter. -10 An elephant's trunk. —नाः (*f.* pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पंचशूना.

सूनिन् *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. -2 A hunter.

सूनुः [सू-नुक्] 1 A son; पितुरहमेवैको सूनुरभवं K. -2 A child, an offspring. -3 A grandson (daughter's son). -4 A younger brother. -5 The sun. -6 The Arka plant.

सूनू *f.* A daughter.

सूनृत *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनृतगिरश्च सूरयः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. -2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनृता । एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. -3 Auspicious, fortunate. -4 Beloved, dear. -5 Ved. Quick, active. —ता 1 The goddess of true speech. -2 An excellent song. -3 N. of Ushas. -4 Food. —तं 1 True and agreeable speech. -2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. -3 Auspiciousness.

सूप: [सुखेन पीयते, सु-पा घञर्थे क पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शास्त्रार्थं दर्वी सूपरसानिव Subhâsh.; Ms. 3. 226. -2 A sauce, condiment. -3 A cook. -4 A pan, vessel. -5 An arrow. -6 Split pease.-Comp. —अंगं asa-fœtida. —कारः a cook. —धूपनं, -धूपकं asa-fœtida.

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 Sky or heaven.

सूर् 4 A. (सूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण *a.* Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुवति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकानुदयेन, सू-क्रन्; Uṇ. 2. 24] 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant. -3 The Soma. -4 A wise or learned man. -5 A hero, king. -Comp. —चक्षुस् *a.* radiant as the sun. —सुतः an epithet of Saturn. —सूतः the charioteer of the sun, *i. e.* Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. -2 Calm, tranquil. —ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. -2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन्पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. -3 A priest. -4 A worshipper. -5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; *e. g.* मल्लिनाथसूरि. -6 N. of Kṛishṇa.

सूरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Wise, learned. —*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar, *pandit.*

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. -2 N. of Kuntî, q. v. -3 Black mustard.

सूर्क्ष् (क्ष्य्) 1. 4. P. (सूर्क्षति, सूर्क्ष्यति) 1 To respect, honour. -2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्क्ष (क्ष्य) णं Disrespect.

सूक्ष्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्प See शूर्प.

सूर्मिः -र्मी *f.* 1 An iron or metallic image; Ms. 11. 103. -2 The pillar of a house. -3 Radiance, lustre. -4 A flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति ; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi; cf. *S.* 7. 20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanj*na* (or Chh*aya* or Asvini) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamun*a*, the two Asvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata,

the founder of the solar race of kings.]. -2 The tree called *Arka*. -3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). -4 The swallow-wort. -5 N. of *S*iva. -Comp. —अपायः sunset; Me. 80. —अर्घ्यं the presentation of an offering to the sun. —अश्मन् *m.* the sun-stone. —अश्वः a horse of the sun. —अस्तं sunset. —आतपः heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. —आलोकः sunshine. —आवर्तः a kind of sun-flower. —आह्व *a.* named after the sun. (-ह्वः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (-ह्वं) copper. —इंदुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); दर्शः सूर्येंदुसंगमः Ak. —उत्थानं, -उदयः sunrise. —ऊढः 1. 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; Pt. 1. 170. -2. the time of sunset. —उपस्थानं -उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; V. 1. —कमलं the sun-flower, a heliotrope. —कांतः 1. the sun-stone, sun-crystal; *S*. 2. 7. -2. a crystal. —कांतिः *f.* 1. sun-light. -2. a particular flower. -3. the flower of sesamum. —कालः day-time, day. °अनलचक्रं a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. —ग्रहः 1. the sun. -2. an eclipse of the sun. -3. an epithet of Râhu and Ketu. -4. the bottom of a water-jar. —ग्रहणं a solar eclipse. —चंद्रौ (also सूर्याचंद्रमसौ) *m.* du. the sun and moon. —जः, -तनयः, -पुत्रः 1. epithets of Sugrîva. -2. of Karṇa. -3. of the planet Saturn. -4. of Yama. —जा, -तनया the river Yamunâ. —तेजस् *n.* the radiance or heat of the sun. —नक्षत्रं that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. —पर्वन् *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.) —पुत्री 1. lightning. -2. the river Yamunâ. —प्रभव *a.* sprung or descended from the sun; R. 1. 2. —फणिचक्रं=सूर्यकालानलचक्रं q.v. above. —भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun. (-क्तः) the tree Bandhûka or its flower. —मणिः the sun-stone. —मंडलं the orb of the sun. —यंत्रं 1. a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). -2. an instrument used in taking solar observations. —रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam. —लोकः the heaven of the sun. —वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyâ). —वर्चस् *a.* resplendent as the sun. —विलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिष्क्रमणं. —संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. —संज्ञं saffron. —सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa. —सिद्धांतः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). —स्तुतिः *f*, -स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. —हृदयं N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. -2 The daughter of the sun. -3 The hymn about the marriage of Sûryâ. -4 A new bride. -5 A drug. -6 The colocynth.

सूष् 1 P. (सूषति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूषणा A mother.

सूष्यंती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1.3.P.(सरति,ससर्ति, also धावति; ससार, असार्षीत्-असरत्, सरिष्यति, सर्तुं, सृत) To go; move, proceed; मृगाः प्रदक्षिणं सस्रुः Bk. 14. 14. -2 To go towards, approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः सस्रुरर्णवं Râm. -3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) ससाराभिमुखः शूरः शार्दूलो इव कुंजरं Mb. -4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11. -5 To blow (as wind); तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा Me. 53. -6 To flow. —*Caus.* (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. -2 To extend. -3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 To push back or away, remove; सारयंती गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92. —*Desid.* (सिसीर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृ-कक्] 1 Air, wind. -2 An arrow. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 A lotus (कैरव).

सृकंडु *f.* Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृक्क, सृक्कणी, सृक्कन् *n.*, सृक्किणी, सृक्कित् *n.*, सृकं, सृकणी, सृकन *n.*, सृक्किणी, सृक्कित् *n.* — The corner of the mouth; सृक्कणी परिलेलिहत् Pt. 1.

सृगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (भिंदिपाल).

सृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, अस्राक्षीत्, स्रक्ष्यति, स्रष्टुं, सृष्ट)1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतून् सृजति S. B. -2 To put on, place on, apply. -3 To let go, let loose, release. -4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अस्राक्षुरस्रं करुणं रुवंतः Bk. 3. 17; आनंदशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R. 16. 44, 8. 35. -5 To send forth, utter (as words); वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. -6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज वृष्टिं Ku. 3. 69.-7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away; forsake, give up; Ku. 1. 53. -II. 4 A. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. —*Desid.* (सिसृक्षति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृज्-क्त] 1 Created, produced. -2 Poured out, emitted. -3 Let loose. -4 Left, abandoned. -5 Dismissed, sent away. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Connected, joined. -8 Much, abundant, numerous. -9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृज्-क्तिन्] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः *S.* 4; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या *S.* 1. 1; स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9; सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82. -2 The creation of the world. -3 Nature, natural property. -4 Letting loose, emission. -5 Giving away, a gift. -6 The existence of properties or qualities. -7 The absence of properties. -Comp. —कर्तृ *m.* the creator.

सृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

सृंजयाः *m.* pl. N. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant ; मदांधकरिणां दर्पोपशांत्यै सृणिः H. 2. 165 ; Si. 5. 5. **—णिः** 1 An enemy. -2 The moon.

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle.

सृतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding ; Ms. 6. 63. -2 A way, road, path (fig. also) ; नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. -3 Hurting, injuring.

सृत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. **—री** 1 A stream, river. -2 A mother.

सृदरः A snake.

सृदाकुः [सृ-काकु दुक् च Uṇ. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. -2 Fire. -3 A deer. -4 The thunderbolt of Indra. -5 The sun's disc or orb. **—*f.*** A river, stream.

सृप् 1 P. (सर्पति, सृप्त ; *desid.* सिसृप्सति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. -2 To go, move.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृप्रः The moon.

सृभ्, **सृंभ्** 1 P. (सर्भति, सृंभति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. **—रः** A kind of deer.

सॄ 9 P. (सृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक् 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः [सिच्-घञ्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees) ; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. -2 Emission, effusion. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A libation, an offering. -5 Seminal fluid.-6 A drop of anything.**-Comp.** **—पात्रं** 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. -2. a bucket.

सेकिमं A radish.

सेक्तृ *a.*(क्त्री *f.*) One who sprinkles &c. **—*m.*** 1 A sprinkler. -2 A husband. -3 A water-bearer.

सेक्त्रं A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सिच्-ण्वुल्] Sprinkling. **—कः** A cloud.

सेचनं [सिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1. -2 Effusion, aspersion. -3 Oozing, dripping. -4 A bucket. **-Comp.** **—घटः** a watering-pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेटुः 1 Water-melon. -2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyâ.

सेतुः [सि तुन् Uṇ. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam ; नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबंधनो जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. -2 A bridge in general; वैदेहि पश्यामलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना फेनिलमंबुराशिं R. 13. 2; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. -3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. -4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. -5 A boundary, limit. -6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; वृध्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhâsh. -7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. -8 The sacred syllable *om* ; मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । स्रवत्यनोंकृतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते Kâlikâ. P. **-Comp.** **—बंधः** 1. the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c. ; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhâsh.; Ku. 4. 6. -2 the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Râma's passage to Lankâ by Nala and the other monkeys). -3. any bridge or cause-way. **—भेदिन्** *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. -2. removing obstructions. (**-*m.***) N. of a tree (दंती).

सेतकः 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. -2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिवस् *a.* (सेदुषी *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. -2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रभुणा वा; Uṇ. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. -2 Army personified as the wife of Kârtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना.**-Comp.** **—अग्रं** the van or front of an army. °**गः** the leader or general of an army. **—अंगं** a component part of an army; (these are four :—हस्त्यश्वरथपादातं सेनांगं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). **—कल्पः** an epithet of *S*iva. **—चरः** 1. a soldier. -2. a camp-follower. **—निवेशः** the camp of an army ; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. **—नीः** *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general ; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. -2. N. of Kârtikeya ; अथैनमद्रेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. **—पतिः** 1. a general. -2. N. of *S*iva. -3. N. of Kârtikeya. **—परिच्छद्** *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). **—पृष्ठं** the rear of an army. **—भंगः** the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. **—मुखं** 1. a division of an army. -2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. -3. a mound in front of a city gate. **—योगः** the equipment of an army. **—रक्षः** a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis ; cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in Lîlâvatî:— पादोनगद्यानकतुल्यटंकैर्द्विसततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः ॥.

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्ष्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित ; *caus.* सेवयति-ते ; *desid.* सिसेविषते ; the स् of सेव् is generally changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey ; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21 ; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेवे R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्थतः सेवते 1. 14. -2 To go after, pursue, follow. -3 To use, enjoy ; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G. -4 To enjoy carnally ; केतकीं सेवसे हंत कथं रोलंब निस्त्रप: Bv. 1. 118. -5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform ; Ms. 2. 1 ; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. -6

To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तत वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. -7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक a. [सेव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. -2 Practising, following.-3 Dependent, servile. —कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हारितं H. 2. 20. -2 A votary, worshipper. -3 A sewer. -4 A sack.

सेवनं [सिव्-सेव्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. -2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. -3 Using, enjoying. -4 Enjoying carnally; यत्करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद्द्विजः Ms. 11. 179. -5 Devotion to, fondness for. -6 Frequenting, dwelling in. -7 Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle.-2 A seam.-3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11.-2 Worship, homage, honouring -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. -Comp —आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. —काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा).—धर्मः 1. the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2 the obligations of service. —व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. 2 An apple.

सेवित p.p. [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; Pt. 5. 23. 4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. —तं 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितृ m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन् a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. —m A servant.

सेव्य a. [सेव्-ण्यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. —व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. —व्यं A kind of root. -Comp.-सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि ind. See शेवधि under शेव.

सै 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सैंह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; श्रुतिं सैंहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सैंहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सैंहिकः, सैंहिकेयः A metronymic of Râhu, q. v.

सैकत a. (ती f.) [सिकताः संत्यत्र अण्] 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. —तं 1 A sand-bank; सुरगज इव गांगं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इष्टं ginger.

सैकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank, -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). —कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. —कं 1 A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक a. (की f.) [सिद्धांतं वेत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. (की f.) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. —कः 1 A soldier; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array R. 3. 57.

सैंधव a. (वी f.) [सिंधुनदसमीपे देशे भवः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. —वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in *Sindhu*; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. —वः, -वं A kind of rock-salt. —वाः m. pl. The people inhabiting the *Sindhu* territory. -Comp. —घनः a lump of salt. —शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैंधवक a. (की f.) Relating to the Saindhavas. —कः A miserable inhabitant of *Sindhu*.

सैंधी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञ्य] 1 A soldier; Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. —न्यं An army, a troop; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुद्रुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female; सैरिंध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र (2). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadî (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshṇâ, queen of Virâṭa.).

सैरिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. —कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सैवाल See शैवाल.

सैसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असासीत्, सास्यति, सातुं, सित; *caus.* साययति-ते, *desid.* सिषासति; *pass.* सीयते; the स् of सो is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ p. p. [सह्-क्त इडभावः] 1

Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सह्.

सोढृ a. (ढ्री f.) [सह्-तृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as in सोत्कंठमालिंगनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -ठं ind. 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously ; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठमालिंगितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास a. Glad ; Mâl. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव a. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -हं ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; (fig. also) ; भ्रातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिंद्रजिद्वधशोभिनः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -गं ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण a. Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार a. 1 =सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार a. Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव a. Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध a. Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोपधि a. Fraudulent. -ind. Deceitfully, fraudulently ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपप्लव a. 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध a. 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. -धं ind. Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग a. 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास a. Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. -सं ind. Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste ; see Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि a., सोपाधिक a. (की f.) Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. -पंक्तिः f. -पथः, पद्धतिः f. -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a stair-case ; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76 ; समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [सु-मन् ; Uṇ. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (cf. R. 2. 75); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohiṇi, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Bṛihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings ; see Tara (b) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Śiva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrîva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best ; as in नृसोम q. v. -मं 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषवः the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Monday. -आह्वं the red lotus. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Śiva. -उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadâ ; R. 5. 59 ; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका). -कांत a. lovely as the moon. (-तः) the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -गर्भः N. of Vishṇu. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. -ज a. moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जं) milk. -धारा the sky, heaven. -नाथः 1 N. of a celebrated Linga or the place where it was set up ; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures) ; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य । Vikr. 18. 87. -प, पा, m. 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2. a Soma-sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitṛis. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पानं drinking Soma juice. -पायिन् -पीथिन्, -पीतिन् m. a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसंति स्म Mâl. 1. -पीतिः f. 1 drinking Soma. -2.

a Soma sacrifice. –पुत्रः, -भूः, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. –प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (ऋत्विज्) for a Soma sacrifice. –बंधुः 1. the sun. -2. N. of Budha or mercury. -3. the white water-lily. –यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. –याजिन् *m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. –योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. –रोगः a particular disease of women. –लता, -वल्ली 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godâvarî. –वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. –वल्कः 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants (करंज and कट्फल). –वल्लरिः (री), -वल्लिका, -वल्ली *f.* the moon-plant. –वारः, -वासरः Monday. –विक्रयिन् *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. –वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. –शकला a kind of cucumber. –संज्ञं camphor. –सद् *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitṛis; Ms. 3. 195. –सिंधुः an epithet of Vishṇu. –सुत् *m.* a Soma distiller. –सुता the river Narmadâ; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. –सूत्रं a channel for conveying water from a *Siva-linga.* °प्रदक्षिणा circumambulation around a *Siva-linga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sûtra*.

सोमन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrificer.

सोमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. –*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोल्लुंठः, सोल्लुंठनं Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. –ठं, -नं *ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोष्मन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. –*m.* An aspirate.

सौकर *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्यं [सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या सांगसिद्धया च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्म्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtility.

सौखशायनिकः, सौखशायिकः [सुखशयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; भृग्वादीननुगृह्णंतं सौखशायनिकानृषीन् R. 10. 14.

सौखसुप्तिकः [सुखसुप्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठञ्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौखिक *a.* (की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रांतिक, योगाचार & वैभासिक); सौगतजरत्परिव्राजिकायास्तु कामंदकयाः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवावीते Mâl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. –कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. –धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. –कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer -2 Sulphur. –कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण). -4 A ruby.

सौगंध्यं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

सौचिः, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौंडी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karṇa. -2 N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalod. 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सूत्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sûtra q. v. –त्रः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sûtras which can not be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयनारुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनी; सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषस्निग्धया दर्शयोर्वी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव जलदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Mâl. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. –कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (धी *f.*) [सुधया निर्मितं रक्तं वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. -2 Having plaster, or plastered. –धं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवासमुटजेन विस्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -**Comp.** –कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. –वासः a palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. –नं Butcher's meat. -**Comp.** –धर्म्यं a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. शौनिक.

सौनंदं The club of Balarâma.

सौनंदिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma.

सौंदर्यं [सुंदरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Beau-

ty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सौन्दर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Mâl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्ण 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald.

सौपर्णेयः An epithet of Garuḍa.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्वन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahâbhârata which relates how Asvatthâman, Kritavarman and Kṛipa-the only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pâṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pâṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेंद्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्वं कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Sakuni q. v.

सौबली, सौबलेयी N. of Gândhârî, wife of Dhritarâshṭra.

सौभं N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air).

सौभकिः N. of Drupada.

सौभगं 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadrâ.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः ष्यञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यंजयंती Me. 29; (see Malli.'s remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुं V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead. -9 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नं 1. any mark of good forune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). -तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलसूत्र q. v). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -वायनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन् *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रात्रं Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेषां हि कुलानुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [सुमनस्-अण्] Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brâhmaṇa at a Srâddha.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Mâlatî creeper. -2 The Mâlatî creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Buddha.

सौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः; सौमित्रिः 1 An epithet of Lakshmaṇa; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kálidâsa; भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां M. 1.

सौमेचकं Gold.

सौमेधिकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरुक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. -कं Gold.

सौम्य *a.* (म्या or म्यी *f.*) [सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. -2 Having the properties of Soma. -3 Handsome, lovely, charming; pleasing, agreeable. -4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; सरंभं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय तां R. 12. 36; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir,' 'gentle sir,' 'good man'; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44, Me. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mâl. 9. 25). -5 Auspicious. -6 Bright, brilliant. -म्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. -2 A proper epithet by which a Brâhmaṇa should be addressed; आयुष्मान्भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने Ms. 2. 125. -3 A Brâhmaṇa. -4 The Udumbara tree. -5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. -6 The gastric juice. -7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -8 An auspicious planet. -9 A Brâhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. -10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). -म्या 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 The moon-plant. -*m.* pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. -2 A particular class of Pitṛis or Manes; Ms. 3. 199. -Comp. -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -कृच्छ्रः -च्छ्रं a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -गंधी the Indian white rose. -ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -नामन् *a.* having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर *a.* (री *f.*) [सूरस्य इदं सूरो देवतास्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. -2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. -3 Worshipping the sun. -4 Celestial, divine. -5 Relating to spirituous liquor. -रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 A solar month. -4 A solar day. -5 The plant called Tumburu. -6 N. of Yama, the god of death. -रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the *Rigveda*) addressed to *Sûrya*. -Comp. -नक्तं a particular religious observance. -मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [सुरभिरस्यास्ति

अण्] Fragrant. -भं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. -2 Saffron.

सौरभेय a. (यी f.) Relating to *Surabhi*. -यः An ox.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. -2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi* ; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्यं 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent ; सौरभ्यं भुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितं Bv 1. 38 ; पुनाना सौरभ्यैः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. -2 Agreeableness, beauty. -3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः *m.* pl. N. of a district and its people. -नी See शौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसैंधव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic ; *Si.* 13. 27. -वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यं Tastiness, savoriness.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule ; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्य-रम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र *a* (ष्ट्रा or ष्ट्री *f.*) Coming from or relating to the district called Surâshṭra (or Surat). -ष्ट्रः The district of Surâshṭra. -*m.* pl. The people of Surâshṭra. -ष्ट्रं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौरिः [सूरस्यापत्यं पुमान् इञ्] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. -2 The Asana tree. -3 N. of Yama. -4 Of Karṇa. -5 Of Sugrîva. -Comp. -रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Celestial. -2 Spirituous, vinous. -3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -कः 1 Saturn. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 A vender of spirituous liquor.

सौरी The wife of the sun.

सौरीय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Solar. -2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य *a.* (र्यी *f.*) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौलभ्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. -2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to one's own property. -2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -वं An order, edict (?).

सौवग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. -2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. -लं 1 Sochal salt. -2 Natron.

सौवर्ण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) 1 Golden. -2 Weighing one *Suvarna* q.v.-Comp. -भेदिनी the plant Priyangu.

सौवस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Benedictive. -कः A family-priest or Brâhmaṇa.

सौवाध्यायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.)

सौवास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौविदः, सौविदल्लः An attendant on the women's apartments ; *Si.* 5. 17.

सौवीरं 1 The fruit of the jujube. -2 Antimony. -3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the lattar sense). -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium.-सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. -2 An inhabitant of Suvîra. -3 N. of Jayadratha. -कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यं Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्यं Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्ठवं [सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty ; सर्वांगसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1. ; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Mâl. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. -2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. -3 Excess. -4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed ; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो भावः अण् द्विपदवृद्धिः] The son of a friend. -र्दं Goodheartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship ; (वेदमानि) विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15 ; सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Mâl. 1. 4 ; Me. 115.

सौहार्द्यं, सौहृदं-द्यं, सौहृदय्यं Friendship, affection ; यत्सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवंति Mk. 1. 13 ; सखीजनस्ते किमु रूढसौहृदः V. 1. 10 ; Mâl. 1.

सौहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction ; *Si.* 5. 62. -2 Fulness, completion. -3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद् 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise. -3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद् I. 1. P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्न) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, ascend, jump upwards. -3 To fall, drop ; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end ; चस्कंदे तव ऐश्वरम्. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -*Caus.* (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid) ; एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180 ; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद्-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quicksilver. -3 N. of Kârtikeya ; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1 ; Me. 43. -4 N. of *Siva.* -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -Comp. -अंशकः quicksilver. -पुराणं one of the 18 Purâṇas. -मातृ *f.* N. of Durgá. -षष्ठी a festival in honour of Kârtikeya on the sixt h day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं [स्कंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled do wn. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध् 10 U. (स्कंधयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कयते आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शाखया वा कर्माणि घञ् पृषो० ; cf. Uṇ. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a

tree ; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलग्नैकदंतः S. 1. 33 ; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil.) ; सर्वेकायेशरीरेषु मुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं Si. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. —धा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. **-Comp.** —अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. —आवारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3. a camp. —उपानेय *a.* to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. —चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens ; cf. शिक्य. —जः a tree growing from a principal stem. —तरुः the cocoa nut tree. —देशः 1. the shoulder ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. —परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists) —फलः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomercus fig-tree. —बंधना a sort of fennel. —मल्लकः a heron. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वाहः, -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. —शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. —शृंगः a buffalo. —स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधस् *n.* 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens ; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. —*m.* A tree.

स्कंभ् 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्कंभते, स्कभ्नोति, स्कभ्नाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. —*Caus.* (स्कंभयति-ते or स्कंभयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कंभः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कंभनं 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कांद *a.* (दी *f.*) [स्कंद-अण्] 1 Relating to Skanda. -2 Relating to Siva. —दं The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5. 9. U. (स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीते) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread ; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. —With प्रति to cover ; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुंद् 1 A. (स्कुंदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुंभ् 5. 9. P. (स्कुभ्ना-भ्नो-ति) To stop, hinder.

स्खद् 1 A. (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्खदनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्खल् 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip ; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्रतमा मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order); देवस्य शासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलिष्यति Mu. 3 ; 3. 24 ; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course ; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited ; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes ; स्खलतो हि करालंबः सुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितं H. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, lisp, falter ; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4 ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect ; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मनि R 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. —*Caus.* (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12 ; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्यंगमंगं Māl. 3. 8.

स्खलनं [स्खल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision ; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्खलित *p. p.* [स्खल्-क्त] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering ; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. —तं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake ; गोत्रस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. **-Comp.** —सुभगं *ind.* dashing or flowing along in a charming manner Me. 28.

स्खुड् 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तनुर्जज्वलुर्मग्लुर्जग्लुर्लुलुठिरे क्षताः Bk. 14.30. —With. नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. —वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन्-अच्]1 The female breast, स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20; (दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः) हृदयेष्वेव लीयंते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव Pt. 2. 91. -2 The nipple of the breast. -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal;अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेशरं S. 7. 14. **-Comp.** —अंशुकं a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breastmantle.-अग्रः a nipple.-अंगरागः a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women. -अंतरं 1. the heart. -2. the space between the breasts ;

(न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे *S*.6.17, R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). -आभोगः 1. fulness or expanding of the breasts. -2. the circumference or orb of the breast. -3. a man with large breasts like those of a woman. -तटः, -टं the slope of the breast; cf. तट. -प,-पा, -पायक, -पायिन् *a.* sucking the breast, a suckling. -पानं sucking of the breast. -भरः 1. the weight or heaviness of breasts; पाशग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रतां Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts like those of a woman. -भवः a particular position in sexual union. -मुखं, -वृंतं -शिखा a nipple.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [स्तन्-ल्युट्] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds).-3 Groaning. -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधय *a.* [स्तनं धयति धे-खश् मुम् च] Sucking the breast; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53; तवांकशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Mâl. 10. 6. -यः An infant, a suckling; R. 14. 78, *Si.* 12. 40.

स्तनयित्नुः [स्तन्-इत्नु] 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2 A cloud; U. 3. 7, 5, 8. -3 Lightning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित *p. p.* [स्तन् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy; Me. 28. -2 Thundering, roaring. -तं 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूर्विक्लवास्ताः Me. 37. -2 Thunder, noise. -3 The noise of clapping the hands. -Comp. -फलः the Vikankata tree.

स्तन्यं [स्तने भवं यत्] Mother's milk, milk; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv.1. 60. -Comp. -त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव Mâl. 10. 5; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U.7.

स्तबकः A bunch, cluster; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104, R. 13. 32; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तभ् See स्तंभ्.

स्तब्ध *p. p.* [स्तंभ् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा क्त] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. -2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, immoveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse. -Comp.-कर्ण *a.* pricking up the ears. -रोमन् *m.* a hog, boar. -लोचन *a.* having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता -त्वं 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः *f.* 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, immoveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तभः A goat, ram.

स्तभु *n.* =स्तंभन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तंबः [स्था-अबच् किच पृषो० Un. 4. 96] 1 A clump of grass &c.; R. 5. 15. -2 A sheaf of corn; as in स्तंबकरिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19.-4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem.-6 The post to which an elephant is tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, insensibility ; (probably for स्तंभ in these two senses). -9 A mountain. -Comp. -करि *a.* forming sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice.-करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth ; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -घनः 1. a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. -2 a sickle for cutting corn. -3. a basket for holding the heads of wild rice.-घ्नः ,-घातः -हन्, -हननं -नी a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe. -पुरं N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त).

स्तंबेरमः An elephant; स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72 ; Si. 5. 34; Mâl. 9. 33.

स्तंभ् 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्तंभते, स्तभ्नोति, स्तभ्नाति, स्तंभित or स्तब्ध ; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress ; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः *S.* 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff, to make immoveable. -3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राणा दध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्तंभे च हते प्रिये Bk. 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. -5 To become stiff, rigid or immoveable. -6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations:- स्तंभते पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च। न स्तभ्नाति क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तभ्नोति युवाप्यसौ ॥). -*Caus.* (स्तंभयति-ते). 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze. -4 To prop, support.

स्तंभः [स्तंभ्-अच्] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रंभा स्तंभं भजति Vikr. 18. 29; Ki. 12. 28; गात्रस्तंभः स्तनमुकुलयोरुत्प्रबंधः प्रकंपः Mâl. 2. 5 ; तत्संकल्पोपहितजाडिम स्तंभमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2. -2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽपश्यत्प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तंभकारणं R. 1. 74; वाक्स्तंभं नाटयति Mâl. 8. -4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्चित्तस्तंभः प्रतिहताधियामंजलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop, support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar, column, post. -7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9 Absence of feeling or excitability. -10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. -उत्कीर्ण *a.* carved out of a post of wood (as a statue).-कर *a.* 1. paralysing, benumbing. -2. obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारणं cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तंभकिन् *m.* A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तंभनं [स्तंभयति स्तंभ्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लोलोल्लोलक्षुभितकरणोज्जृंभणस्तंभनार्थं U. 3. 36. -2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. -3 Quieting, composure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping, supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of blood. -7 Anything employed as an astringent. -8 A particular magical art or faculty ; see स्तंभ (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तंभित *a.* 1 Stopped, hindered. -2 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed, collected ; see स्तंभ्.

स्तंभिन् *a.* Supporting, stopping &c.

स्तंभिनी The Earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर *a.* [स्तृ स्तॄ-घञ्] Spreading, extending, covering. **—रः** 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. -2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [स्तृ स्तॄ-ल्युट्] The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (री) मन् *m.* A bed, couch.

स्तरी [स्तृ कर्मणि ई] 1 Smoke, vapour. -2 A heifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [स्तु-अप्] 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तवक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्तु-वुन्] Praising, eulogizing. **—कः** 1 A panegyrist, praiser. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 A cluster of blossoms. -4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, boquet. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A multitude; cf. स्तबक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनं [स्तु-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, praise. -2 A hymn.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिघ् 5 A. (स्तिघ्नुते) 1 To ascend. -2 To assail, attack. -3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction -2 The ocean. -3 A cluster, bunch. clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Wet, moist. -2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुरुत्कलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Mál. 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्तौ त्वाशास्यचिन्तास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकसितानां Mál. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. -3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. -4 Benumbed, paralysed. -5 Soft, tender. -6 Gratified, satisfied. **—तं** 1 Moisture. -2 Fixity, steadiness. **-Comp.** **—वायुः** still air. **—समाधिः** steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्विः [स्तृ क्विन्] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. -2 Grass. -3 Sky, atmosphere. -4 Water. -5 Blood. -6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते; तुष्टाव-तुष्टुवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तोष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतुं, स्तुत; *desid.* तुष्टूषति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. -2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. -2 Flattered. **—तः** 1 Praising. -2 N. of Siva.

स्तुति *f.* [स्तु-क्तिन्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation, स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यंते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6. -3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -4 N. of Durgâ. **-Comp.** **—गीतं** a panegyric, hymn. **—पदं** an object of praise. **-पाठकः** a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. **—वादः** a laudatory speech, panegyric. **—व्रतः** a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. -2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. -3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 A. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. -2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् I. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. -2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 A. (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. -2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुंभ् 5. 9. P. (स्तुभ्नोति; स्तुभ्नाति) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तुप् 4 P., 10 U. (स्तूप्यति, स्तूपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); Mu. 3. 15.-2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power.

स्तृ I. 5 U. (स्तृणोति, स्तृणुते, स्तृत ; *pass.* स्तर्यते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (मही) तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63, 7. 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. -5 To kill. **—*Caus.*** (स्तारयति-ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाचिक्षिपद्भूमिं सैन्यैश्चातस्तरद्रुतैः Bk. 15. 48. **—*Desid.*** (तिस्तीर्षति-ते). -II. 5 P. (स्तृणोति) To please, gratify.

स्तृ *m.* A star.

स्तृतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तृक्ष् 1 P. (स्तृक्षति) To go.

स्तृह्, स्तृंह् 6 P. (स्तृहति, स्तृंहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तॄ 9 U. (स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्तीर्ण ; *desid.* तिस्तरि-री-षति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c. ; see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 U (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन ; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob ; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि अच्] A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरंति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. **—नं** Thieving, stealing. **-Comp.** **—निग्रहः** 1. the punishment of thieves. -2. suppression of theft.

स्तेयं [स्तेनस्य भावः यत् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery ; Ku. 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. -3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. -2 A goldsmith.

स्तैनं Theft, robbery.

स्तैन्यं [स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Theft, robbery. **—न्यः** A thief.

स्तेप् I. 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तैमित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [स्तुच्-घञ्] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा धनं

Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject. —कः 1 A small quantity, drop. -2 The Châtaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less ; पश्येत्यमुतस्माद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7. -**Comp.** —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed ; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82.

स्तोककः The Chátaka bird ; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशस् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy ; स्तोतव्यगुणसंपन्नः केषां न स्यात्प्रियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः-या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभः [स्तुभ्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise. -5 A division of the Sámaveda. -6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. -3 A *Soma* libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U.1.51.-5 A large quantity, mass ; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलांछनमुरो धत्ते त्वचं रौरवीं U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn. -4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.

स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तौभिकं N. of the second portion of the Samhitâ of the Sâmaveda.

स्त्येनः [स्त्यै-इनच्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused ; शिशिरकटुकषायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनां Mâl. 9. 6, 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [स्त्यै-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass; Mâl.5.11, Ve. 1. 21.-2 Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. —नं 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमंबूकृतानि Mâl. 9. 6 ; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5. 41. -2. Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of any animal ; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; *S.* 5. 22. -3 A wife ; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18 ; Me. 28. -4 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender ; आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak. -**Comp.** —अगारः-रं a harem, the women's apartments. —अध्यक्षः a chamberlain. —अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. —आजीवः 1. one who lives by his wife. -2. one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. —कामः 1. desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2. desire of a wife. —कार्यं 1. the business of women. -2. attendance on women or women's apartments. —कुमारं a woman and child. —कुसुमं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. —क्षीरं mother's milk ; Ms. 5. 9. —ग *a.* cohabiting with women. —गवी a milch-cow. —गुरुः a female *Guru* or priestess. —गृहं=स्त्र्यगार q. v. —घोषः dawn, daybreak. —घ्नः the murderer of a woman. —चरितं-चं the doings of women. —चिह्नं 1. any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2. the female organ, vulva. —चौरः a seducer of women, libertine. —जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. —जातिः *f.* woman-kind, female sex. —जितः a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Sabdak ; Ms. 4. 217. —धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control ; it is of six kinds:—अध्यग्न्यध्यावाहनिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि । भ्रातृमातृपितृप्राप्तं षड्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्मृतम् ॥; or according to others:—पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम् । आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ; see also अन्वाधेयं, बंधुदत्तं, यौतकं, सौदायिकं, शुल्कं, पारिणाय्यं, लावण्यार्जितं, and पादवंदनिकं. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2. the laws concerning women. -3. menstruation. —धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. —धवः a man. —ध्वजः the female of any animal. —नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. —निबंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province ; domestic duty, house wifery. —पण्योपजीविन् *m.* see स्त्र्याजीव above. —परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. —पिशाची a fiend-like wife. —पुंसौ *m.* du. 1. wife and husband. -2. male and female ; Ku. 2. 7. —पुत्तलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. —पुंधर्मः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. —प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.). —प्रसंगः (excessive) intercourse with women. —प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters ; Y. 1. 73. —प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. —बाध्यः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. —बुद्धिः *f.* 1. the female understanding. 2. the counsel of a woman, female advice. —भोगः sexual intercourse. —मंत्रः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. —मुखपः the *Asoka* tree. —यंत्रं a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. —रंजनं betel. —रत्नं 1. an excellent woman ; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakshmî. —राज्यं the kingdom of women. —लिंग 1. the feminine gender (in gram.) -2. any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3. the female organ. —वशः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. —विधेय *a.* governed by a wife, uxorious ; R. 19. 4. —विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman. —संसर्गः female company. —संस्थान *a.* having a female shape; S.5.30 —संगः attachment to women, or intercourse with women. —संग्रहणं 1. the act of embracing a woman (improperly). -2. adultery, seduction. —सभं an assembly of women.-संबंधः 1. matrimonial alliance with a woman. -2. connection by marriage. -3. relation to women. —स्वभावः 1. the nature of women. -2. a eunuch. —हत्या the murder of a woman. —हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of women.-2. rape. —हारिन् *m.* a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman.

स्त्रीता-त्वं 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रैण *a.* (णी *f.*) [स्त्रिया इदम् नञ्

P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to women. -3 Being among women. —णं 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वंद्यासि जगतः U. 4 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यांति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य तृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रैणमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women; U. 4. 26. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रैणता -त्वं 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थकरं A betel-nut.

स्थग् 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mâl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग *a.* [स्थग्-अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. —गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtezan. -2 The office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित *a.* Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थंडिलं [स्थल्-इलच् नुक् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेदुषी स्थंडिल एव केवले Ku. 5. 12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -**Comp.** —शायिन् *m.*, also स्थंडिलेशयः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial ground. —सितकं an altar.

स्थपति *a.* [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. —तिः 1 A king, sovereign. -2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Bṛihaspati. -6 An attendant on the women's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट *a.* [तिष्ठति स्था-क, स्थं पुटं यत्र] 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -3 The soul. -**Comp.** —गत *a.* being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थाऽस्थितस्य स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); भो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां टिट्टिभांडानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2 Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land, soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7 A piece of raised ground, mound. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -**Comp.** —अंतरं another place. —आरूढ *a.* alighted on the ground. —अरविंदं, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land-growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33. —कुमुदः the Karavîra plant. —चर *a.* land-going, not aquatic. —च्युत *a.* fallen or removed from a place or position. —देवता a local or rural deity. —पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis.* —मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् *n.* a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R. 4. 60. —विग्रहः a battle on level ground. —शुद्धिः *f.* purification or clearance of a place from impurity. —सीमन् *f.* a landmark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीं Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil; (=स्थलदेवता q. v.). -**Comp.** —देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेशय *a.* Sleeping on on dry ground. —यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing.

स्थविर *a.* [स्था-किरच् स्थवादेशः] 1 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient. —रः 1 An old man. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. —रा An old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ *a.* Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.)

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थित, स्थास्यति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; *pass.* स्थीयते; the स् of this root is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ)1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Subhâsh. -2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति. -3 To remain, be left; एको गंगदत्तस्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -2 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थीयते *S.* 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तांतः K. 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न विप्रं स्वेषु तिष्ठत्सु मृतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चंद्रगुप्तमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे। राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः ॥ H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with. -14 (Atm.) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरात् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. —*Caus.* (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand. -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish. -4 To stop. -5 To arrest, check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable. -8 To give in marriage; Mâl. 10. 5. -9 To instruct in, initiate into. —*Desid.* (तिष्ठासति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तटस्थ q. q. v. v. –स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणु *a.* [स्था-नु पृषो० णत्वम्] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoveable, motionless. –णुः 1 An epithet of *S*iva; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. –2 A stake, post, pillar ; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः; Pt. 1. 49. –3 A peg, pin. –4 The gnomon of a dial. –5 A spear, dart. –6 A nest of white ants. –7 The drug or perfume called *Jîvaka*. –*m. n.* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard; –**Comp.** –छिद् one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो मृगं Ms. 9. 44. –भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थातृ *a.* Standing, stationary, fixed.

स्थानं [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence ; U. 3. 32. –2 Being fixed or stationary. –3 A state, condition. –4 A place, spot, site, locality ; अक्षमालामदत्त्वास्मात्स्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न गंतव्यं K. –5 Station, situation, position. –6 Relation, capacity ; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'; भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. –7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house ; स एव (नक्रः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46. –8 (*a*) A country, region, district. (*b*) A town, city. –9 Office, rank, dignity ; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. –10 Object; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. –11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; परार्ध्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mâl. 1. 14; स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhâsh.; so कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. –12 A fit or proper place ; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यंते भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. –13 A fit or worthy object ; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1 ; see स्थाने also. –14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight:—अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा । जिह्वामूलं च दंताश्च नासिकौष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13.). –15 A holy place. –16 An altar. –17 A place in a town, square, court. –18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. –19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge ; Ms. 7. 190. –20 A halt. –21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. –22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom ; *i. e.* army, treasure, town, and territory; Ms. 7.56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधं). –23 Likeness, resemblance. –24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. –25 The character or part of an actor. –26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. –27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. –**Comp.** –अध्यक्षः 1. a local governor. –2. the superintendent of a place. –3. a watchman, police-officer. –आसनं *n.* du. standing and sitting down. –आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest ; cf. आसेध. –चिंतकः a kind of quarter-master. –च्युत see स्थानभ्रष्ट. –पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. –भूमि *f.* a dwelling-place, mansion. –भ्रष्ट *a.* ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. –माहात्म्यं 1. the greatness or glory of any place. –2. a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. –योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. –स्थ *a.* being in one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A position, situation. –2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; *e. g.* पताकास्थानक q. v. –3 A city, town. –4 A basin. –5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. –6 A mode of recitation. –7 A division or section of the Taittirîya, a branch of the *Yajurveda*.

स्थानतस् *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position. –2 From one's proper place. –3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a place, local. –2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. –कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. –2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् *a.* [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन इनि] 1 Having a place. –2 Having fixedness, permanent. –3 Having a substitute. –*m.* 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ P. I. 1. 59. –2 The form so substituted for anything –3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय *a.* 1 Belonging to a place, local. –2 Suitable to a place. –यं A town, city.

स्थाने *ind.* (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately ; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13 ; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3 14 ; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. –2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for ; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. –3 On account of, because of. –4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक *a.* [स्थापयति स्था-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. –कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. –2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (*b*) Regulating, directing. –2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. –3 A dwelling, habitation. –4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception ; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. –2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्थापित *p. p.* [स्था-णिच्-क्त] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. –2 Founded, instituted. –3 Set up, raised, erected. –4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. –5 Determined, settled, ascertained. –6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. –7 Wedded, married ; Mâl. 10. 5. –8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य *a.* 1 To be placed or deposited. –2 To be founded, fixed or

established.—ष्यं A pledge, deposit, -Comp.—अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् *n.* [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वत्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वत्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् *a.* [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पांतस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhâsh.; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. —*m.* 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); *Si* 2.87.—*n.* Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition.-Comp. —भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own Sthâyibhâva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा। जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्थमष्टौ प्रोक्ताः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [स्था उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. —कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थावर *a.* [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6, 67, 73. -2 Inert, inactive, slow. -3 Regular, established. —रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. —रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bowstring. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heir-loom.-Comp. —अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. —आत्मन् *a.* of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. -2. The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; *Si.* 18. 5.

स्थासु *n.* Bodily strength.

स्थास्नु *a.* [स्था-स्नु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; *Si.* 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19; —स्नुः A tree.

स्थित *p. p.* [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; *S.* 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; *S.* 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5.33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Mâl. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. —तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. —उपस्थित *a.* with and without the particle '*iti*' (as a word). —धी *a.* firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. —पाठ्यं recitation in Prâkṛita by a woman while standing. —प्रज्ञ *a.* firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. —प्रेमन् *m.* a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः *f.* [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दध्याः क्षणमपि मदांधेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89.-3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Mâl. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथ वा स्थितिरियं मंदमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continuance; वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18 R. 3. 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; *S.* 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance; Mâl. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation (one of the three states of human beings); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account; नास्ति च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. -Comp. —पदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path; Mu. 3, 8. —स्थापक *a.* fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत् *a.* 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थांडिलः [स्थंडिल शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments. —त्यं Architecture, building.

स्थालं [स्थलति तिष्ठत्यन्नायत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cook-

ing-pot, any culinary vessel.-**Comp** —रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि भिक्षुकाः संतीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयंते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वैडूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिंधनैश्चंदनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -**Comp.** —पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. —पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. —पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. °न्यायः see under न्याय. —बिलं the interior or hollow of a caldron.

स्थाविर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) Thick, firm. —रं Old age (commencing after seventy); (वृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततेरूर्ध्वं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परं).

स्थिर *a.* [स्था-किरच्] (compar. स्थेयस्; superl. स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जननांतरसौहृदानि *S.* 5. 2; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; Ku. 1.30; R. 11.19.-2 Immoveable, still, motionless; Ku. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed; U. 1. 40.-4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting, Me. 55; Mâl. 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct, steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid.-11 Strong, intense. -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47. —रः 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A bull. -5 N. of *S*iva. -6 N. of Kártikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The planet Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (*Taurus, Leo, Scorpio*, and *Aquarius.*). —रा 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -2 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate. -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort; S. 4. स्थिरीभू means 1. to become firm or steady. -2. to become calm or tranquil). -**Comp.** —अंघ्रिः the marshy date-tree. —अनुराग *a.* firm in attachment, constant in affection. —आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि -मति *a.* 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate. —आयुस्, -जीविन् *a.* long-lived, lasting. (-*m*) the silk-cotton tree. —आरंभ *a.* firm in undertakings, persevering. —कुट्टकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). —गंधः the *champaka* flower. (-धा) 1. the trumpet-flower. -2. the Ketakî plant. —छदः the birch tree. —छायः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). —जिह्वः a fish. —जीविता the silk-cotton tree. —दंष्ट्रः 1. a snake. -2. Vishṇu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. —पत्रः the marshy date-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the *Champaka* tree. -2. the *Bakula* tree. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. —प्रतिबंध *a.* firm in opposition, obstinate; *S.* 2. —प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. —फला a kind of gourd. —योनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. —यौवन *a.* ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. —रंगा indigo. —श्री *a.* having everlasting prosperity. —संगर *a.* faithful to a promise, true, veracious. —सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship. —स्थायिन् *a.* remaining firm or steady, keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर *a.* More firm, fixed &c. —रः The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; *S* 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुड् 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्था-नक् उदंतादेशः पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन S. B. -3 An iron image or statue. -4 An anvil. -**Comp.** —निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 Light. -2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. -2 A man.

स्थूरिन् *m.* A pack horse or bullock.

स्थूल *a.* (compar. स्थवीयस्, superl. स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्पृशापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्मवत् Si. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also; स्थूलहस्तावलेपात् Me. 14, 106; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वसिति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -6 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also); as in स्थूलमानं q. v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. —लः The jack tree. —ला Large cardamoms. —लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -**Comp** —अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. —आस्यः a snake. —उच्चयः 1. a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. —कंटकिका the silk-cotton tree.—कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. -2. red garlic. —काय *a.* fat, corpulent. —क्षेडः, -क्ष्वेडः an arrow. —चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. —तालः the marshy date-tree. —धी, -मति *a.* foolish, doltish. —नालः a kind of large reed. —नास, नासिक *a.* thick-nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar.—पटः -टं coarse cloth. —पट्टः cotton. (-ट्टं), —पट्टाकः coarse cloth. —पाद *a.* club-footed, having swelled legs. (-दः) 1. an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. —फलः the silk-cotton tree. —भूत *n.* pl. the five grosser elements (according to Sânkhya phil.).—मरिचं a kind of berry (कक्कोल). —मानं rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूलं a kind of radish. —लक्ष -क्ष्य *a.* 1. munificent, liberal, generous. -2. wise, learned. -3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. -4. taking careless aim. —वल्कलः the red Lodhra tree. —शंखा a woman having a large vulva. —शरीरं the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म -or लिंग-शरीर q. v.) —शाटकः -शाटिः a thick or coarse cloth.—शी-

पिका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —षट्पदः 1. a large bee.-2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). —स्कंधः the *lakucha* tree. —हस्तः, an elephant's trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता -त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् *m.* A camel.

स्थेमन् *m.* Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; द्राघीयांसः संहतां: स्थेमभाजः Si. 18. 33; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयभ्रांतनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय *a.* [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —यः 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; H. 4. 1. -2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) More firm, stronger; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ *a.* Very firm, strongest; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.)

स्थैर्य [स्थिरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. -2 Continuance. -3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy; Bg. 13. 7. -4 Patience. -5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थौणेयः, स्थौणेयकः A kind of perfume.

स्थौरं 1 Firmness, strength, power.-2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् *m.* 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. -2 A strong horse.

स्थौल्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. -2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1 4. P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. -2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; मृगतृष्णांभसि स्नातः. -2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —*Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तोयैः) सतुर्थमेनां स्नपयांबभूवुः Ku. 7. 10; स्नपितस्नपिताधरा Git. 12, U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44. 47; Si. 2. 7, Me. 43. —*Desid.* (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. -With अप to bathe after mourning. —नि to plunge deep into; *i. e.* to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात.

स्नपन *a.* 1 Causing to bathe. -2 Used for bathing. —नं 1 Sprinkling, washing. -2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जनैः स्नपनसांद्रतराद्रमूर्तिः Si. 5. 57.

स्नपित *a.* Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात *p. p.* Bathed, washed, purified by ablution. —तः 1 One whose course of holy study is over. -2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

स्नातकः 1 A Brâhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Asrama (that of a Brahmachârin). -2 A Brâhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). -3 A Brâhmaṇa who is a *Bhikshu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 2. -4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्णः काश्यपः S. 4. -2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. -3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. -4 Anything used in ablution. -**Comp.** —अगारं a bath-room. —तृणं Kusa-grass. —द्रोणी a bathing tub. —यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshṭha. —वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; सकृत किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं मुंचेत् द्रुतं पयः H. 2. 106. —विधिः 1. the act of ablution. -2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय *a.* [स्नानाय हितं छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. — Water or any other article (such as ungnents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe, or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [स्नाति शुध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उण् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमप्यस्थि गोः Bh. 2. 30. -2 The string of a bow. -**Comp.** —अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, स्नावन् *m.* A tendon, muscle.

स्निट् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To love, be in love.

स्निह् 4 P. (स्निह्यति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं नु खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निह्यत्यावयोः U. 6 (where आवयोः may be genitive also). 2 To be easily attached. -3 To be pleased with, be kind to. -4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. -5 To be smooth or bland. —*Caus.* (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. -2 To cause to love. -3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध *a.* [स्निह्-क्त] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; Mâl. 5. 20. -2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पश्यामि त्वयि तटगते स्निग्धभिन्नांजनाभे Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 62; Mâl. 10. 4. -3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. -4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत् प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. -5 Smooth, emollient. -6 Moist, wet. -7 Cooling. -8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. -9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्धगंभीरनिर्घोषं R. 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. -10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. -11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —ग्धः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विज्ञैः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतां याति किं-

चित H. 2. 190; or स स्निग्धोऽकुशलान्निवारयति यः Subhâsh.; Pt. 2. 166. -2 The red castor-oil plant. -3 A kind of pine. -ग्धं 1 Oil. -2 Bee's-wax. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Thickness, coarseness -Comp. -जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति S. 3. -तंडुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. -दृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. -पत्रः -त्रा the jujube.

स्निग्धता-त्वं 1 Oiliness. -2 Blandness. -3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्नु 2 P. (स्नौति, स्नुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

स्नुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

स्नु m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सानु after acc. dual).

स्नु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्नुषा A daughter-in-law; समुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्नुषयेवाविकृतेंद्रिय: श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्नुस् 4 P. (स्नुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

स्नुह् 4 P. (स्नुह्यति, स्नुग्ध or स्नूढ) To vomit.

स्नुह्, स्नुहा-हिः f. -ही The milk-hedge plant.

स्नेहः [स्निह्-घञ्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscidity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Guṇas according to the Vaiseshikas).-3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased -अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आशः a lamp. -छेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्वं ind. affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. -प्रिय a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -बीजः the Piyâla tree. -भूः phlegm. -भूमिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रंगः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12. -संभाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend.-2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Anointing,lubricating.-2Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन् a. (नी f.) [स्नेह-णिनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

स्नै 1P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round; envelop.

स्नैग्ध्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पंद् 1 A. (स्पंदते, स्पंदित) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पंदिष्टाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्पंदः [स्पंद्-घञ्] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion; मनो मंदस्पंदं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्पंदनं [स्पंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयित्वा Mâl. 1.; so अधर, °बाहु°, शरीर° &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्पंदित p. p. [स्पंद्-क्त] 1 Throbbed, quivered. -2 Gone. -तं A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध् 1 A. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्धिष्ट च रामेण Bk. 15. 65; कस्तैस्सह स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध a. Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध्-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धा शुद्धधीर्बह्वमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श् 10 A. (स्पर्शयते 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 [स्पर्श्, स्पृश् वा-घञ्] Touch, contact (in all senses); तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वच्); स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to म्); कादयो मांताः स्पर्शाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation. -10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इंद्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उदय a. followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. -तन्मात्रं the subtile element of tangibility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagious, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. -स्पंदः, -स्यंदः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) [स्पर्श् स्पृश्-वा ल्युट्] 1 Touching, handling. -2

Affecting, influencing. –नः Air, wind. –र्नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. –2 Sensation, feeling. –3 Sense or organ of touch. –4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sâṅkhya philosophy for the 'skin.'

स्पर्शवत् *a.* 1 Tangible. –2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्ट्टृ *m.* A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्ष् 1 A. (स्पर्षते) To become wet or moist.

स्पश् 1 U. (स्पशति-ते) 1 To obstruct. –2 To undertake, perform. –3 To string together. –4 To touch. –5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पशः [स्पश्-अच्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पशे शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20; see अपस्पश also. –2 Fight, war battle. –3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट *a.* [स्पश्-क्त नि० इडभावः] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्यूषे K. 'when it was broad-day-break'; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. –2 Real, true. –3 Full-blown, expanded. –4 One who sees clearly. –ष्टं *ind.* 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. –2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means 'to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate.) –Comp. –अर्थ *a.* intelligible, clear. –गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. –प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* distinct notion, clear perception. –भाषिन्, -वक्तृ *a.* plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. –2 To gratify. –3 To grant, bestow. –4 To protect. –5 To live.

स्पृश् 6 P. (स्पृशति, पस्पर्श, अस्प्राक्षत्-अस्पार्क्षीत्-अस्पाक्षीत्, स्प्रक्ष्यति-स्पर्क्ष्यति, स्प्रष्टुं-स्पर्ष्टुं, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हंति H. 3. 14; कर्णे परं स्पृशति हंति परं समूलं Pt. 1. 304. –2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमिंद्रः Ku. 3. 22. –3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. –4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. –5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. –6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32; विनाप्यर्थैर्वीरः स्पृशति बहुमानोन्नतिपदं H. 1. 175. –7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. –8 To refer or allude to. –9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). –*Pass.* To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. –*Caus.* (स्पर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. –2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोध्नीः R. 2. 49.

स्पृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पृश्, हृदिस्पृश् &c.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade.

स्पृश्य *a.* Tangible.

स्पृष्ट *p. p.* [स्पृश्-क्त] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. –2 Come in contact with, touching. –3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषांतरं Ku. 6. 75. –4 Affected, seized; Me. 69; अनघस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19. –5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. –6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वीषन्नेमस्पृष्टाः शलः स्मृताः। शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधानुप्रदानतः Sik. 38. –ष्टं Touch.

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि *n.*, स्पृष्टास्पृष्टं Touching one another.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका *f.* Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्पृच्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह् 10 U. (स्पृहयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै S. 7; तपःक्लेशायापि स्पृहयंती K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पृहयांबभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यलकेश्वराय R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृहणं [स्पृह्-ल्युट्] The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृहणीय *a.* [स्पृह्-अनीयर्] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्य Ku. 3. 20; वंद्यः त्वमेव जगतः स्पृहणीयसिद्धिः Mâl. 10. 21; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66; U. 6. 40.

स्पृहयालु *a.* [स्पृह्-आलुच्] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पृहयालवो न हि वयं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृहयालुरेव R 14. 45.

स्पृहा [स्पृह् अङ्] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथनन्ये करिष्यंति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहां Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृहालु=स्पृहयालु q. v.

स्पृह्य *a.* Desirable, enviable. –ह्यः The wild citron tree.

स्पॄ 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्प्रष्टृ *m.* See स्पर्ष्टृ.

स्फट् 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood; cf. फट-टा. –टी Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. –2 Alum.

स्फटिकः 1 A crystal, quartz; अरगताले हि मनाति स्फटिकरणाविव रजनिकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशंत्युपदेशगुणाः K. –का Sulphate of alumina or alum. –Comp. –अचलः the mount Meru. –अद्रिः the mount Kailâsa. °भिद् *m.* camphor. –अभ्रः camphor. –अश्मन्, -आत्मन्, -मणि *m.*, -शिला a crystal stone. –प्रभ *a.* crystalline, transparent. –स्तंभः a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः, स्फटिकारिका *f.* Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फंट् I. 1 P. (स्फंटति) To burst, open, expand. –II. 10 U. (स्फंटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फंड् 1. P., 10 U. (स्फंडति, स्फंडयति-ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणं Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फल् 1 P. (स्फलति) To tremble quiver, throb, palpitate. –10 U. or *Caus.* (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. –कं Crystal.

स्फाटिक *a.* (की *f.*) Crystalline. –कं A crystal.

स्फाटीकं Crystal.

स्फाटित *p. p.* Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय् 1 A. (स्फायते, स्फीत) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. –2 To swell, increase, ex-

pand ; संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शस्त्रलाघवं Bk. 14. 109. —*Caus.* (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase ; तावस्फावयतां शस्त्रीर्बाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फात *p. p.* Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्फातिः *f.* [स्फाय्-भावे क्तिन् यलोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase, growth.

स्फीत *p. p.* [स्फाय्-क्त स्फीभावः] 1 Swollen, increased ; Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure ; Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार *a.* [स्फाय्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded ; स्फारफुल्लफणापीठनिर्यत् &c. Mâl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant ; Mv. 5. 2 ; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. —रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. —रं Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीभू 1. to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply ; सुस्निग्धा विमुखीभवंति सुहृदः स्फारीभवंत्यापदः Mk. 1. 36 ; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to become manifest.).

स्फारणं Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः [स्फल्-घञ्] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction ; *S.* 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् *f.* Buttocks, hips ; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठपिंडाद्यवयवसुलभान्युग्रपूतीनि जग्ध्वा Mâl. 5. 16.

स्फिट् 10 U. (स्फेटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिड् 10 U. (स्फिडयति-ते) To hurt &c. ; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेष्ठ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave, split, break ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38 ; स्फुटति न सा मनसिजविशिखेन Gît. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदयदलनाय Gît. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, Kâv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse; तुरंगाः पुस्फुटुर्भीताः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. —*Caus.* (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure; मुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटविद्रुमस्थं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटनृत्यलीलमभवत्सुतनोः Si. 9. 79 (=प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Loud. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. —टा The expanded hood of a snake. —टं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* 1. intelligible, obvious. -2. significant. —तार *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. —फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. —वल्कली the heart-plant. —सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). —सूर्यगतिः *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः-टी *f.* Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* [स्फुट्-क्त] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked ; Mâl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. -**Comp.** —चरण *a.* having wide feet. splay-footed.

स्फुट्ट् 10 U. (स्फुट्टयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुड् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुंट् I. 1 P. (स्फुंटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुंटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुंड् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुंडते, स्फुंडयति-ते) See स्फुंट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. -**Comp.** —कारः fire. —कारः the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर् 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरित) 1 (*a*) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 16 ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Mâl. 1. 8 ; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 (*b*) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general ; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated ; हतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुरंतं Râm. -3 To start, dart, spring forward ; पुस्फुरुर्वृषभाः परं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow.) -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth ; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः ; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed ; मुखात्स्फुरंतीं को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंष्ट्रां Mu. 1. 8; रचितरुचिरभूषां दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगाद Gît. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine ; स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयेतु तव हृदयदेशं Gît. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया च, चकाशे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5 51

Me. 15, 27.-8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy.—*Caus.* (स्फारयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -WITH अप to shine forth or out. —अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. to become known.

स्फुरः [स्फुर् भावे घञ्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुर्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering of certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. -4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -**Comp.** —उल्का a shooting meteor aerolite.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shining. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed; Mâl. 2. 10. —तं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्फूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज् 1 P. (स्फूर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth; स्फूर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्काराभिन्नास्थितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्जथुः =स्फूर्जथु below.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फूर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फूर्जनं 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुल् 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलं A tent.

स्फुलनं Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिंगः; -गं, स्फुलिंगा A spark of fire; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः *S.* 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिंगिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फूर्तिः *f.* [स्फुर्च्छ् -स्फुर् वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फूर्तिमत् *a.* Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. —*m.* A follower or worshipper of *S*iva (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् *a.* More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट् करणे घञ्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यंग्यव्यंजकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनियदर्शन). -5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mîmâmsakas. -**Comp.** —बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्फुट् -ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. —नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. —नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्फ्यं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. -**Comp.** —वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्वृ See स्वृ.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि *S*i. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः *S.* 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्मृ-भावे अप्] 1 Recollection, remembrance. -2 Love. -3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. -**Comp.** —अंकुशः 1. a finger-nail. -2. a lover, lascivious person. —अगारं, -कूपकः, -गृहं, -मंदिरं the female organ. —अंध *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion. —आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक, *a.* pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. —आसवः saliva. —कर्मन् *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. —गुरुः an epithet of Vishṇu. —छत्रं the clitoris. —दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). —ध्वजः 1. the male organ. -2. a fabulous fish. -3. N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. —प्रिया an epithet of Rati. —भासित *a.* inflamed by love. —मोहः infatuation of love, passion. —लेखनी the Sârikâ bird. —वल्लभः 1. an epithet of Spring. -2. of Aniruddha. —वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. —शासनः an epithet of *S*iva. —सखः the moon. —स्तंभः the male organ. —स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. —हरः an epithet of *S*iva.

स्मरणं [स्मृ-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gît. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept;

इति भृगुस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regretting. -7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined :—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10.-**Comp.** -अनुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयौगपद्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया अपि । तथाप्यनंगस्त्रैलोक्यं करोति वशमात्मनः ॥. -रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक a. (रिका f.) Reminding. -कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त a. [स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smriti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्म स्मार्तं विवाहाग्नौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -6 Domestic (as fire). -र्तः 1 A Brâhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 N. of a sect. -र्तं An act or rite enjoined by the Smriti, a legal act.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनांबुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. —*Caus.* (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (स्मापयते in this sense). —*Desid.* (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवर्जिताय R. 5. 19; प्रभवः स्मयदूषिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69; Mu. 2. 22.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; Pt. 1. 136. -तं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सविलक्षस्मितं &c. -**Comp.** -दृश् a. having a smiling look. (-f.) a handsome woman. -पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile; सप्तर्षिभिस्तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. -शालिन् a. smiling.

स्मितिः f. A smile, smiling.

स्मिट् 10 U. (स्मेटयति ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील् 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend. -3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत ; pass. स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि सुरसनीरां तत्र गोदावरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरात्मनोऽभीष्टदेवतां Pt. 1; R. 15. 45 -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरीकाक्षं सबाह्याभ्यंतरः शुचिः. -3 To lay down or record in a Smriti; तथा च स्मरंति. -4 To declare, regard, consider; Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.); स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28; कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 85; Mu. 5. 14; भक्त्याः स्मरतात्यर्थमार्दितः सादरं मम Bk. 8. 118. —*Caus.* (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन मत्प्रियाभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वदिश्यां सौदामिनीं Mâl. 1; sometimes with two acc.; अपि चंद्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रांतपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयंति प्रकृतीः Mu. 1; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si 6. 56, 8. 64. —*Desid.* (सुस्मूर्षते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत p. p. [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind.-2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; S. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smriti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः f. [स्मृ-क्तिन्] 1 Remembrance; recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा करधृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकौ U. 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of tradition al or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति).-4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smriti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृतेः. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding.-**Comp.** -अंतरं another law-book. -अपेत a. 1. forgotten. 2. inconsistent with Smriti. -3.(hence) illegal, unjust. -उक्त a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -पथः, -विषयः the object of memory; स्मृतिपथं -विषयं गम् to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -प्रत्यवमर्षः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -प्रबंधः a legal work. -भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. -रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -विभ्रमः confusion of memory. -विरुद्ध a. illegal. -विरोधः 1. opposition to law, illegality. 2. disagreement between two or more Smritis or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधं परिहरति S. B. -शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest. 2. legal science. -शेष a. deceased, dead (as a person). -शैथिल्यं temporary loss of memory. -साध्य a. capable of being proved by law. -हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर a. [स्मि-रन्] 1 Smiling; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसदंतर्विस्मयस्मेरतारैः Mâl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -**Comp.** -विष्किरः a peacock.

स्यंद् 1 A. (स्यंदते, सस्यंदे, अस्यदत्-अस्यंत्त-अस्यंदिष्ट, स्यंत्स्यति-ते, स्यंदिष्यते, स्यंदितुं-स्यंत्तुं, स्यन्न; desid. सिस्यंदिषते, सिस्यंत्सति-ते; the स् of स्यंद् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee.

स्यदः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्यंदः [स्यंद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving -3 A car, chariot.

स्यंदन a. (ना or नी f.) [स्यंद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्यंदना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. —नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यंदनालोकभीतः S. 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). —नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. —आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यंदनिका A drop of saliva.

स्यंदिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Mâl. 8. 3; U. 1. 35, -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्यंदिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्यन्न p. p. 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्यमंतकः A kind of valuable jem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्).

स्यमि (मी) कः [स्यम्-ईकक्] 1 A cloud. -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -Comp. —वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. —वादिन् m. a sceptic.

स्यालः See श्याल.

स्यूत p. p. [सिव्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चिंतासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. —तः 1 A sack.

स्यूतिः f. [सिव्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

स्यूनः [सिव्-नक्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्यूमः A ray of light (also n.). —मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्योन a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. —नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. —नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्रंस् 1 A. (स्रंसते, स्रस्त) 1 To fall fall or drop down, slip off or down; नास्रस्तरकारिणां मैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गांडीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72, 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20 v. l. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. —Caus. (स्रंसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नास्रंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Mâl. 3. 8.

स्रंसः Falling, sleeping.

स्रंसनं [स्रंस्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्रंसिन् a. (नी f.) [स्रंस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosoned, giving way; बंधे स्रंसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30.-2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्रस्त p. p. [स्रंस्-क्त] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; स्रस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्रस्तसर्वांगी Mk. 4. 8; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. —अंग a. 1. having the limbs relaxed.-2. swooning, fainting.

स्रस्तिः f. 1 Falling, slipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्रंह् 1 A. (स्रंहते) To confide or trust.

स्रज् f. [सृज्यते सृज्-क्विन् नि०] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -Comp. —दामन्, (स्रग्दामन्) n. the tie or fillet of a garland. —धर a. wearing a garland; Git. 12. (—रा) N. of a metre.

स्रग्विन् a. (णी f.) (compar. स्रजीयस्, superl. स्रजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आमुक्ताभरणः स्रग्वी हंसचिह्नदुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्रज्वा A rope, string, cord.

स्रद्व् f. Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

स्रंभ् 1 A. (स्रंभते, स्रब्ध) To confide; see श्रंभ्. -With वि 1. to be confident. -2. to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्रु-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing.-2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलैः स्नपयंती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Râm. -3 A fountain, spring.

स्रवणं [स्रु-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

स्रवत् a. (स्रवंती f.) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. —गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. —रंगः a market, fair.

स्रवंती 1 A stream, river; वापीष्विव स्रवंतीषु R. 17. 64; Mâl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रष्टृ m. [सृज्-तृच्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या S. 1. 1; तत्स्रष्टुरेकांतरं 7. 27. -3 N. of Siva.

स्रस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाद K.; Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् ind. Quickly, speedily.

स्रावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्रावक a. (विका f.) [स्रु-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

स्रिध् 1 U. (स्रेधति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्रिभ् 1 P. (स्रेभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिम्भ् 1 P. (स्रिंभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिव् 4 P. (स्रीव्यति) 1 To go. -2 To become dry.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निर्वाणस्रवेल्लक्षौद्रं Râm. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोठिष्ट च भूपृष्ठे शोणितं चाप्यसुस्रुवत् Bk. 15. 56, 17. 18. -3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभांडात्पयो यथा

Bhâg.; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74. -5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). —*Caus.* (स्रावयति-ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात्स्रावयेदसृक् Ms. 4. 169.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; *Si.* 9. 68.

स्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. -2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीटक्षतिस्रुतिभिरस्रमिवोद्वमंतः Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुषारस्रुतिधौतरक्तं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' -2 Exudation, resin. -3 A stream. -4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुघ्नः N. of a district; पंथाः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at some distance-at least one day's journey-from Pâtaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुघ्ने संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावनेकत्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रुघ्नी Natron.

स्रौघ्न *a.* (घ्नी) 1 Belonging to, or coming from, Srughna. -2 Residing in Srughna. —घ्नः An inhabitant of Srughna. —घ्नं The gate leading to Srughna; cf P. IV. 3. 86.

स्रुच् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palâsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. -**Comp.** -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुवः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A Soma ladle. -3 A spring, cascade. -**Comp.** —हस्तः N. of *Siva*.

स्रू *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A spring or fountain.

स्रेक् 1. A (स्रेकते) To go, move.

स्रै 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. -2 To sweat; see श्रै.

स्रोतं A stream; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-तसि] 1 (*a*) A stream, current, flow or course of water; पुरा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरितां U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (*b*) A torrent, rapid stream; नद्त्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. -2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसामस्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. -3 A wave. -4 Water. -5 The canal of nutriment in the body. -6 An organ of sense; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Râm. -7 The trunk of an elephant. -**Comp.** —अंजनं (स्रोतोंजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —रंध्रं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril; स्रोतोरंध्रध्वनितसुभगं दंतिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon); (written स्रोतोरंध्र also q. v.). —वह् *f.*, —वहा a river; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायां S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु S. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. -2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80; S. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. —स्वः 1 One's own self. -2 A relative, kinsman; Pt. 2. 96; Ms. 2. 109. -3 The soul. -4 N. of Vishṇu. —स्वः, -स्वं 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. -2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; cf. धन. -Comp. —अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy. —अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. —अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात्प्रमत्तः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमौ S. 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. —अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. -2. independent. -3 one's own subject. -4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवांजलिः Mk. 3. 11. °कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमंतः S. 4. °पतिका, °भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her; अथ सा निर्गताबाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका। निजगाद रतिक्लांतं कांतं मंडनवांछया Gît. 12; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* —अध्यायः 1. self-recitation, muttering to one-self. -2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books. -3. the Veda itself. -4. a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. °अर्थिन् *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. —अध्यायिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. -2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, —अनुभूतिः *f.* 1. self-experience. -2. self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शांताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. natural, inborn. -2. worthy of oneself. —अंतं 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. -2. a cavern. —अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. -2. having its own or true meaning. -3. having one's own object or aim. -4. pleonastic. (-र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self-interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15. -2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे णिच्, स्वार्थे कप्रत्ययः &c.; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). °अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. °पंडित *a.* 1. clever in one's own affairs. -2. expert in attending to one's own interests. °पर, °परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. °विघातः frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —आयत्त *a.* subject to, or dependent upon, oneself; Bh. 2. 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inclination. °आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. °मृत्युः an epithet of Bhîshma. —उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —कंपनः air, wind. —कामिन् *a.* selfish. —कार्यं one's own business or interest. —कुलक्षयः a fish. —गतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). —छंद *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. -2. spontaneous. -3. wild. (-दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-दं) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1.

15. —ज *a.* self-born. (—जः) 1. a son or child. -2. sweat, perspiration. (—जा) a daughter. (—जं) blood. —जनः 1. a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगंतुं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. -2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —ज्ञातिः a kinsman. —तंत्र *a.* 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. -2. of age, full-grown. (—त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °जः, °बंधुः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. -2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. -2. a friend. —परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. self-evident. -2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. —भटः 1. one's own warrior. -2. body-guard. —भावः 1. own state. -2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhâsh.; so कुटिल°, शुद्ध°, मृदु°, चपल°, कठिन° &c. °उक्तिः *f.* 1. spontaneous declaration. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिंभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विवृण्वती Kâv. 2. 8. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भूः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Śiva. -3. of Vishṇu. —योनि *a.* related on the mother's side. (*-m.f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (*-f.*) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. -2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. -3. a kind of astringent juice. -4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being. -2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप *a.* 1. similar, like. -2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. -3. learned, wise. (—पं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. -2. natural character or form, true constitution. -3. nature. -4. peculiar aim. -5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar characteristic or property. —वश *a.* 1. self-controlled. -2. independent. —वहित *a.* 1. self-impelled. -2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति *a* living by one's own exertions. —संवृत *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. —संस्था 1. self-abiding. -2. self-possession. -3. absorption in one's own self. —स्थ *a.* 1. self-abiding. -2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. -3. independent. -4. doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Mâl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. -5. contented, happy. (—स्थं) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.

स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. -2 Of one's own family. —या One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). -2 From oneself. -Comp. —प्रमाण, -सिद्ध *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वत्वं 1 Self-existence. -2 Ownership, proprietory right.

स्वं(क्)ग् 1 P. (स्वं-कं-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा°] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफलं &c. -2 White. -3 Beautiful. -4 Healthy. —च्छः A crystal. —च्छा White Dûrvâ grass. —च्छं 1 A pearl. -2 Pure chalk. -Comp. —पत्रं talc. —वालुकं pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वंज् 1 A. (स्वंजते; the स् being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदाचुंब्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यष्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70. -2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वंजनं The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्व -स्वा-यति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To finish.

स्वद् I. 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वादित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यज्ञदत्ताय स्वदतेऽपूपः Kâsikâ; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदाभ्यः Si. 10. 23. -2 To taste, relish, eat. -3 To please. -4 To sweeten. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. -2 To taste. -3 To sweeten.

स्वदनं Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. —तं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Srâddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्वद्-आ पृषो° दस्य धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. -2 One's own will or pleasure.-3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitṛis or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. -4 The food offered to the Manes personified. -5 Food or oblation in general. -6 One's own portion or share. -7 A Srâddha or funeral ceremony. -8 N. of Mâyá or illusion. —*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. -Comp. —कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitṛis. —कारः the exclamation Svadhâ; पूतं हि तद्गृहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निनयनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitṛis.

–प्रियः 1. Agni or fire. –2. black sesamum. –भुज् m. 1. a deceased or deified ancestor. –2. a god, deity.

स्वधितिः m. f., स्वधिती An axe.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णाः पेराश्च सस्वनुः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनन्त्यनिलोद्धताः Bk. –2 To hum (as a bee); Ś. 1. 24. –3 To sing. –*Caus.* (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound –2 To sound. –3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्-अप्] Sound, noise; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद् बुबुधे विकृतेति तां R. 12. 39; शंखस्वनः &c. –Comp. –उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वानिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक a. Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वनित a. [स्वन्-कर्तरि क्त] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. –तं 1 The noise of thunder, thunder-clap; cf. स्तनित. –2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, सुप्त; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुषुप्सति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. –2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. –3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19. –*Caus.* (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep.–WITH अव, –नि, प्र, or सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणःMâl. 7; Ku. 2 42; R. 11. 44.

स्वपनं Sleeping, dreaming, sleep.

स्वप्नः [स्वप् -भावे नक्] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो वृथा भवान् R. 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70; Ku. 2. 8. –2 A dream, dreaming स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sânti 2. 2; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9, R. 10. 60. –3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. –Comp. –अवस्था a state of dreaming. –उपम a. 1. resembling a dream. –2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). –कर, -कृत् a. inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. –गृहं -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. –दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna.* –धीगम्य a. perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. –प्रपंचः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. –विचारः interpretation of dreams. –शील a. disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. –सृष्टिः f. the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नज् a. Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् ind. 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किं Subhâsh.; R. 1. 70; 3. 20, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. –2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यंत एवंविधाः कुलपांशवो निःस्नेहाः पशवः K. –Comp. –अर्जित a. self-acquired. –उक्तिः f. 1. voluntary declaration. –2. information, deposition (in law). –उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. –कृत a. self-made, natural. (–तः) an artificial or adopted son. –ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). –ग्राह a. voluntary, self-choosing. (–हः) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 3. 7, Mâl. 6. 7. –जात a. self-born. –दत्त a. self-given. (–त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). –भुः N. of Brahman; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. –भुवः the first Manu. –2. N. of Brahman.–3. of Siva. –भू a. self-existent. (–भूः) 1. N. of Brahman. –2. of Vishṇu. –3. of Siva. –4. of *Kàla* or time personified. –5. of Kâmadeva. –6. a Jaina deified saint. –7. the female breast. –8. the Supreme Being. –भूतः N. of Siva. –वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. –वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. –श्रेष्ठः N. of Siva.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वरयति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् ind. 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्वेश्या, स्वर्भानुः, &c. –2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. –3 The sky, ether. –4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. –5 The third of the three Vyâhṛitis, pronounced by every Brâhmaṇa in his daily prayers, see व्याहृति. –6 Radiance, splendour. –7 Water. –Comp. –आपगा, –गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. –2. the galaxy or milky way. –गतिः f. –गमनं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. –2. death. –गिरिः Sumeru. –तरुः (स्वस्तरुः) a tree of paradise. –दृश् m. 1. an epithet of Indra. –2. of *Agni.* –3. of *Soma.* –नदी (forming स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. –भानवः a kind of precious stone. –भानुः N. of Râhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमंतं चिरेण यत्। हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49. °सूदनः the sun. –मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. –लोकः the celestial world, heaven. –वधूः f. a celestial damsel-an *apsaras.* –वापी the Ganges. –वेश्या 'a courtezan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras.* –वैद्य m. pl. an epithet of the two Asvins. –षा 1. an epithet of *Soma.* –2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. –सिंधु=स्वर्गंगा q. v.

स्वरः [स्वर्-अच्, स्वृ-अप् वा] 1 Sound, noise. –2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. –3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven :—निषादर्षभगांधारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः। पंचमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तंत्रीकंठोत्थिताः स्वराः Ak.). –4 The number 'seven'. –5 A vowel. –6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित q. q. v. v.). –7 Air breathed through the nostrils. –8 Snoring. –रा N. of the chief wife of Brahman. –Comp. –अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). –अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. –उदय a. followed by a vowel. (–यः) the production of sound. –उपध a. preceded by a vowel. –ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. –पत्तनं N. of the Sâma-veda. –बद्ध composed in musical measure.

—भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of ॠ or ऌ when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). —भंगः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. -2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. —मंडल the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; Pt. 5. 54. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —लासिका a flute, pipe. —शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. —संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels -2. the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य एवैष स्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3; U. 3; पंडितकौशिकया इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. —संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तंत्रीस्वनम् Mk. 3. 5. -2 the gamut. —संधिः the coalition of vowels. —सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. -2 Having a voice. -3 Vocal. -4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded. -2 Sounded as a note, pitched. -3 Articulated. -4 Circumflexed. -5 Accented. —तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वरुः [स्वृ-उ] 1 Sunshine. -2 A part of a sacrificial post. -3 A sacrifice. -4 A thunderbolt. -5 An arrow.

स्वरुस् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं *S.* 7. **-Comp.** —आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru.* —द,-प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 11. —पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* Indra. —लोकः 1 the celestial region. -2 paradise. °ईश्वरः 1, Indra. -2 the body. —वधूः, स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वंगः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. —*m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालं *S.* 7. 34; Me. 30; Ku. 2. 45. -2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. -2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; Ms. 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt-petre, nitre.

स्वर्णं [सुष्ठु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. **-Comp.** —अंगः the Aragvadha tree. —अरिः sulphur. —कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. —काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) N. of Garuḍa. —कारः,-कृत् a goldsmith. —गैरिकं a kind of red chalk. —चूडः 1 the blue jay. -2 a cock. —जं tin. —दीधितिः fire. —पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. —पद्मा the celestial Ganges. —पाठकः borax. —पुष्पः the *Champaka* tree. —बंधः a deposit of gold. —बिंदुः N. of Vishṇu. —भृंगारः a golden vase. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी -यूथिका yellow jasmine. —रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. —वणिज् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. -2 a money-changer. —वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्द् 1 A. (स्वर्दते) To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुष्ठु अल्पं प्रा. स] (compar. स्वल्पीयस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short; स्वल्पं तथायुः Pt. 1. -4 Very few. **-Comp.** —आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. —कंकः a species of heron. —केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidâra tree. —बल *a.* very feeble or weak. —विषयः 1. an insignificant matter. -2. a small part. —व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. —व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. —शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; cf. श्वशुर.

स्वसृ *f.* [सु-अस्-ऋन्; Up. 2. 97] A sister; स्वसारमादाय विदर्भनाथः पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 A (स्वस्कते) See ष्वस्क्.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell,' 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति भवते *S.* 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). **-Comp.** —अयनं 1. a means of securing prosperity. -2. the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. -3. the benediction of a Brâhmaṇa after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. —दः,-भावः an epithet of *S*iva. —मुखः 1 a letter. -2. a Brâhmaṇa. -. a bard; panegyrist. —वाचनं,-वाचनकं,-वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. —वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Mâl. 4. 10; *S*i. 10. 43. -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. —कः, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins.*

स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; R. 2. 48.

स्वस्रीयः स्वस्रेयः A sister's son. स्वस्रीया, स्वस्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [सुखेन आगतं सुष्ठु आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देव्यै M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरवलंब्य वः। युगपद् युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वांकिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छंद्यं [स्वच्छंदस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छंद्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छंद्येन, स्वाच्छंद्यतस् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातंत्र्यं [स्वतंत्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातंत्र्यं क्वचित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.) Free will.

स्वातिः -ती *f.* [स्वेनैव अतति अत्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. -योगः conjunction with Svâti.

स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः, स्वादनं [स्वद्-स्वाद्-वा घञ्] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादित *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादिष्ठ *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु q. v.); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्यस्मिन् सदा सद्भिः समागमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वादु q v.); काव्यामृतरसास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद्-उण्] (दु or द्वी *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितःSubhâsh. -दुः *f.* A grape. -Comp. -अन्नं sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1. a piece of any sweet substance. -2. molasses. -धन्वन् *m.* N. of the god of love. -फलं the jujube. (-ला) the jujube tree. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1. the fruit of the hog-plum. -2. the *Satâvarî* plant. -3. the root काकोली. -4. spirituous liquor. -5. a grape. -शुद्धं 1. rock-salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वाद्वी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः [स्वप्-घञ्] 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं [स्वपतेरागतं ढञ्] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See श्वापद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) [स्वभावादागतः ठञ्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा। मुमूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजां R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -काः *m.* pl. A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभाव्यं Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्त्यर्थे मिनि दीर्घः] Possessing proprietory rights. -*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A lord, master; रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107. -4 A sovereign, king, monarch. -5 A husband. -6 A spiritual preceptor. -7 A learned Brâhmaṇa, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). -8 An epithet of Kârtikeya. -9 Of Vishṇu. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of the sage Vâtsyâyana. -12 Of Garuḍa. -Comp. -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -जंघिन् *m.* N. of Parasurâma. -पाल *m.* du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल *a.* originating in or derived from a master or lord. -वात्सल्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -सेवा 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वामिता -त्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietory right. -2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वाम्यं 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. -2 Right or title to property. -3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वायंभुव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman. Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman; *S.* 7. 9. -वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज् *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वारोचिस् *m.* N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प *a.* (ल्पी *f.*) 1 Little, small. -2 Few. -ल्पं 1 Littleness, smallness. -2 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. -2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. -3 Sound state, health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं *S.* 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. -2 N. of the wife of *Agni*. -*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इंद्राय स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. -कार: utterance of the exclamation Svâhâ; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि. -पतिः, -प्रियः *Agni* or fire. -भुज् *m.* a god, deity.

स्विद्‌ *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translateable by 'what', 'hey'. 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विदवगुंठनवती नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या *S.* 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with नु, उत, वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60; आहो also.

स्विद्‌ I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदित or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; Mâl. 1. 35; स त्वां पश्यति कंपते पुलकयत्यानंदति स्विद्यति Gît. 11. —II. 1 A. (स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. -2 To be greasy or unctuous; Mâl. 5. 17. -3 To be disturbed. —*Caus.* (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To heat.

स्विन्न *p. p.* [स्विद्‌-क्त] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः *f.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage; *S.* 5.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकालोकविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः; S. D. 97.

स्वुर्च्छ्‌ 1 P. (स्वूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्वृ 1. P. (स्वरति; *desid.* सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वूर्षति) 1 To sound, recite. -2 To praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. -WITH अभि, -प्र to sound. —सं to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्वॄ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक्‌ 1 A. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्‌-भावे घञ्‌] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलिस्वेदेन दूष्येरन्नक्षराणि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -**Comp.** —उदं, -उदकं, -जलं perspiration. —चूषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). —ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects).

स्वेदनं [स्विद्‌-णिच्‌-ल्युट्‌] 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 Causing to sweat. -3 A diaphoretic.

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan. -2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce-pan.

स्वैर *a.* [स्वस्य ईरम्‌ ईर्‌-अच्‌ वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि *S.* 5. 11; अव्याहतैः स्वैरगतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unreserved, confidential; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Dull, lazy. -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. —रं Wilfulness, wantonness. —रं *ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्याः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. -**Comp.** —आलापः confidential talk. —वृत्त, -वृत्ति, -आचार *a.* acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वैरता-त्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वैरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

स्वैरिन्‌ *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिंध्री See सैरंध्री.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translateable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of *S*iva. -2 Water. -3 Sky. -4 Blood. -5 A cipher. -6 Meditation. -7 Auspiciousness. -8 Paradise. -9 Heaven. -10 Drying. -11 Fear. -12 Knowledge. -13 The moon. -14 N. of Vishṇu. -15 War, battle. -16 A horse. -17 Pride. -18 Horripilation. -19 A physician. -20 Cause, motive. —हं 1 The Supreme Spirit. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A weapon. -4 The sparkling of a gem. -5 The sound of a lute (*-m.* also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हस्‌-अच्‌-पृषो॰ वर्णागमः] (said to be derived from हस्‌; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद्‌ हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subhâsh., R. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mânasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; *e. g.* सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवांबुमध्यात्‌ Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीर-

मादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् । विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). -2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. -3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मन्). -4 One of the vital airs. -5 The sun. -6 *Siva*. -7 Vishṇu. -8 Kâmadeva. -9 An unambitious monarch. -10 An ascetic of a particular order. -11 A spiritual preceptor. -12 One free from malice, a pure person. -13 A mountain. -14 Envy, malice. -15 A buffalo. -सौ (*m.* pl.). N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Dvîpa. **-Comp.** -अंशु *a.* white. -अंघ्रिः vermilion. -अधिरूढा an epithet of Sarasvatî. -अभिख्यं silver. -आरूढः N. of Brahman. -कांता a female goose. -कीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himálaya. -2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox; (for अंसकूट). -गति *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -गद्गदा a sweetly speaking woman. -गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. -2. N. of Brahmâṇî. -तूलः -लं the soft feathers or down of a goose. -दाहनं aloe-wood. -नादः the cackling of a goose. -नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजेंद्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता । नितंबे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी). -पादं vermilion. -माला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. -युवन् *m.* a young goose or swan. -रथः, -वाहनः epithets of Brahman. -राजः a king of geese. -लोमशं green sulphate of iron. -लोहकं brass. -श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. -2 An ornament for the ankles (नूपुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणदितहंसकभूषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंहो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho,' 'hallo'; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचंद्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. -2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. -3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंहो ब्राह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1).

हक्कः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचणमाले अहं ईदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हट् 1 P. (हटति, हटित) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः [हट्-ट टस्य नेत्वम्] A market, a fair. **-Comp.** -चोरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. -विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2. a sort of perfume. -3. turmeric.

हट्टी A small market or fair.

हठ् 1 P. (हठति) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress. -4 To bind to a post.

हठः 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine. (हठेन and हठात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly, 'against one's will'; अंबालिका च चंडवर्मणा हठात् परिणेतुमात्मभवनमनीयत Dk.; वानरान् वारयामास हठेन मधुरेण च Râm. **-Comp.** -योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि (ड्डि) कः, हड्डिः A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डं A bone. **-Comp.** -जं marrow.

हंडा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the owest caste in addressing each other; हंडे हंजे हलाह्वाने नीचां चेटीं सखीं प्रति Ak. -*f.* A large earthen vessel (?).

हंडिका, हंडी An earthen pot.

हंडे *ind.* See हंडा *ind.*

हद् 1 A. (हदते, हन्न) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -*Desid.* (जिहत्सते).

हदनं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन्नं Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हंति, जघान, अवधीत्, अवधिष्ट-अहत; हनिष्यति, हंतुं, हत; *pass.* हन्यते; *caus.* घातयति-ते; *desid.* जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः U. 2, 15; हतमपि च हंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंड हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विंध्यं M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon; तृष्णां छिंद्धि भज क्षमां जहि मदं Bh. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy; अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हंति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विघ्नैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यमानाः प्रारब्धमुत्तमजना न परित्यजंति Subhásh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; Ki. 2. 37. -9 To raise; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); *e. g.* कुंजं हंति कृशोदरी S. D. 7; or तीर्थांतरेषु स्नानेन समुपार्जितसत्कृतिः । सुरस्रोतस्विनीमेष हंति संप्रति सादरं K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थत्व). -*Caus.* 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy, ruin, mar, spoil; Pt. 1. 363. -With अति to injure excessively. -अंतर् to strike in the middle.

हत *p. p.* [हन्-क्त] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured; Mu. 3. 1. -3 Lost, perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषात् हताः S. 1. 24. -6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed' 'worthless'; अनुशयदुःखायेदं हतहृदयं

संप्रति विबुद्धं S. 6. 6; Mâl. 9. 28; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. –तं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. **-Comp.** –आश a. 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. -2. weak, powerless. -3. cruel, merciless. -4. barren. -5. low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. –कंटक a. freed from thorns or foes. –चित्त a. bewildered, confounded. –त्विष् a. dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. –दैव a. ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. –प्रभाव –वीर्य a. bereft of power or vigour; Ku. 2. 21. –बुद्धि a. deprived of sense, senseless. –भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. –मूर्खः a dolt, blockhead. –रथः a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. –लक्षण a. devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. –शेष a. surviving. –श्री,-संपद् a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. –साध्वस a. freed from fear.

हतक a. [हत इव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कन्] Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.), न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; दूषिताः स्थ परिभूताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. –कः A low person, coward.

हतिः f. [हन्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हत्नुः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हन् a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in वृत्रहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हनः Killing, slaying.

हननं [हन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हंतुः 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हंतृ a. (त्री f.) [हन्-तृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. –m. 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हथः 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad, or depressed.

हनु–नू m. f. [हन-उन् स्त्रीत्वे वा ऊङ्] The chin. –नु f. 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. –ग्रहः locked jaw. –मूलं the root of the jaw.

हनु (नू) मत् m. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka.].

हनूषः A demon.

हंत ind. A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh!); हंत भो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4; हंत प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity; पुत्रक हंत ते धानाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh!, alas!); हंत धिङ् मामधन्यं U. 1. 43; स्मरामि हंत स्मरामि U. 1; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sânti. 1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle; हंत ते कथयिष्यामि Râm-. **Comp.** –उक्तिः f. uttering the word 'alas!', tenderness, compassion. –कारः 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a guest; निर्वीती हंतकारेण मनुष्यांस्तर्पयेदथ.

हम् ind. An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हंबा (भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. –रवः lowing of cattle.

हय् 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हय्-हि-वा अच्] 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296, R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. **-Comp.** –अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. –अरिः the fragrant oleander. –आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. –आरूढः a horseman, rider. –आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. –आसनी the gum-olibanum tree. –इष्टः barley. –उत्तमः an excellent horse. –कोविद a. versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. –ग्रीवः N. of a form of Vishṇu. (-वा) N. of Durgâ. –ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. –द्विषत् m. the buffalo. –प्रियः barley. –प्रिया the *Kharjuri* tree. –मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. –मारणः the sacred fig-tree. –मेधः a horse-sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. –वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. –शाला a stable for horses. –शास्त्रं the art or science of training and managing horses. –संग्रहणं the restraining or curbing of horses.

हयंकषः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mâtali, the charioteer of Indra.

हयी A female horse, mare.

हर a. (रा -री f.) [हृ-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपथहराः Ki. 5. 50; R. 12. 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to; as in रिक्थहर &c.; Mu. 2. 19. -6 Occupying; Ku. 1. 50. -7 Dividing. –रः 1 Siva; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. **-Comp.** –गौरी one of the forms of Siva and Pârvatî conjoined (अर्धनारिनटेश्वर). –चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. –तेजस् n. quick-silver. –नेत्रं 1. Siva's eye. -2. the number 'three'. –बीजं 'Siva's seed', quick-silver. –शेखरा 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. –सूनुः Skanda; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Siva.

हरणं [हृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्राणहरणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen

virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present. (=यौतक q. v.) -10 A shell, cowrie -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [हृ-इन्] 1 Green, greenish-yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं हारिस्तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishṇu; हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तंते वाजिनः S. 1, 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a lion. 2. N. of Kubera. 3. of Siva. -अश्वः 1 Indra. -2. Siva. -कांत a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. beautiful as a lion -केलीयः the country called वंग q. v. -केशः N. of Siva. -गंधं a kind of sandal. -चंदनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतरवो मंदारः पारिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं.) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1 the Dûrvâ grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. =हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the fourth day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. -2. the Dûrvâ plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishṇu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishṇu. -दैवः the asterism Sravaṇa. -द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nâgakesara tree. -द्रुः a tree. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tîrtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishṇu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदं the vernal equinox. -पर्णं a radish. -प्रियः 1. the *Kadamba* tree. -2. a conch-shell. -3. a fool. -4. a madman. -5. Siva. (-यं) the root Usîra. -2. a sort of sandal. -प्रिया 1. Lakshmî. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishṇu. -भुज m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1. a crab. -2. an owl. -वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyâsa supplementary to the Mahâbhârata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa. -वल्लभा 1. Lakshmî. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishṇu's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1. Garuḍa. -2. Indra. °दिश् f. the east. -बीजं yellow orpiment. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Vishṇu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a *Gandharva*. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishṇu. -सुतः, -सूनुः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Gaṇesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishṇu and Siva conjoined. °आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Mâl. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishṇu. °हूतिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायां कन्] 1. A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice)

हरिण a. (णी f.) [हृ-इनन्] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:--हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पंचभेदोऽत्र भैरव। ऋष्यः खड्गो रुरुश्चैव पृषतश्च मृगस्तथा Kâlikâ P.); अपि प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishṇu. -6 Siva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कलंकः, धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Madder. -Comp. -दृश् a. deer-eyed. (-f.) a deer-eyed woman; किरात-द्विगुणे हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित् a. [हृ-इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तंते वाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun -6 Vishṇu. -7 The kidney-bean. -m. n. 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually *f.* only in the last 3 senses).-Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1. the sun; Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; Si. 11. 56. -2. the *arka* plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -पर्णं a radish. -मणिः (हरिन्मणिः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) [हृ-इतच्] Green, of a green colour, verdant; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अश्मन् m. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद a. green-leaved.

हरितकं 1 A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dûrvâ grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [हरिं पीतवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-गतौ -ड] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22.

49. -Comp—आभ *a.* of a yellow colour. (-भः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. —गणपतिः, —गणेशः a particular form of the god Gaṇesa. —राग, -रागक *a.* 1. turmeric-coloured. -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halàyudha:—क्षणमात्रानुरागश्च हरिद्राराग उच्यते).

हरिमन् *m.* 1 Yellowness. -2 Paleness. -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasishṭha commended his qualities in the presence of Visvamitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamitra there-upon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven].

हरीतकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lankâ. —णुः *f.* 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तृ *a.* (र्त्री *f.*) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. —*m.* 1 A thief, robber, Bh; 2. 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मन् *n.* Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्यं [हृ-यत् मुट् च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपृष्ठं समारूढः काकोऽपि गरुडायते Subhâsh.; बाह्योद्यानास्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7; Rs. 1. 28; Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp.—अंगनं -णं the court-yard of a palace. —स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्य् 1 P. (हर्यति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्यतः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [हृष्-घञ्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1, 22; सहोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. -3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावाप्तेर्मनःप्रसादोऽश्रुगद्गदादिकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टप्राप्त्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp.—आन्वित *a.* full of joy, happy; so हर्षाविष्ट. —उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstacy. —उदयः rise of joy. —कर *a.* gratifying, delighting. —जड *a.* dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. —विवर्धन *a.* increasing joy. —स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* (र्षका or र्षिका *f.*) [हृष् णिच् ण्वुल्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण (णा or णी *f.*) [हृष्-णिच् ल्यु] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —णः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kâmadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —णं Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुर्हृदामप्रहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च Mb.

हर्षयित्नु *a.* [हृष् -णिच् इत्नु] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. —*n.* Gold. —*m.* A son.

हर्षित *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल् 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हल [हल् घञर्थे करणे क] A plough; वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदाभम् । हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम्; or हलं कलयते Gît. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. -Comp. —आयुधः an epithet of Balarâma. —धर, -भृत् *m.* 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarâma; केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1; अंसन्यस्ते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 59. —भूतिः, -भ्रतिः *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. —हतिः *f.* 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -3 Spirituous liquor. —*ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुंतले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ S. 1; cf. हंडा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलिन् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarâma. -Comp. —प्रियः the *Kadamba* tree. (-या) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —ल्यं 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हल्या A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 =हाल (ला) हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हल्लकं The red lotus.

हल्लनं Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep.)

हल्लीशं (षं) 1 One of the 18 Uparûpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight, or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीशकः Dancing in a ring.

हवः [हु-अप्, ह्वे -अप् संप्र० पृषो० वा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनं [हु -भावे ल्युट्] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice,

an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. -Comp. -आयुस् *m.* fire.

हवनी =हवित्री q. v.

हवनीय *a.* [हु कर्मणि अनीयर्] Sacrificial. -यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हवित्री A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् *a.* Possessed of oblations.

हविष्यं [हविषे हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 78, 107; Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. -Comp. -अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. -आशिन्, -भुज् *m.* fire.

हविस् *n.* [हूयते हु-कर्मणि असुन्] 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः *S.* 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water.-4 N. of *S*iva. -5 A sacrifice.-Comp-अशनं (हविरशनं) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-नः) fire. -गंधा (हविर्गंधा) the *S*amî tree. -गेहं (हविर्गेहं) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -भुज् *m.* (हविर्भुज्) fire; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kâv. 2. 168. -यज्ञः (हविर्यज्ञः) a kind of sacrifice. -याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* [हु-कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. -व्यं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कव्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general. -Comp. -आशः fire. -कव्यं oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* -पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. -वाह्, -वाह, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हससि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10; Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc.); यमत्राप्य विदर्भभूः प्रभुं हसति द्यामपि शक्रभर्तृकां N. 2. 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K.; Si. 1. 71. -4 To resemble; श्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितैः Ki. 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्बंधुजीवप्रसूनैः.-7 To brighten up, or to clear up; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhâsh. -*Caus.* (हासयति-ते) To cause to smile; Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth.

हसनं Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. -Comp.-मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. -2 A kind of Mallikâ.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. -तं 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् न इट् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्तं विसर्जयिष्यामि *S.* 3 'I shall send it by Gautamî'; so हस्ते पतिता; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'leaning on Sambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कृ 1. (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :-हस्तकंकणं किं दर्पणे प्रेक्ष्यते Karpûr.'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support; वात्या खेदं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे Ak.; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथं कं हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4. 10. -स्तं A pair of leather-bellows. -Comp. -अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. -अग्रं the finger (being the extremity of the hand). -अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. -अभ्यासः contact with the hand. -अवलंबः, -आलंबनं support of the hand; दत्तहस्तावलंबे प्रारंभे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. -आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. -आवापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं); V. 5, *S.* 6. -कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. -2. a lotus-like hand. -कौशलं manual dexterity. -क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. -गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं प्रार्थ्यसे हस्तगता ममैभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. -ग्राहः taking by the hand. -चापल्यं =हस्तकौशल q. v. -तलं 1. the palm of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; Pt. 2. 79. -दोषः a slip of the hand. -धारणं -वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति *S.* 4. -पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. -पृष्ठं the back of the hand. -प्राप्त, -वर्तिन्, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. -2. gained, secured. -प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached witn the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. -बिंबं perfuming the body with unguents. -मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. -लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. -2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. -संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; Me. 96. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. -2. hire, wages. -सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जन्यमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः शुंडादंडोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मंद्र, मृग, and मिश्र). -Comp. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कक्ष्यः 1. a lion. -2. a tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kânchî. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. -2. a man —चारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. —दंतः 1. the tusk of an elephant. -2. a peg projecting from a wall. (-तं) 1. ivory. -2. a radish. —दंतकं a radish. —नखं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —पः, -पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86. —मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मल्लः 1. N. of *Airávata*. -2. of Gaṇesa. -3. of Sankha, the eighth of the chief Nâgas. -4. a heap of ashes. -5. a shower of dust. -6. frost. —यूथः,-थं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. —वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. -2. a hook for driving elephants. —षड्गवं a collection of six elephants. —स्नानं =गजस्नानं q. v.; अवशेंद्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना) पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahâbhârata; its other names are :— गजाह्वय, नागसाह्वय, नागाह्व, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjarî thus describes her:—स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितंबबिंबा स्थूलांगुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला। कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितांतभोक्त्री (नितंबखर्वा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand. -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्र *a.* 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!,' 'woe me', in English; हा प्रिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11; हा वत्से मालति क्वासि Mâl. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णाभक्तं Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहीथा विख्यातां स्फुटमिह भवद्बांधवरथं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हीन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णां Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावासहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; *S.* 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Rs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego. -3 To let fall. -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. —*Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणैः Bk. 14. 35; जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चंद्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूतमप्यनुपन्यस्तं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. —*Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; *Si.* 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. —*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानिः *f.* [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वचित्तु स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kâvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhâsh.; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि R. 13. 16. -Comp. —कर *a.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88.

हापनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. —कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -Comp. —गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [हा-करणे त्रल्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. —त्रः A demon.

हांत्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः-नं A year. —नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [हृ-कर्मणि • घञ्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पांड्योयमंसार्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16. Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -Comp. —आवलिः-ली *f.* a string of pearls

तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकांचितकांचिदाम Gît. 11. –गुटि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. –यष्टिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; वधति पृथुकुचाग्रेरुन्नतैर्हारयष्टिं Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. –हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [हृ-ण्वुल्] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. –2 A cheat, rogue. –3 A string of pearls. –4 A divisor (in math.). –5 A kind of prose composition. –6 A gambler.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. –रिः f. 1 Defeat. –2 Losing a game. –3 A body of travellers, caravan.–Comp. –कंठः a cuckoo.

हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. –2 Presented, offered. –3 Attracted. –तः 1 The green colour. –2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहूरः Spirituous liquor. –रा A grape.

हारिण a. (णी f.) Belonging to a deer. –णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् a. (णी f.) [हारो अस्त्यस्य इनि, हृ-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. –2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. –3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28. –4 Obtaining, securing. –5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरौ Bh. 2. 25. –6 Surpassing, excelling. –7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. –2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. –2 A rogue, cheat. –3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्द [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. –2 Kindness, tenderness. –3 Will. –4 Intention, meaning.

हार्दिन् n. Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. –2 To be borne or carried on; यदृच्छया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. –3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. –4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. –5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. –6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. –7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. –र्यः 1 A snake. –2 The tree called Bibhîtaka. –3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः [हलो अस्त्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. –2 N. of Balarâma. –3 N. of Śálivâhana. –Comp. –भृत् m. an epithet of Balarâma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल (ला) हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव गुरुः सुदारुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृप्यः। ननु संति भवादृशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhâsh. –2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनांकां Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58; Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. –2 A kind of lizard. –ला A small mouse. –ली Spirituous liquor. –लं 1 =हालहल (1). –2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य तस्येदं वा ठक् ठञ् वा] 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. –2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). –3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [ह्वे -भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. –2 Any feminine conquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13; जगुः सरागं ननृतुः सहावं Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः- ग्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तो भ्रूनेत्रादिविकासकृत्। भावादीषत्प्रकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. –2 One who calls the bride.

हासः [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. –2 Joy, mirth, merriment. –3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. –4 Derisive laughter; R. 12. 36. –5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्षतयेव तेनुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. –2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य a. [हस्-ण्यत्] Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. –स्यं 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. –2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. –3 Jest, joke. –4 Derision, ridicule. –स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined :- विकृताकारवाग्वेषचेष्टादेः कुहकाद्भवेत्। हास्यो हासस्थायिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थायिभा वः) श्वेतः प्रथतदैवतः S. D. 228. –Comp. –आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. –पदवी, –मार्गः ridicule, derision; क्रुद्धैर्नीतस्त्रिभुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. –रसः the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हासस् m. The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. –कं A herd of elephants; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinâpura, q. v.

हाह (हा) लं Deadly poison.

हाहस् m. A Gandharva.

हाहा m. N. of a Gandharva. –*ind* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). –Comp. –कारः 1. a grief, lamentation, loud wailing.

-2. the din or uproar of battle. —रवः the cry हाहा.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:— 1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत्। सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मदनेनायास्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति; *desid.* जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed.

हिंस् 1. 7. P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. —कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brâhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना [हिंस्-ल्युट्] Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा [हिंस्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः.-2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5.57; 3. 313; Ms. 10.63.-3 Robbery, plunder.-Comp. —आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. any hurtful or injurious act. -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (=अभिचार q. v.). —प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. —रत *a.* delighting in mischief. —रुचि *a*, intent on or delighting in mischief; Mâl. 5. 29, —समुद्भव *a*, arising from injury.

हिंसारुः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्त्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. —*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालुक also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. —तं Injury, hurt.

हिंसीरः [हिंस्-ईरन्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* [हिंस्-र] Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. —स्रः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27 -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhîma.-Comp. —पशुः a beast of prey. —यंत्रं 1. a trap. -1. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्रकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंस्रा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

हिक् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like '*him*'. -2 A tiger.

हिंगु *m.*, *n.* [हिमं गच्छति गम्-डु नि०] 1 The plant called Asa foetida. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (asa fœtida) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -Comp. —निर्यासः 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2 the *nimba* tree. —पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

हिंगुलः-लं, हिंगुलिः, हिंगुलु *m.*, *n.* } Vermilion.

हिंगुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिंगुली The egg-plant.

हिज्जः, हिज्जलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal.)

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिडिंबः N. of a demon slain by Bhîma. —बा 1 The sister of Hiḍimba who married Bhîma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -Comp. —जित्, निषूदन, —भिद्,-रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhîma.

हिंड् 1 A. (हिंडते, हिंडित) 1 To go, wander, roam over, -2 To disregard, slight.

हिंडनं [हिंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about.-2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

हिंडिकः An astrologer.

हिंडि (डी) रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. —रं The pomegranate.

हिंडी N. of Durgâ.

हित *a.* [धा-क्त, हि-क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोभ्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous, -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. —तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. —ता A causeway, dike. —तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage.-2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good.-Comp. —अनुबंधिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. —अन्वेषिन्, -अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare. —इच्छा good will, good wishes. —इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. —उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. —उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishṇu Sarman. —एषिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. —कर -कर्तृ, -कृत्, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. —काम *a.* desirous of befriending or bene-

fiting ; Pt. 1. 315. –काम्या desire for another's wel-fare, good will. –कारिन्,-कृत् *m.* a benefactor. –प्रणी *m.* a spy. –बुद्धि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. –वाक्यं friendly advice. –वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हिंतालः A kind of palm.

हिंदुः N. of a tribe.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Kṛishṇa are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of *S*râvaṇa, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि-मक्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy, –मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himâlaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. –मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost ; R. 1. 46, 9. 25 ; Ku. 1. 3, 11 ; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. -3 Cold, coldness. -4 A lotus. -5 Fresh butter. -6 A pearl. -7 Night. -8 Tin. -9 Sandal wood. -**Comp.** –अंशुः 1. the moon ; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80 ; *S*i. 2. 49. -2. camphor. °अभिख्यं silver. –अचलः, -अद्रिः the Himâlaya mountain ; Ku. 1. 54 ; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1 Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges. –अंबु, –अंभस् *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew ; R. 5. 70. –अनिलः a cold wind. –अब्जं a lotus. –अरातिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3 the *arka* and *chitraka* plants. –आगमः the cold or winter-season. –आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. –आलयः 1. the Himâlaya mountain ; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. °सुता an epithet of Pârvatî. –आह्वः, –आह्वयः camphor. (–यं) a lotus. –उत्तरा the tawny grape. –उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. –उद्भवा the plant called Zedoary. –उस्रः the moon. –करः 1. the moon ; लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gît. 7. -2. camphor. –कूटः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himâlaya mountain. –गिरिः the Himâlaya. –गुः the moon. –जः the Mainâka mountain. –जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pârvatî. –तैलं a kind of camphor ointment. –दीधितिः the moon ; *S*i. 9. 29. –दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. –द्युतिः the moon. –द्रुमः the Nimba tree. –द्रुह् *m.* the sun. –धातुः the Himâlaya mountain. –ध्वस्त *a.* bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. –पातः cold rain ; Pt. 3. –प्रस्थः the Himálaya mountain. –भास्, -रश्मि *m.* the moon. –वालुकः –का camphor. –शीतल *a.* ice-cold. –शैलः the Himálaya mountain. –श्रथः the moon. –संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. –सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water ; Mâl. 1. 31. –हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. –*m.* The Him âlaya mountain ; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -**Comp.** –कुक्षिः a valley of the Himâlaya. –पुरं N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himâlaya ; Ku. 6. 33. –सुतः the Mainâka mountain. –सुता 1. Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukâ.

हिमानी 1 [महद् हिमं,आनुक्] A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift ; नगमुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38 ; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेलु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्नः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरंगुः N. of Râhu.

हिरणं [हृ-ल्युट् नि०] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) Made of gold, golden ; हिरण्मयी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. –यः The god Brahman. –यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यं [हिरणमेव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold ; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold ; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A *cowrie.* -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). –ण्यः One of the seven tongues of fire. -**Comp.** –अक्षः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vish*n*u therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth.] –कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. –कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vish*n*u as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vish*n*u in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्राद]. –कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). –गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. the soul invested by the subtile body or सूक्ष्मशरीर q. v. –द *a.* giving or granting gold ; Ms. 4. 230. (–दः) the ocean. (–दा) the earth. –नाभः the mountain Mainâka. –बाहुः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the river Soṇa. –बिंदुः fire. –रेतस् *m.* 1. fire ; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of *S*iva. -4. the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. –वर्णा a river. –वाहः 1. the river *S*oṇa. -2. N. of *S*iva.

हिरण्यय *a.* (यी *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्ववः A divine treasure.

हिरुक् *ind. Ved.* 1 Without, except -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिल्लोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वलाः *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah !) ; हतवीचिधलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः *S*i. 11. 64 ; or ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोचे Bk. 14. 39 ; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हा-क्त तस्य नः ईत्वम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without ; (with instr. or in comp.); गुणैर्हीना न शोभंते निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः Subhâsh. ; so द्रव्य°, मति°, उत्साह° &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective ; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower ; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. —नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nârada enumerates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः। आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः).-3 Subtraction.-Comp —अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective ; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95 ; Y. 1. 222. (-गीं) a small ant. —कर्मन् *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. —कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. —क्रतु *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. —जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste. -2. excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. —योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. —वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. —वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. —वादिन् *a.* 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. —सख्यं associating with low persons. —सेवा attendance on base persons.

हींतालः The marshy date tree.

हीरः [हृ -क नि.] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Srîharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva. —रः, -रं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra.-2 A diamond ; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.) -Comp. —अंगः the thunder-bolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 An ant.

हील Semen virile.

हीलुकं A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment ; see ही.

हु 3 P.(जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुहूषति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice ; यो मंत्रपूतां तनुमप्यहौषीत् R. 13. 45 ; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44 ; हविर्जुहुधि पावके Bk. 20. 11 ; Ms. 3. 87 ; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क्त] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered ; *S.* 4 ; R. 2. 71. —तः N. of *S*iva. —तं An oblation, offering. -Comp.—अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire ; R. 1. 6. (*-m.*) a sacrificial fire.—अशनः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2. N. of *S*iva. -3. the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of *S*iva. —अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (होलिका). —आशः fire ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2. 71. —जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. —भुज् *m.* fire ; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव च्छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 7 ; U. 5. 9. °प्रिया Svâhà the wife of Agni. —वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव *S.* 5. 10 ; शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Gît. 9 ; Me. 43 ; Rs. 1. 27. —होमः a Brâhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations.

हुड् I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram ; जंबुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum ; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दात्यूह). -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुंड् 1 A. (हुंडते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुंडः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village-hog. -5 A demon.

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection ; हुं ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तदबला सीतेति हुम्. -2 Doubt; चैत्रो हुं मैत्रो हुं. -3 Assent; U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat. ; *e. g.* ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंकृ means 'to utter the sound *hum*', 'to roar, grunt, bellow, as in अनुहुंकृ 'to roar in return ;' अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी *S*i. 16. 25.). -Comp.—कारः -कृतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound 'hum' ; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance ; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति *S.* 3. 1, R. 7. 58 ; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. —कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

हुर्च्छ् 1 P. (हूर्च्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

हूर्च्छनं Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल् 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु (हू) *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हू *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh ! ah ! alas &c.).

हूड् 1 A. (हूडते) To go.

हूणः (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुंडितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारंगकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hûṇas). —णाः *m.* pl. N. of a country or its people ; हूणावरोधानां R. 4. 68.

हूत *p. p.* [ह्वे-क्त संप्रसारणं] 1 Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्वे.

हूतिः *f.* [ह्वे क्तिन् संप्रसारणं] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name ; as in हरिहेतिहूति q. v

हूम् &c. see हुम्.

हूरवः A jackal.

हूहू *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हृ 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जह्रे, अहार्षीत्, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुं हृत; *pass.* ह्रियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यंतीति शंकया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृंताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानामुन्नतो घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरंति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः *S.* 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Rs. 6. 21; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विंशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हरतु सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 93. -10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. 11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. —*Caus.* (हारयति-ते) To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one, (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. —*Desid.* (जिहीर्षति-ते) To wish to take &c. —II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत *a.* (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत *p. p.* [हृ-क्त] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. —तं A portion, share. -Comp. —अधिकार *a.* 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. —उत्तरीय *a.* having the upper garments stripped off. —द्रव्य,-धन *a.* spoiled of wealth. —सर्वस्व *a.* stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः *f.* 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ (ह्रि) णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दंडधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; द्विषोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी (णि) या 1 Censure, reproach, -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् *n.* (This word has no forms for the fist five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. —आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —गत *a.* 1. seated in the mind, conceived, designed. -2. cherished. (-तं) design, meaning, intent. —ग्रहः spasm of the heart. —ग्रंथः a heart-sore. —देशः the region of the heart. —पिंडः-डं the heart. —रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. —लासः (हृल्लासः) 1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief. —लेखः (हृल्लेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. —लेखा (हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety. —वंटकः the stomach. —शयः 1. the god of love. -2. love. —शूलं an acute pain in the chest. —शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्धशरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाणभिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science; अश्व °, अक्ष ° &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* a heron. -आविध *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. —ईशः, ईश्वरः a husband. (—शा, -री *f.*) 1. a wife. -2 a mistress. —उद्वंकः heaving of the heart. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —ग्राहिन् *a.* heart-captivating. —चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. —छिद् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing. —रज्जुः (in geom.) a central line. —रोगः a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. —लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart-ache, anxiety. —विध्,-वेधिन् *a.* heart-piercing. —वृत्ति *f.* disposition of the heart. —स्थ *a.* being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम *a.* 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling.-2 Lovely, handsome; Mâl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Mâl. 3; वल्गकी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. —मं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् *a.* Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि (दी) कः N. of a Yâdava prince.

हृदिस्पृश् *a.* 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य *a.* [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Mâl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -Comp. —गंधः the Bilva tree. —गंधा the great-flowered jasmine. —गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृष् 1. 4. P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यसि Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यंति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, *e. g.* the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. —*Caus.* (हर्षयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त वा° इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4

Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृष्-ईकक्] An organ of sense. -**Comp.** —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa; Bg. 1. 15; *et seq.*; (हृषीकाणींद्रियाण्याहुस्तेषामीशो यतो भवान्। हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb.).

हृष्ट *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त] Pleased, rejoiced (=हर्षित).-**Comp.** —चित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. —रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). —वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. —संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. —हृदय *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* [हृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh!, ho!); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेठ् 1 P. (हेठति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce happiness.

हेठः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् 1 A. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेडः Disregard, slight. -**Comp.** —जः anger, displeasure.

हेडावुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m. f.* [हन्-करणे क्तिन् नि॰] A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतुः [हि-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Mâl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10; Me. 25; *S.* 3. 12. -2 Source, origin; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined:—हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते.(*N.B.* The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp. शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -**Comp.** —अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). —आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds:—सव्यभिचार or अनैकांतिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and बाधित). —उपक्षेपः -उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. —वादः disputation, controversy. —शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation; Ms. 2. 11. —हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. °भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). —कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

हेतुता-त्वं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. —*m.* An effect.

हेमं [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. —मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मनिन्] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower.-6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -**Comp.**—अंग *a.* golden; Mu. 2. 10 v. l. (-गः) 1. Garuḍa. -2. a lion. -3. the mountain *Sumeru*. -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishṇu. -6. the *Champaka* tree. —अंगदं a gold-bracelet. —अद्रिः the mountain *Sumeru*. —अंभोजं a golden lotus; हेमांभोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याददानः Me. 62. —अंभोरुहं a golden lotus; Ku. 2. 44. —आह्वः 1. the wild *Champaka* tree. -2. the *Dhattura* plant. —कंदलः coral. —करः, -कर्तृ, -कारः,-कारकः a goldsmith; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. —किंजल्कं the Nâgakesara flower. —कुंभः a golden jar. —कूटः N. of a mountain; *S.* 7. —केतकी the *Keteka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेती). —केलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the Chitraka plant. —केशः N. of *Siva*. —गंधिनी the perfume named Reṇukâ. —गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru*. —गौरः the Asoka tree. —छत्र *a.* covered with gold. (-त्रं) gold covering —ज्वालः fire. —तरुः the thorn-apple. —तारं blue vitriol. —दुग्धः,-दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. —पर्वतः the mountain Meru. —पुष्प, -पुष्पकः 1. the Asoka tree. -2. the Lodhra tree. -3. the Champaka tree. (-*n.*) 1. the Asoka flower. -2. the flower of China rose. —पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. —ब (व) लं a pearl. —माला the wife of Yama. —मालिन् *m.* the sun. —यूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. —रागिणी *f.* turmeric. —शंखः N. of Vishṇu. —शृंगं 1. a golden horn.-2. a golden summit. —सारं blue vitriol. —सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace; (Mar. गोफ).

हेमकं Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेम्य *a.* Golden.

हेमंतः -तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष); नवप्रवालोद्गमसस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः। विलीनपद्मः प्रपतत्तुषारो हेमंतकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 4. 1. -**Comp.** —नाथः the wood-apple tree.

हेमंती Winter.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरंबः [हे शिवे रंबति रंब् -अच् अलुक् समा॰ Tv.] 1 N. of Gaṇesa. -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. -**Comp.** —जननी N. of Pârvatî (mother of Gaṇesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरुकः An attendant on Siva.

हेळ् 1 A. (हेळते) To disregard; see हेड्.

हेलनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेड्-भावे-डश्य लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult ; *Si.* 12. 72. -2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; S. D. 128; D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime; Mâl. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरूढानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञैर्हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ -4 Ease, facility ; *Si.* 1. 34 ; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेलावुकः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हिल्-इन्] The sun. —*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लटभ q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhaṇa, Bilhaṇa, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic); असिमत्रासीत्तरनुनिबिडाश्लिष्टहेवाकलीलावेलद्बाहुकणितवलया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोक्षिभ्रूविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 ; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायंते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगपिशुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhaṇa.

हेष् 1 A. (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेषा, हेषितं Neighing, braying ; रथांगसंक्रीडितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8.

हेषिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

है *ind.* A vocative particle.

हैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [हेतौ प्रसृतः ठञ्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. —कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mîmâṃsâ doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हैम *a.* (मी *f.*) [हिम -हेमन् -अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -2 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 6. 6. -3 Of a golden yellow colour. —मा -मी Yellow jasmine. —मं Hoar-frost, dew. —मः An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.** —मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका a golden coin.

हैमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [हेमंत एव हेमंते भवो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold ; *Si.* 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights); *Si.* 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हैमनैर्निवसनैः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. —नः 1 The month Mârgasîrsha. -2 The winter season (=हेमंत q. v.).

हैमंतिक *a.* [हेमंते काले भवः ठञ्] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. —कं A kind of rice.

हैमल See हेमंत.

हैमवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [हिमवतो अदूरभवो देशः तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himâlaya, mountain ; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himâlaya mountain ; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. —तः A kind of poison. —तं Bhâratavarsha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobalan. -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगवीनं [ह्योगोदोहात् भवं ह्यस्_गो ख नि०] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee ; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45 ; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरण्यवासस् *m.* An arrow.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. —यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kàrtavìrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurâma q. v.) ; धेनुवत्सहरणाच्च हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74.

हैहयः Arjuna Kârtavîrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होड् I. 1 A. (होडते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होड्ट *m.* A robber.

होढं Stolen goods.

होतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [हु-तृच्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire ; वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री S. 1. 1. —*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the *R*igveda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतृकः An assistant of the Hotṛi.

होत्रं [हु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Siva; *S.* 1. 1.

होत्रीय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. —यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. —यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yaj*n*as, to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -**Comp.** —अग्निः the sacrificial fire. —कुंडं a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. —तुरंगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. —धानं a sacrificial chamber. —धान्यं 1. sesamum. -2. barley. —धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. —भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. —वेला the time for offering oblations. —शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमकः See होतृ.

होमिः [हु-इन् मुट् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] The

offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. —म्यं Ghee.

होरा [हु-रन्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten—but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (commonly called *Holi*). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called हेलाका q. v. above.

होहो, हौ *ind.* A vocative particle (ho ! holla !).

हौड् 1 P. (हौडति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

हौतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotṛi priest, sacerdotal.

हौत्रं [होतुरिदं अण्] The office of the priest called Hotṛi q. v.

हौम्य Clarified butter.

ह्नु 2 A. (ह्नुते, ह्नुत)1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अभ्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याह्नोष्ट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold ; Mâl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.) ; गोपी कृष्णाय ह्नुते Sk.

ह्नवः-वनं Hiding, concealment.

ह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

ह्मल 1 P. (ह्मलति) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [गते अहनि नि०] Yesterday. -Comp. —भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to yesterday ; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. —दिनं yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

ह्नग् 1 P. (ह्नगति) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्नणीया Censure, reproach, shame.

ह्रदः [ह्राद्-अच् नि०] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water ; N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity ; *Si.* 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -**Comp.** —ग्रहः a crocodile.

ह्रदिनी 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

ह्रद्रोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्नप् 10 P. (ह्नपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस् 1 P. (ह्रसति, ह्रसित) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear ; Pt. 4. 78. —*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish.

ह्रसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्रसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्रसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of ह्रस्व) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् *a.* (compar. of ह्रस्व) Shorter, smaller.

ह्रस्व *a.* [ह्रस्-वन्] (compar. ह्रसीयस्, superl. ह्रसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). —स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel. —स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron. -**Comp.** —अग्नि: the gigantic swallow=wort (Arka). —अंग *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-गः) a dwarf. —गर्भः the Kusa grass. —दर्भः -कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. —दा gum olibanum. —बाहुक *a.* short-armed. —मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. —मूलः the short red cane.

ह्रस्वक *a.* See ह्रस्व.

ह्रासः [ह्रस्-घञ्] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्राद् 1 A. (ह्रादते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ह्राद्-भावे घञ्] Noise, sound ; दुंदुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so धनुर्ह्रादः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightening. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रिणीयते See ह्रणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. ह्रणीया.

ह्री 3 P. (जिह्रेति, ह्रीण -ह्रीत] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.) ; जिह्रेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह गुरुसमीपं गंतुं *S.* 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 58 ; R, 15. 44 ; 17. 73 ; Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. —*Caus.* (ह्रेपयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ; ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40 ; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयंति *Si.* 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री *f.* 1 Shame ; रतेरपि ह्रीपदमादधाना Ku. 3. 57 ; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्रीसन्नकंठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -**Comp.** —जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame ; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विरलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. —निरासः shamelessness. —यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ह्री-कक्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness.-2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रीकु *a.* [ह्री-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. —कु 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 67.

ह्रेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

ह्रीच्छ् [ह्रीच्छति] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीवेरं -लं A kind of perfume.

हुड्, हूड 1 P. (ह्रोडति, हूडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 A. (ह्रेपते) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 A. (ह्रेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep.

ह्रेषा, ह्रेषितं Neighing.

ह्रौड् 1 P. (ह्रौडति) To go.

ह्लग् 1 P. (ह्लगति) To cover, hide.

ह्लत्तिः *f.* Joy, gladness; (ह्लत्रिः *f.* also in this sense.)

ह्लप् 10 P. (ह्लापयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्लस् 1 P. (ह्लसति) To sound.

ह्लाद् 1 A (ह्लादते, ह्लन्न or ह्लादित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice.

-2 To sound. —*Caus.* (ह्लादयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्लादः, ह्लादकः Pleasure ; joy, delight ; also ह्लादिका.

ह्लादनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्लादिन् *a.* Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्लादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्लीक, ह्लीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु.

ह्वल् 1 P. (ह्वलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. —*Caus.* (ह्व-ह्वा-लयति-ते, but ह्वलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

ह्वृ 1 P. (ह्वरति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वे 1 U. (ह्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अह्वत्-त, अह्वास्त,ह्वास्यति-ते,ह्वातुं, हूत; *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* ह्वाययति-ते ; *desid.* जुहूषति-ते) 1 To call by name ; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask, beg.

ह्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.



APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sâstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sùtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purâṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pigala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the *S*rutabodha, Vâṇîbhûshaṇa, Vṛitta-darpaṇa, Vṛitta-ratnàkara, Vṛitta-kaumudî, Chhandomanjarî &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjarî and Vṛitta-ratnâkara have been chiefly drawn upon, Vedic as well as Prákṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pâdas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pâda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛittas are divided into three classes :—समवृत्त in which the Pâdas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar ; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long', according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, ओ, and औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvàra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in गंध or ग:. (The consonants प्र & ह्र, as also ब्र, & क्र, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11. or *S*i. 10·60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre comformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pàda* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादांतगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mâtrâ is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Gaṇas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो
भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलघुस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरवं यांति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ⏑ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one), the different Gaṇas may be represented as follows :—

य	⏑ — —	(Bacchius)
र	— ⏑ —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — ⏑	(Anti-bacchius)
भ	— ⏑ ⏑	(Dactylus)
ज	⏑ — ⏑	(Amphibrachys)
स	⏑ ⏑ —	(Anapæstus)
म	— — —	(Molossus)
न	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	(Tribrachys)

Similarly ल(⏑) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N.B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛittas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of *possible* combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also the Lîlâvatî and the last chapter of Vṛitta-ratnâkara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note—In the following definitions the letters representing the Gaṇas such as भ, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre. *e. g.* म्रभ्न stands for म, र, म, न; so म्तौ, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme in Ganas* with the *Yati* or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Mâgha, Bhâravi, Kâlidâsa, Daṇḍin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा).

कन्या.

Def. ग्मौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G. ग, म.
Ex. भास्वत्कन्या सैका धन्या यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा).

पंक्ति.

Def. भ्गौ गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री).

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्यौ चेत्तनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G. त, य.
Ex. मूर्तिर्मुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा ।
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा

[also called वाणी]

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मा मः
Sch. G. म, म. (3.3)
Ex. श्रीदीप्ती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती ।
एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Káv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G. न, य.
Ex. **शशिवदनानां** व्रजतरुणीनाम् ।
अधरसुधोर्मिं मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विया सोमराजी ।
Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4).
Ex. हरे **सोमराजी**-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्यंधकराम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता ज्स्गाः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ग.(3. 4.)
Ex. मुरारितनुवल्ली **कुमारललिता** सा ।
व्रजैणनयनानां ततान मुदमुच्चैः ॥

य⏑——; र—⏑—; त——⏑; भ—⏑⏑; ज⏑—⏑; स⏑⏑—; म———; न⏑⏑⏑; ल⏑; ग—

(2) **मदलेखा.**

Def. मस्गौ स्यान्मदलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4)

Ex. रंगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दंतींद्रान्**मदलेखा** ।
लग्नाभून्पुरशत्रौ कस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) **मधुमती.**

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।

Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2)

Ex. रविदुहितृतटे वनकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(**अनुष्टुभ्**)

(1) **अनुष्टुभ्** (also called **श्लोक**).

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पंचमम् ।
द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ R. 1. 1.

(2) **गजगति.**

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।

Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग(4. 4.)

Ex. रविसुतापरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
व्रजवधू**गजगति**र्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) **प्रमाणिका**

Def. प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ ।

Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4)

Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युतांघ्रिपद्मयोः ।
श्रुतिस्मृति**प्रमाणिका** भवांबुराशितारिका ॥

(4) **माणवक**

Def. भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।

Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग, (4. 4)

Ex. चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं माणवकम् ॥

(5) **विद्युन्माला**

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।

Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4)

Ex. वासोवल्ली **विद्युन्माला** बर्हश्रेणी शाक्रश्चापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छित्त्यै गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णांभोदः॥

(6) **समानिका**

Def. ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।

Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)

Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्तडागसद्म ।
धीः **समानिका** परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(**बृहती**)

(1) **भुजगशिशुभृता**

Def. भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2)

Ex. इदतटनिकटक्षोणी भुजगशिशुभृता याऽसीत् ॥
मुररिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा सा ऽ भूत् ॥

(2) **भुजंगसंगता**

Def. सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।

Sch. G. स, ज, र, (3. 6)

Ex. तरला तरंगरिंगितैर्यमुना भुजंगसंगता ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) **मणिमध्य**

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भमसाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स, (5. 4)

Ex. कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्फीतरुचा ।
चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चारु ननर्त स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(**पंक्ति**)

(1) **त्वरितगति**

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5)

Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिसुता विपिनगता ।
मुररिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) **मत्ता**

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगसृष्टा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6)

Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिंदीये तटवनकुंजे ।
उद्दीव्यंतीर्व्रजजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) **रुक्मवती**

(Also called चंपकमाला).

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसगाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5)

Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(**त्रिष्टुभ्**)

(1) **इंद्रवज्रा**

Def. स्यादिंद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6)

Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा
रुष्टेंद्रवज्राहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) **उपेंद्रवज्रा**

Def. उपेंद्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।

Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)

Ex. उपेंद्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-
र्विभूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।

य ⏑ — —; र — ⏑ —; त — — ⏑; भ — ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ — ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ —; म — — —; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑ ग; —

स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं
सुरद्रुमूले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति

Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु
वदंति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इंद्रवज्रा and उपेंद्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः।
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7; 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति; *e. g.* in the following verse from Mâgha there is a combination of वंशस्थ and इंद्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोधक

Def. दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद्गौ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5)
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम्।
तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥ *Si*. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं
(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. म्भौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम्।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4, 7)
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रौढध्वांतं दिनमिह जलदाः।
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥ *Si*. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता

Def. रात्परैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग. (3. 8. or 4. 8)
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
राममध्वरविघातशांतये।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता म्भौ तगौ गः।
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7)
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां
वातोर्मी पोतमिवांभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी

Def. मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7)
Ex. अंघो हंति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोपास्यमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता

Def. स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग. (3. 8)
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेंद्रान्
स स्वयंवरमहाय महींद्रः।
तावदेव ऋषिरिंद्रदिदृक्षु-
र्नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम ॥ N. 5. 1.
See Ki. 9, *Si*. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इंद्रवंशा

Def. तच्चेंद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ।
Sch. G. इंद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below) except that its first syllable is long:—The Ga*n*as are, त, ज, ज, र.
Ex. दैत्येंद्रवंशाग्निरुदीर्णदीधितिः
पीतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः।
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदंति रनभसैः।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्मं विहितं घनतिमिरैः
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुरु सरसे
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला

Def. अब्ध्यंगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ स्मौ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकूले
केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यात्सा वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6)
Ex. समीरशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम्।
बिभर्ति जनयन्नयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ *Si*. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः।

Sch.G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7)
Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) **तोटक**

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
Sch.G. स, स, स, स, (4. 4. 3.)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः
प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने
प्रतियातमिवांतिकमस्य गुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.
See *S*i. 6. 71.

(7) **द्रुतविलंबित**

Def. द्रुतविलंबितमाह नभौ भरौ ।
Sch.G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8, or 4. 4. 4)
Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ *S*. 6; see R. 9, *S*i. 6 also.

(8) **प्रभा**
(also called मंदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।
Sch.G. न, न, र, र (7. 5)
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-
मतनुत रतयेव संतानकः ।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वनं रागिणा-
मतनुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ *S*i. 6. 67; also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) **प्रमिताक्षरा**

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
Sch.G. स, ज, स, स, (5. 7)
Ex. विहगाः कदंबसुरभाविह गाः
कलयंत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नपैति मुहुरभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥ *S*i. 4. 36, Ki. 6, *S*i. 9 also.

(10) **भुजंगप्रयात**

Def. भुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6)
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवंति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) **मणिमाला**

Def. त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः ।
Sch.G. त, य, त, य (6. 6).
Ex. प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलकॢप्ते
जातप्रतिबिंबा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोविंदपदाब्जे राजी नखगाणा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वांतं शमयंती ॥

(12) **मालती**
(Also called यमुना)

Def. भवति न जावथ मालती जरौ ।
Sch.G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोलुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) **वंशस्थविल**
(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित)

Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7)
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।
निनिंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ Ku. 5. 1
See R. 3 also.

(14) **वैश्वदेवी**

Def. बाणाश्वैश्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।
Sch G. म, म, य, य, (5. 7)
Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं विष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) **स्रग्विणी**

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतूरेफिका स्रग्विणी ।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6)
Ex. इंद्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुंभद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-
र्मूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥
See *S*i. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती)

(1) **कलहंस**
(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा)

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (7. 6)
Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नंदतनूजः ॥
See *S*i. 6. 73.

(2) **क्षमा**
(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी).

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततौ गः क्षमा ।
Sch. G. न, न त, त, ग (6. 7)
Ex. इह दुराधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः
सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी

Def. त्र्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10)
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरंगुलीषु चक्रु-
र्मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता)
Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग, (6. 7)
Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं
तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुमदहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥ Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी

Def. वेदैरंध्रैर्म्तौ यसगा मत्तमयूरः ।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9)
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः ।
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28;
Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा

(Also called प्रभावती)
Def. जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः ।
Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9)
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।
अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 13.
See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शक्करी)

(1) अपराजिता

Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वैरैरपराजिता ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7)
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः ॥

(2) असंबाधा

Def. म्तौ न्सौ गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9)
Ex. वीर्याग्नौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात्क्षिप्ते
दैत्येंद्रे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा ।
धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबंधः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पथ्या

(Also called मंजरी)
Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या मता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9)
Ex. स्थगयंत्यमूः शमितचातकार्तस्वराः
जलदास्तडित्तुलितकांतकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः क्वचित्कपिशयंति चामी कराः ॥
Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा (also called कुररीरुता ।)

Def. नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8)
Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेवचिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥ Si. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7)
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा

(Also called हंसश्येनी or कुटिल)
Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भौ न्यौ गौ ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10)
Ex. नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुस्रै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी
मध्येप्यह्नः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31

(7) वसंततिलका

(Also called वसंततिलक
उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता)
Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तभजा जगौ गः ।
Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6)
Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु ॥ S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासंतीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4)
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृंगीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखंडाद्रेरद्भुतपवनैर्मंदांदोला ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्धस्तोल्लासैः
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशक्करी)

(1) तूणक.

Def. तूणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनांतिमम् ।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8).
Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृंगपूरितं
पंचबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितूणकम् ।
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

(2) **मालिनी**

Def. ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7)
Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) **लीलाखेल.**

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेल्लीलाखेलः ।
Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.
Ex. मा कांते पक्षस्यांते पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कांतं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत्।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्राटंश्चेतश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्रायात्
तस्माद् ध्वांते हर्म्यस्यांते शय्यैकांते कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(4) **शशिकला**

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला।
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last).
Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
व्रजयुवतिलसदलिकगमनता ।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि)

(1) **चित्र**

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
वल्लवीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग ।
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
वन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) **पंचचामर**

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदंति पंचचामरम् ।
or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्
Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4)
Ex सुरद्रुमूलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुरांगनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामर-
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ॥

(3) **वाणिनी**

Def. नजभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुंदं
सततमहं स्तवैः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

(अत्यष्टि)

(1) **चित्रलेखा**

(Also called अतिशायिनी)

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10. 7)
Ex. इति धौतपुरंध्रिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन
श्रियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः
शिशिरेतररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मंक्तुमीषे॥ Si. 8. 71

(2) **नर्दटक**

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9)
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदंबुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारिकणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती
मंदकलनीलकंठकलहैर्मुखराः ककुभः ॥
Mâl. 9. 18, see 5. 31.

(3) **पृथ्वी**

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9)
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमूर्जितं नरसहं च सिंधोर्वपुः ॥ Bh. 2. 76

(4) **मंदाक्रांता**

Def. मंदाक्रांतांबुधिरसनगैर्मो भनौ तौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7)
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विरहविधुरा काचिदिंदीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकबरी निःश्वसंती विशालम्।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रांतिदूतीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं जगाम ॥
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadúta is written in this metre).

(5) **वंशपत्रपतित**

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः ।
Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि रौप्यभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।
व्रीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः ॥
Si. 4. 67.

(6) **शिखरिणी.**

Def. रसैरुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभलागः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11)
Ex. दिगंते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः ।
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) **हरिणी**

Def. नसमरसलागः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता।

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7)
Ex. सतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया ॥
S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता.

Def. स्याद्भूतर्त्वश्वैः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ नयौ यौ ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7)
Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललिततलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-
र्वातैः खेलद्भिः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्चकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
Ex. शंकेऽमुष्मिन् जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्यधायि ।
नैतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामंतरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नंदनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7)
Ex. तरणिसुतातरंगपवनैः सलीलमांदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजःसुपूतपृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसंस्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5, 5)
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संक्रमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविसुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104

(5) शार्दूलललित

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः शार्दूलललितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)
Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु दरं चैद्यप्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवनिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता

Def. रसर्त्वश्वैर्य्मौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch .G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग, (6. 6. 7)
Ex. कदंबामोदाढ्या विपिनपवनः केकिनः कांतकेकाः
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा दर्दुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसिततलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7)
Ex. वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयऋतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6)
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5)
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारंभरभसात्
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकृष्टहृदयः ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(कृति)

(1) गीतिका

Def. सजसा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका
Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8)
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासरासमुद्भवा तव रागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु वल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना

Def. ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता म्लौ गः सुवदना
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग (7. 7. 6)
Ex. उत्तुंगास्तुंगकूलं स्रुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यंदि सलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठद्रुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःखातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरुत्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यंति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति)

(1) पंचकावली

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री)

Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता भुवि पंचकावली ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7)

Ex, तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु रंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भृशं महीभृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतश्रिय-
श्चिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा

Def. म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति)

हंसी

Def. मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14)
Ex. सार्धं कांतेनैकांतेऽसौ विकचकमलमधुसुरभि पिबंती
कामक्रीडाकूतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलघु रसंती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगतिरिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति)

अद्रितनया

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमाद्रितनया
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12)
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतंगनिभमग्नदृप्तदनुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा ॥
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्चराचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति)

तन्वी

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्मौ भनयाश्च यति भवति तन्वी ।
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 11)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति)

क्रौंचपदा

Def. क्रौंचपदा भ्मौ स्मौ ननना गाविषुशरवसुमुनिविरतिरिह भवेत्
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

उत्कृति

भुजंगविजृंभित

Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगैर्भुजंगविजृंभितम्

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडवृष्टिप्रयात, प्राचितक, मत्तमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रांत, कुसुमस्तवक, अनंगशेखर, संग्राम &c. Mál. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Danndka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमवृत्त (Half-equal Metres)

(1) अपरवक्त्र

(Sometimes called वैतालीय)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग, (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिमि-
स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता
व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter)
Ex. मुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुदं
हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)
Ex, अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव ।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी

(Also called वैतालीय or सुंदरी)

Def. विषमे समजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter)
Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।

य ⏑ – –; र – ⏑ –; त – – ⏑; भ – ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ – ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ –; म – – –; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑; ग –

वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती

Def. सयुगात्सगुरू विषमे चेद् ।
भाविह वेगवती युजि भाद्गौ ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग (even quarter)

Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजरामा
केशववंशरवैरतिमुग्धा ।
रभसान्न गुरून् गणयंती
केलिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

(1) हरिणप्लुता

Def. सयुगात्सलघू विषमे गुरु-
र्युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणप्लुता ।

Sch G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter).
न, भ, भ, र (even quarter).

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N. B. Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औपच्छंदसिक and वैतालिय or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *jâtis ;* (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vṛittas.

SECTION C.

विषमवृत्त (Unequal Metres).

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च
नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ,,)
भ, न, ज, ल, ग, (third ,,)
स, ज, स, ज, ग, (fourth ;,)

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् ।
क्लांतिरहितमभिराधयितुं
विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See *S*i. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is mentioned wherein the third quarter has भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल, ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gâthâ'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants).

(*a*) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions :—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वार्यायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश सार्या ॥

*S*rut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 mâtrâs or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवंते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंत्यब्धिम् ॥

M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिंताममृतवाणि भाषंते ॥

*S*rut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत्पिषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥

Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषंते महाकवयः ॥

*S*rut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोल्लासे मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति

आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चायामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्रागदलमंतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्ध-
मार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सत्रधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवंते रसव-
न्नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ *Si.* 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(*b*) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ।
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेंऽते रलौ गुरुः ॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— ⌣ —) and a short and a long vowel (⌣ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i. e.* the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i. e* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः । ॥ *Si.* 16. 14.

(*c*) औपच्छंदसिक

Def. पर्यंते र्यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ।

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं बिभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं महेंद्रसूनुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See *Si.* 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताग्रा and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mâtrâ scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(*d*) मात्रासमक

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ल्गांत्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M.)

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankâra. He was the chief Pandit or Sabhâpati of king Jayâpîda of Kâshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कय्यट Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporay of Jayasimha of Kâshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञानशकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, ऋतुसंहार; also of the poems नलोदय and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kâlidâsa is in an inscription dated 556 *S*ake or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhâravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि न वेश्म
स्थिरमर्थविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेश्म ।
स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः
कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bâṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bâṇa, *i. e.* before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinâtha's explanation on Me. 14 निचुल and दिङ्नाग were contemporaries of Kâlidâsa. If Mallinatha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to दिङ्नाग.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kâlidâsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kâlidâsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramâditya 56. B C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korûr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, *i. e.* 544 A. D, and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, *i. e.* 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kâlidâsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

क्षेमेंद्र A well-known poet of Kâshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mâlatî-Mâdava and Veṇi-Samhâra. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपंडित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगंगाधर a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics ; his other works are भामिनीविलास, the five *laharis* (गंगा, पियूष, सुधा, अमृत, करुणा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dârâ to the throne in 1658. His date, -at least, his active career-lay, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the Gîtagovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Vîrabhûmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmaṇasena who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

दंडिन् Author of the Dasakumâracharita and Kâvyâdarsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bâṇa, according to Mâdhavâchârya.

पतंजलि The celebrated author of the Mahâbhâshyat He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारायण (भट्टनारायण) Author of the Veṇî-Samhâra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Râj. T. 5. 34)

बाण The well-known author of the Harshacharita

Kâdambarî and Chaṇḍikâśataka. Pârvatîpariṇaya and Ratnâvalî are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kânyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Thsang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bâṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bâṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates-at least the *termini ad quem*-of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha Charita.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahâkâvya Vikramânkadevacharita and of Chaurapanchásikâ. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of *S*rî Svâmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king *S*rîdharasena or of Narendra, the son of Srîdhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three *S*atakas and of the Vâkyapadîya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the Mahâvîracharita, Mâlatî Mâdhava, and Uttararâmacharita. He was a native of Vidarba and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kânyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitâditya of Kâshmir (693-729 A. D.) Bhavabhûti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bâṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kâlidâsa and Bhavabhûti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirâtârjunîya; mentioned along with Kâlidâsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

भास Mentioned by Bâṇa and Kâlidâsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bâṇa and author of the Sûrya-*S*ataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bâṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kâvyaprakâśa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayantî was written by one Jayanta.

मुरारि Author of the Anargha-râghava mentioned by the poet Ratnâkara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahâkâvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of the Bâla-Râmâyaṇa, Bâla-Bhârata, and Viddhasâlabhanjikâ. He lived after Bhavabhûti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

वराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the Bṛihat-Samhitâ. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विशाखदत्त Author of the Mudrárákshasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedánta philosophy and author of the शारीरकभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedânta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that *S*ankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrârâkshasa.

सुबंधु The author of Vâsavadattâ mentioned by Bâṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kîrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that *S*rîharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnâvalî, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnâvalî must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarûpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century).

हर्ष The patron of Bâṇa, see बाण. The Ratnâvalî is supposed to have been written by Bâṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champâ, also called Angapurî. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhágalpur.

अंध्र N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modren Telangaṇa, and the mouths of the Godâvarî were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghâts on the west, and the rivers Godâvarî and Kṛishnâ on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullâsa,) and its capital अंध्रनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवंति N. of a country, north of the Narmadâ; its capital was Ujjayinî, also called Avantipurî or Avanti and Visâlâ, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Siprâ. It is the western part of Málvá. In the time of the Mahâbhârata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadâ and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अश्मक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सौराष्ट्र.

इंद्रप्रस्थ (also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunâ, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड्र N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tâmralipta, and extended to the river Kapisá; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Purî where the celebrated temple of Jagannath is situated.

कनखल N. of a village near Hardvâra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिशा See under सुह्म.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godâvarî. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिंगनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullâsa), and was probably at Râjamahendri; see अंध्र also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyâ or Sadânîrâ to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himâlaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirâtas and Chînas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lâdak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुंतल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyâna or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Pâṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thàneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatî to the north of the Drishadvatî. It is sometimes called समंतपंचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurâma.

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

कुशावती or कुशस्थली The capital of Dakshiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadâ but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Ràjasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthalî मध्यदेशनरेंद्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kâverî. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatî, the Sarâvatî and the Kâli-Nadî, which is considered to be the

same as the Muralâ referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kânarâ, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond the Kâverí.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Râmâyaṇa, along the banks of the Sarayû (or Gogrâ). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakshiṇa Kosala.' The former is also called 'Gaṇda', and it must have therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyâ comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Râma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusâvatî in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhyas, and at Srâvastî in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhangâ through northern Bhâgalpur and western Poornea. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृंग.

गौड or पुंड्र Northern Bengal, (Puṇdra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dàhalas and Traipuras ; they occupied the banks of the Narmadâ and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Mâhishmatî situated on the Narmadâ between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kâverî and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kâverî, as Pulekasi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnâṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Daṇḍakâ forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavatî (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipâsâ (Sutlej and Beas).

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tâmbaravâri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevelly, and falls into the gulf of Manar ; cf. R. 4. 49,50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुह्म.

त्रिगर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvatî containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', *i. e.* the Narmadâ, and, therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

दशपुर See under अवंति.

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Dasârṇâ (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mâlava or Mâlvâ, its capital being Vidisâ—the modern Bhilsâ—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24,25 and Kâdambarî. Kâlidása also makes Vidisá a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishṇâ and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godâvarî. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kâverî. Its capital was Kânchí, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavatî river 42 miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सौराष्ट्र.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakâ, situated on the river Alakanandâ. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountains.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Râja Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunâ and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangâdvâra on the north. The northern portion from Bhâgîrathî was called 'Uttara-Panchâla,' which was Ahichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchâla,' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastinâpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhûti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chàndá in the Nâgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwâr in Mâlva as being situated on the river *Sind* or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pârâ or Pârvatî, Luṇa, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pârá, Lavaṇâ and Ma-

lhumatî, mentioned by Bhavabhûti, as flowing n the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhûtî's Mâlati-Mâdhava.

पंप N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the *R*ishyamûka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampâ, and Chanderdoorg the *R*ishyamûka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the *S*oṇa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पांड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladesa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tâmraparṇî fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevelly. The holy island of Râmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kâlidâsa calls the capital of Pâṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनायुदेश्य.

पारियात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himâlaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Purûravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayâga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayâga. Kâlidâsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamuná; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैभार-(or व्याहार-) गिरि. Its next capital was Pâtaliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature.

मत्स्य or विराट N. of a country lying to the west of [illegible]lpur; the Pâṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamuná through the land of the Rohitakas and Sûrasenas towards the north of Dasârṇa. Vairâṭa, the cap[illegible] probably the same as Bairat [illegible] north [illegible] Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghâts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhûti to be encircled by the river Káverî (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kâlidâsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' *Dardura* is, therefore, that portion of the Ghâts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Mâle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahânadî and probably tincluded the whole of the eastern Ghats between the Mahânadî and Godâvarî.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गाधिनगर) is the same as the modern Kânyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hâṭaka which appears to be the same as Lâdak. On the north of Hâṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरल See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadâ.

लाट N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadâ; it probably included Broach, Baroda and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

वंग (also called समतट or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the seacoast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

वलभी See under सौराष्ट्र.

वाह्लीक, वाहीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhârata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fœtida.

विदर्भ The modern Berâr, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇâ to about the banks of

...On account of its great size, the ... was also called 'Mahârâshṭra'; cf. B. R. ... 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbhâ, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadâ (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarâvatî being the capital of the northern, and Pratishṭhâna of the southern, part.

विदिशा See under दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilá is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhuvâṇî. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sîtâmârî, Sîtâkunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

वृंदावन 'Rádhá's wood' now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurà, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunâ.

शक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शुक्तिमत् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himâlayan range in the south of Nepal.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyâ. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is sill known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghats as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पद्मावती.

सिंधुदेशः The country of the upper Indus.

सुह्म N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्त (also called तामलिप्त, दामलिप्त, ताम्रलिप्ती and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिशा of Kâlidâsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Râḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywar. Dwârakâ is called आनर्तनगरी or अब्धिनगरी. The old Dwârakâ stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwàrakâ, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girnar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhownaggar. The celebrated lake Prâbhasa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

स्रुघ्न N. of a town and district at some distance from Pâtaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunâ.

हस्तिनापुर N. of a ce... town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himâlayas —or between the Meru and the Himálaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*, cf K. 136. Kâlidâsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see *S.* 7.

